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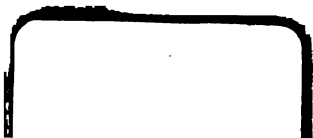
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THE ANNOTATED

PROBATE CODE

OF

OHIO.

BY

W. H. WHITTAKER,

(Of the Cincinnati Bar.)

EDITOR OF "OHIO ANNOTATED CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE."

SECOND REVISED EDITION.

WITHDRAWN

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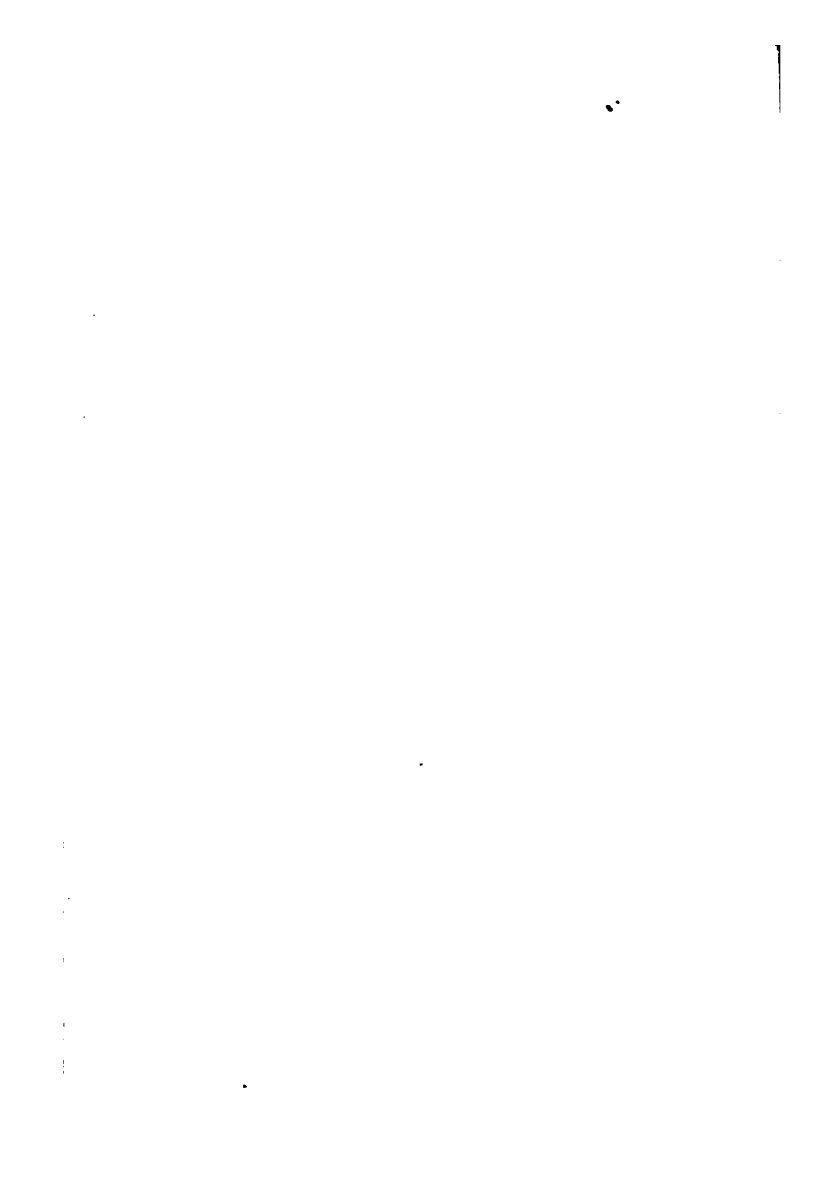
PREFACE TO REVISED EDITION.

IN this edition of the Probate Code, the entire text is presented as in force at the present time. All of the recent amendments, including those of the session of the General Assembly of 1896, have been incorporated together with the latest decisions of the courts of this state bearing upon the subjects treated. For many of the new forms which appear in this edition, the editor is indebted to the kindness of Judge Howard Ferris, of the Probate Court of Hamilton County, and his efficient deputy, Charles E. James, Esq.

W. H. W.

October 1, 1897.

76237



CONTENTS.

JURISDICTION, POWERS, DUTIES, ETC., OF PROBATE	
COURT.....	§ 534- 543
PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO JUSTICES OF THE	
PEACE.....	§ 568
Changing number of justices in township.....	§ 568
Contest of election of justices.....	§ 572- 578
INQUEST OF LUNACY:	
Proceedings for admission of patient to insane asylum	§ 702- 749
BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL:	
Proceedings for commitment and discharge of youths.....	§ 752- 760
GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME:	
Proceedings for commitment of girls.....	§ 760- 774
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:	
Vacancies, bond, expenses.....	§ 844-847
PROCEEDINGS ON COMPLAINT AGAINST COUNTY AUDITOR. § 1081	
EXAMINERS OF COUNTY TREASURY:	
Appointment and duties of.....	§ 1129
U. S. SURVEYS..... § 1191-1201	
DEPOSITION OF PROPERTY FOUND ON DEAD BODY § 1224-1228	
APPROVAL OF BONDS, ETC..... § 1269 <i>et seq</i>	
COSTS AND FEE..... § 1834-1844	
PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MUNICIPAL OFFICERS FOR MISFE-	
ASANCE, ETC.....	§ 1782-1786
APPROPRIATION BY CITIES AND VILLAGES OF PRIVATE	
PROPERTY FOR PUBLIC USE.....	§ 2232-2261
TAXATION:	
Duties of Probate Judge as to.....	§ 2769-2861

ELECTIONS:

Fees and duties of probate judge in connection with.....	§ 2965-2983
Contest of election of probate judge.....	§ 2997-3003
Duty of probate judge in contest of election for county seat.....	§ 3015-3017

MILITIA.....	§ 3074 <i>et seq</i>
ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.....	§ 3137-3140a
DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF SURVIVING PARTNERS.....	§ 3167-3170
PROCEEDINGS TO COMPEL RAILROAD TO DRAIN LAND...	§ 3342-3346

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES	§ 3459 <i>et seq</i>
---------------------------	----------------------

JOINT SUB-DISTRICTS, ETC.:

Proceedings to establish, etc.....	§ 3930-3948
------------------------------------	-------------

SCHOOLS, ETC	§ 3990 <i>et seq</i>
--------------------	----------------------

DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION:

Statutes relating to.....	§ 4158 <i>et seq</i>
Advancement to children.....	§ 4169-4172
Heir at law, how designated.....	§ 4183
Escheated property, disposition of.....	§ 4183 <i>et seq</i>

DOWER:

Estates in.....	§ 4188-4194
-----------------	-------------

ENTAILED ESTATES.....	§ 4200
-----------------------	--------

INSPECTORS:

Appointment of, by probate judge.....	§ 4277-4340
COUNTY DITCH APPEALS.....	§ 4463-4506
TOWNSHIP DITCH APPEALS.....	§ 4533-4543
REMOVAL OF DRIFT APPEALS.....	§ 4575-4581
LEVEE IMPROVEMENT.....	§ 4585-4614

ROAD APPEALS:

In state road cases.....	§ 4627-4632
In state and county road cases.....	§ 4687 <i>et seq</i>
In township road cases	§ 4697 <i>et seq</i>

TURNPIKES:

Appropriation of property for.....	§ 4761
------------------------------------	--------

ONE-MILE ASSESSMENT PIKE:

Assessment of damage for material taken.....	§ 4788
Appeal from assessment.....	§ 4784

TWO-MILE ASSESSMENT PIKE:

Appeal from assessment of damages, etc.....	§ 4834
Appointment of appraisers of material.....	§ 4854
Appeal from award of appraisers, etc.....	§ 4857 <i>et seq</i>
ABANDONMENT OF ROADS.....	§ 4914 <i>et seq</i>
PROCEEDINGS IN AID OF EXECUTION.....	§ 5472-5489
ACTIONS TO COMPLETE REAL CONTRACTS.....	§ 5800-5802
SURETIES OF PROBATE JUDGE, RELEASE OF.....	§ 5887-5888
WILLS:	
Execution and probate of.....	§ 5918 <i>et seq</i>
Spoliated wills.....	§ 5944-5948
New record or probate, when record of will destroyed.....	§ 5949-5953
Revocation.....	§ 5958-5963
Election by widow.....	§ 5963-5966
Construction and operation.....	§ 5967-5980
Testamentary trustees.....	§ 5981-5990
Nuncupative wills.....	§ 5991-5998
EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS:	
Appointment, bond of, etc.....	§ 6094-6023
Inventory, allowance to widow, and debts due to the estate.....	§ 6023-6073
Sale of personal property and sale bill.....	§ 6074-6087
Notice to creditors, authentication and payment of debts, and payment of legacies.....	§ 6088-6128
Foreign executors and administrators.....	§ 6129-6133
Action for injury by wrongful death.....	§ 6134-6135
Sale of real estate and distribution of proceeds..	§ 6136-6174
Account and compensation and distribution in certain cases.....	§ 6175-6203
Administration bond, sureties in, suits on, and other matters relating to same.....	§ 6204-6216
Proceedings by creditors against heirs, devisees, etc.....	§ 6217-6223
Proceedings when estate insolvent.....	§ 6224-6258
GUARDIANS AND TRUSTEES:	
Appointment, bond, etc.....	§ 6264 <i>et seq</i>
Duties of guardians, etc.....	§ 6269 <i>et seq</i>
Foreign guardian.....	§ 6276, 9
Sale of personal and real estate.....	§ 6280
Lease of real estate.....	§ 6295
Guardians of lunatics, idiots and imbeciles.....	§ 6303-6316
Guardians of drunkards.....	§ 6317-6319

Trustees for non-residents.....	§ 6327-1 <i>et seq</i>
Trustees for non-resident minors, idiots, etc....	§ 6330 <i>et seq</i>
ASSIGNMENTS FOR CREDITORS:	
Appointment, bond, etc., of assignee or trustee.	§ 6335 <i>et seq</i>
Election of trustee by creditors.....	§ 6336
Assignment preferring creditors inure to all.....	§ 6343
Transfers, etc., to defraud creditors void.....	§ 6344
Appraisal and inventory.....	§ 6347
Sale of property.....	§ 6350
Report and settlement of assignee, etc.....	§ 6356
Assignments to avoid arrest.....	§ 6359-6363
MARRIAGES:	
Who may contract.....	§ 6364
Who may solemnize.....	§ 6365
License to marry and solemnize marriage, how obtained.....	§ 6366 <i>et seq</i>
STATISTICS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS:	
Probate judge to keep record of, etc.....	§ 6395
Duties of assessors, physicians, clergymen, etc..	§ 6396 <i>et seq</i>
GENERAL PROVISIONS:	
Notice of filing accounts, publication of, etc.....	§ 6402
When appeals may be taken to common pleas...	§ 6407
Appeal bond, etc.....	§ 6408
APPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY BY CORPORATIONS....	
	§ 6414-6453
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE:	
In Probate Court.....	§ 6454-6472
ARREST OF FUGITIVES FROM OTHER STATES.....	
	§ 7156-7158
ARREST, EXAMINATION, BAIL, ETC.....	
	§ 7165-7170
UNKNOWN BANK DEPOSITORS.....	
	§ 7650-1-9
HIGHWAYS—CONDEMNATION OF MATERIAL FOR.....	
	§ 8035-804
HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS—COMMITMENT OF GIRLS TO.	
	§ 8071
INSANE PERSONS—TREATMENT OF.....	
	§ 8092-2-7
THE COURT OF INSOLVENCY.....	
	pp. 536-540
DIRECT INHERITANCE TAX.....	
	" 517-522
COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.....	
	" 522-527
OHIO HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS.....	
	" 527-529
COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.....	
	" 529-532
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.....	
	" 532-536

ABBREVIATIONS.

- Bull.*.....Weekly Law Bulletin.
C. C. R.....Circuit Court Reports of Ohio.
O. S. C. R...Cincinnati Superior Court Reporter.
Clev. Rep...Cleveland Reporter.
D......Disney's Cincinnati Superior Court Reports.
H......Handy's Cincinnati Superior Court Reports.
Rec......American Law Record.
W. L. G....Weekly Law Gazette.
W. L. J.....Western Law Journal.
W. L. M....Western Law Monthly.



PROBATE COURT.

JURISDICTION, POWERS, DUTIES, ETC.

Constitutional provisions. Election. Term of office of probate judge. There shall be established in each county, a probate court, which shall be a court of record, open at all times, and holden by one judge, elected by the voters of the county, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and shall receive such compensation, payable out of the county treasury, or by fees, or both, as shall be provided by law. [Const. Art. IV, § 7.]

While probate judge he can not hold any other office. § 18 R. S.

Jurisdiction, generally. The probate court shall have jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians, and such jurisdiction, in *habeas corpus*, the issuing of marriage licenses, and for the sale of land by executors, administrators, and guardians, and such other jurisdiction, in any county or counties, as may be provided by law. [Const. Art. IV, § 8.]

Transfer of business to. The probate courts provided for in this constitution, as to all matters within the jurisdiction conferred upon said courts, shall be the successors in the several counties, of the present courts of common pleas; and the records, files, and papers, business and proceedings appertaining to said jurisdiction, shall be transferred to said courts of probate, and be there proceeded in, according to law. [Const. Sched. § 14.]

§ 523. Where probate court held, how furnished, etc. There is established in each county of this state a probate court, which shall be held at the county seat,

in an office in which shall be deposited and safely kept by the judge of the court all books, records and papers pertaining to the court; and such office shall be furnished by the county commissioners, and provided with suitable cases for the safe keeping and preservation of the books and papers of the court, and also with such blank-books, blanks, and stationery as are required by the judge in the discharge of his official duties. [51 v. 167, §1; 64 v. 72, § 13.]

§ 524. Exclusive jurisdiction. The probate court shall have exclusive jurisdiction, except as herein-after provided:

1. To take the proof of wills, and to admit to record authenticated copies of wills executed, proved, and allowed in the courts of any other state, territory, or country; and in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the probate judge, any of the judges of the court of common pleas may take proof of wills and approve any bonds to be given, but the record of such acts shall be preserved in the usual records of the probate court.

2. To grant and revoke letters testamentary and of administration.

3. To direct and control the conduct and to settle the accounts of executors and administrators, and to order the distribution of estates.

4. To appoint and remove guardians, to direct and control their conduct, and to settle their accounts.

5. To grant marriage licenses, and licenses to ministers of the gospel to solemnize marriages.

6. To make inquests respecting lunatics, insane persons, idiots, and deaf and dumb persons, subject by law to guardianship.

7. To make inquests of the amount of compensation to be made to the owners of real estate when appropriated by any corporation legally authorized to make such appropriation.

8. To try contests of the election of justices of the peace.

9. To qualify assignees and appoint and qualify trustees and commissioners of insolvent debtors, con-

trol their conduct, and settle their accounts. [52 v 103, § 2; 75 v. 836, §§ 1, 25.]

See constitutional provisions, *supra*.

1. §§ 5913-5998; 26 O. S. 265; 29 O. S. 222; 52 O. S. 6.

2. §§ 5994-6022.

3. §§ 6023, et seq.; 11 C. C. 501.

4. §§ 6254-6334; 38 O. S. 430; 43 O. S. 86.

5. §§ 6334-6394.

6. §§ 702-714, 738-749.

7. §§ 6414-6453; 48 O. S. 288.

8. §§ 572-578.

9. §§ 6335-6383; 1 C. C. 20.

§ 525. **Concurrent jurisdiction.** The probate court shall have concurrent jurisdiction:

1. In the sale of lands on petition by executors, administrators and guardians, and the assignment of dower in such cases of sale.

2. In the completion of real contracts on petition of executors and administrators.

3. In allowing and issuing writs of *habeas corpus*, and determining the validity of the caption and detention of the persons brought before them on such writs.

4. Of all misdemeanors in the counties specified in § 6454. [75 v. 9, § 3; 75 v. 960, § 1.]

1. §§ 6136-6174; 4 C. C. 9.

2. §§ 5800-5802.

3. §§ 5726-5753. Code of civil procedure. The probate court has only such jurisdiction to sell property on the petition of executors, etc., as is possessed by the common pleas court, hence, if at the time of the passage of the act conferring such jurisdiction on the probate court, the common pleas court had not jurisdiction to order the sale of the lands of a ward on the application of his guardian, the probate court could not order such a sale, 36 O. S. 102. Probate courts are courts of record in the fullest sense; their records import absolute verity; they are competent to pass upon their own jurisdiction and to exercise it to final judgment without setting forth the facts and evidence on which it is rendered, 16 O. S. 455. Since Feb. 9, 1897, the probate courts of Licking, Allen, Richland, Perry and Defiance counties have had concurrent jurisdiction with common pleas in divorce, alimony, foreclosure and partition proceedings, 92 v. 643.

§ 526. **Probate judges may administer oaths, take acknowledgments and depositions.** Probate judges may administer oaths in all cases where oaths are authorized by law, take the acknowledgment of deeds, mortgages, and other instruments of writing required by law to be acknowledged, and take depositions in all cases where the same are authorized to be taken by the laws of this state. [51 v. 167, § 4.]

A reference can not be ordered by a probate court unless by consent of the parties to the reference and the referees. § 5215.

§ 527. **Jurisdiction exclusive of that of any other probate court.** The jurisdiction assigned by any probate

court over a matter or proceeding, is exclusive of that of any other probate court, except where otherwise provided by law. [51 v. 167, § 5.]

§ 528. Books to be kept by probate court. The following books shall be kept by the probate court, and blank books for the purpose shall be procured by the county commissioners on the order of the probate judge, at the expense of the county:

1. A criminal record, in which shall be made a fair and accurate entry of all criminal actions instituted in the court, with the proceedings had therein.

2. An administration docket, showing the grant of letters of administration or letters testamentary, the name of the decedent, the amount of bond and names of sureties therein, and containing a minute of the time of filing every paper, and brief note of every order or proceeding relating to the estate, with reference to the journal or record in which the order or proceeding is found.

3. A guardians' docket, showing the name of each ward (and if an infant, his age, and the name of his father), the amount of bond and names of sureties therein, and a minute of papers, orders, and proceedings as in preceding clause.

4. A civil docket, in which shall be noted the names of parties to all actions and proceedings; it shall also contain a minute of the time of the commencement of such actions and proceedings, and filing the papers relating thereto, and also a brief note of all orders made in such action, proceeding, or matter, and the time of entering the same.

5. A journal, in which shall be kept minutes of all official business transacted in the probate court, or by the probate judge, in all civil actions and proceedings.

6. A record of wills, in which shall be recorded all wills proved in such court, with a certificate of the probate thereof, and all wills proved elsewhere, with the certificate of probate, authenticated copies of which have been admitted to record by the court.

7. A final record, which shall contain a complete record in each cause or matter of all petitions, answers, demurrers, motions, returns, reports, verdicts, awards, orders, and judgments; which record shall be made up and completed within ninety days

after the final order or judgment has been made in any of the matters aforesaid; and he shall also, within thirty days after the return of same, record all inventories, sale bills, and allowances to widows, in a book provided for that purpose.

8. A record of accounts, which shall contain an entry of the appointment of executors, administrators, and guardians, and all partial and final accounts of the same, and the orders and proceedings of the courts thereon, within sixty-days after the filing and approval thereof.

9. An execution docket, in which shall be entered a memorandum of all executions issued by the probate judge, both in civil and criminal cases, stating the names of the parties, the name of the person to whom delivered, and his return thereon: It shall also contain the date of issuing the execution, and the amount ordered to be collected, stating the costs separately from the fine or damages, and the payments thereon, and the satisfaction thereof, when the same is satisfied.

10. A marriage record, in which shall be entered all licenses issued, the names of the parties to whom, the name of the person or persons applying for the same, with a brief statement of any facts sworn to by such person, and the return of the person solemnizing the marriage.

11. A record of bonds, in which shall be recorded all bonds of executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, and assignees which have been taken and approved by him.

12. A naturalization record, in which shall be entered the declaration of intention of the person seeking to be naturalized, the oath of the person naturalized, and the affidavit or oath of witnesses who may testify in his behalf, in which affidavit shall be stated the place of residence of such witnesses. To each of these books shall be attached an index, securely bound in the volume, which shall at all times be kept up with the entries therein, and refer to such entries alphabetically, by the names of the parties or persons in which it is originally entered, indicating the page of the book where the entry is made. [51 v. 167, § 12; 38 v. 146, § 244; 75 v. 9.]

An act to require a public record of the names due unknown depositors of banks, etc. See ‡ 7650-1.

‡ 528a. **Lost or destroyed Records. How restored.**

Whenever the records, dockets, journals, and files, or any part thereof, of any probate court, have been lost or destroyed by fire, riot, or civil commotion, the probate court may, of its own motion, or upon the application of any party interested therein, order the restoration of the record of every lost or destroyed will, and probate thereof, from the original or a certified copy of such will and probate, and all lost or destroyed administration dockets, guardian dockets, trustee dockets, journals of said court, records of bonds, and dockets of assignments and trustees under the insolvent laws of the state; and said probate court may upon the application of any party interested, and upon notice to parties interested therein, order the restoration of any other record of any proceeding or document required by law to be recorded or filed, (except a will and probate thereof), and for such purpose when a complete copy of such record can not be obtained, the substance and effect of such lost record material to the preservation of the rights of the parties affected thereby may be ordered to be substituted for such lost or destroyed record. And for the purpose herein provided the probate court may issue a citation to any party to appear before the court and to produce any document or paper in his possession and give evidence relating to said lost record. [81 v. 161.]

Application for restoration of record of naturalisation.

PROBATE COURT—COUNTY.

In re-application of A. B. for the restoration of the record of his naturalization as a citizen of the United States.

To the Hon.—Probate Judge of said County:

The undersigned represents that he is a native of—aged about—years; that he emigrated from—on the—day of—18—, and arrived at—on the—day of—18—; that on or about the—day of—188—he made his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States of America, and took the oath prescribed by act of Congress, in the probate court of—County, Ohio, and received a certified copy of said declaration which—that on or about the—day of—18—he was naturalized in the probate court of—County, Ohio, and received a certified copy of said naturalization, which,—that the record of said naturalization (a substituted copy of which is hereunto attached marked exhibit A.) was destroyed by fire in the burning of the Court House March 22, 1894, and he asks that said record be restored by order of the court.

State of Ohio—County, *ss.* A. B. the applicant being first duly sworn on oath says that he believes the facts stated in his foregoing application are true. A. B.

Sworn to before me and signed in my presence this—day of—188—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. }

State of Ohio—County, *Probate Court.* }

Be it remembered that at a session of the probate court within and for said county, held at the court house in—on the—day of—in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and—before the Hon.—sole judge of said court, personally came A. B., a native of—and produced a certificate under seal, that on the—day of—A. D. 18—he declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States of America before the—agreeably to Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and proved his residence and character by the oath of—and being admitted to citizenship by this court, took the oath to support the constitution of the United States of America, and that he then did absolutely and entirely forever renounce and abjure allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly to the—.

This is therefore to certify that the said A. B. has complied with the laws of the United States in such case made and provided, and is therefore admitted a citizen of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I—probate judge and *ex officio* clerk of said court, have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said court at—this—day of—A. D. 18—

—probate judge and *ex officio* clerk.

§ 528b. Judge to make rules as to testimony and appoint commissioner. To enable the court to make such restoration of such lost record, the judge of the probate court may make such rules and regulations governing the proceedings for taking testimony and ascertaining the facts with reference to the restoration of such lost or destroyed records as he may deem necessary for that purpose, and if such records are lost by fire, riot or civil commotion, may appoint a commissioner to take testimony and report the same and his findings thereon, in matters of restoration of such lost records, before whom all such evidence shall be taken, unless upon the application of the parties a reference shall be ordered to a special master commissioner, in which case the costs of reference shall be paid by the parties. And such commissioner appointed by the court shall be paid a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum and hold his office for one year from the date of his appointment. [81 v. 162.]

Reference.—[744a.] On motion and for good cause shown the application in the above cause is referred to—who is

hereby appointed commissioner for the purpose of taking testimony therein and to report his findings to this court.

Finding.—[Title.] To the Hon.—judge of the probate court of—County, Ohio. The aforesaid application having been referred to me for hearing and report, I examined on oath A. B. whose testimony is herewith filed, and being fully advised, I find and report as follows:

1. I find that the application was filed according to law.
2. I find that A. B. was duly naturalized according to law on the—day of—18—in the probate court of—county, whereof he received a certified copy which he has lost.
3. I find that the record thereof was destroyed by fire in the burning of the court house, March 29, 1884, and I further find that said record ought to be restored as prayed for in said application. All of which is respectfully submitted.

—188— Commissioner.
Final entry.—[Title.] The above mentioned application coming on to be heard on the motion to confirm the findings and report of the commissioner of the probate court heretofore filed, and the court having examined said application and the findings and report aforesaid, and being fully advised, approves said findings and report, and orders that said record be, and the same is hereby restored as prayed for in said application.

Rules of Hamilton County Probate Court in relation to restoring lost records, etc.

I. The application for the restoration of the record of any proceeding or document required by law to be recorded or filed (except wills) or for the restoration of the entries on administration dockets, guardian dockets, trustee dockets, records of bonds and dockets of assignments and trustees, under the insolvent laws of Ohio, or journal entries lost or destroyed by fire, riot or civil commotion shall be in writing, signed and sworn to by the applicant and filed in the probate court.

II. Said application shall have attached to it a true copy of the record, proceeding or document, docket entries or journal entries proposed to be restored, or if a copy of the same can not be made, then a substantial copy thereof shall be so annexed; and it shall state the number of the original case, docket entry or proceeding if known, and it shall state, in an application to restore the record of a proceeding or document required by law to be recorded or filed, or of journal entries, the names and residences of all parties interested or whose rights will be immediately affected by such restoration; and in case of an administration, the names and residences of the widow or next of kin; in case of guardian or trusteeship, the name and residence of the ward or *cestui que trust*; and in case of assignments and trustees under the insolvent laws, the names and residences of at least three of the principal creditors of the estate residing within the jurisdiction of the court.

III. On applications for the restoration of judgments and all other proceedings where, by the statute, the original service must be by summons, the notice of said application shall be by summons issued, and actual service or service by publication made in the manner provided by law for the commencement of civil actions.

In all other cases, notice shall be by citation which shall

briefly state the object of said application and specify the record, entry, judgment, or docket entry asked to be restored, and shall name a day for hearing said application, which shall not be less than twenty days after the filing of said application, and not less than ten days from the date of the return of said citation.

In case of non-residents, service of citation shall be made by publication as provided in § 6196 R. S.

IV. If the application aforesaid be accompanied with a written agreement signed by all parties in interest or their representatives or attorneys consenting to the restoration of said record, proceeding, document or docket and journal entries, no notice shall be required.

V. The parties interested in said record, proceeding, docket or journal entries may at or before the time fixed for said hearing file exceptions to the restoration of the same, specifying therein each item or part thereof objected to.

VI. On the day mentioned in said notice or summons, the application, and where exceptions have been filed, the application together with the exceptions shall be referred to the Commissioner of the probate court or (to such other commissioner the parties may agree upon as provided by statute), to examine the same and hear the testimony offered, and make his findings, and report the same together with the testimony, to the probate court as provided by law.

All testimony must be reduced to writing, and signed by the witnesses.

HERMAN P. GOEBEL, *Probate Judge*.

§ 528c. **Costs of restoring records. How paid.** The costs of restoring the records of the probate court except as herein otherwise provided, shall be paid out of the county treasury, upon the order of the probate judge. [81 v. 162.]

§ 529. **Bond of probate judge. Condition.** Deposited with county treasurer. Before any probate judge enters upon the discharge of his duties, he shall give a bond to the state, with sufficient security, to be approved by the board of county commissioners of the proper county, or, in the absence of any two of the commissioners from the county, by the auditor and recorder of the proper county, in any sum not less than five thousand dollars, to the effect that he will faithfully pay over all moneys that are by him received in his official capacity, that he will enter and record all the orders, judgments, and proceedings of the court, and faithfully and impartially perform all the duties of his office; which undertaking, with his oath of office indorsed thereon, shall be deposited with the county treasurer; and such additional undertaking may be required by the county commissioners from the pro-

bate judge, from time to time, as the state of business in his office renders necessary. [51 v. 167, § 6.]

§ 530. On probate judge taking his office, he shall make all entries, records, etc., omitted by his predecessor. If, when a probate judge, whether elected or appointed, enters upon the discharge of his duties, proper and necessary entries and records of the business, or any portion thereof, transacted in the court, during the continuance in office of any former judge thereof, had not been made, as required by law, by the probate judge whose duty it was to make such entries or records, the probate judge shall make, in the respective books of his office, the proper records, entries, and indexes, so omitted by his predecessor or predecessors in office; and when so made, they shall have the same validity, force and effect, as though they had been made at the proper time, as prescribed by law, and by the officer whose duty it was to make them; and such probate judge shall sign all entries and records made by him, as aforesaid, as though such entries, proceedings, and records had been commenced, prosecuted, determined and made by or before him, [69 v. 160, § 1; 62 v. 33, § 2; 70 v. 85, § 1.]

§ 531. Fees paid to predecessor for services performed by probate judge. For all services performed under the next preceding section, in making such records, entries, or indexes, the probate judge shall receive the same fees as are allowed by law for like services; and in all cases when the fees allowed by law for such services have been paid to any predecessor of such probate judge, whose duty it was to make such entries, records, and indexes, such fees shall be paid to the probate judge making them, out of the treasury of the proper county, upon the order of the county auditor. [62 v. 33, § 3; 70 v. 85, § 1.]

§ 532. Judge shall make sworn statement of such services, thereupon prosecuting attorney shall bring suit against predecessor for same. On the completion of such services, the probate judge shall make out and certify to the county auditor, a written statement of the same, the respective causes or matters in which they have been rendered, the fees to which he is en-

titled for them, that such fees have been paid to his predecessor, naming him, and that he has received no compensation whatever for such services, or less than full compensation thereof, which written statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the person making it, and thereupon the auditor shall issue a warrant on the county treasurer for such sum as he finds to be due to such judge for these services; and thereupon the prosecuting attorney of the county shall bring suit on the official bond of the probate judge who has received the fees for and failed to perform the duties aforesaid, for the purpose of recovering back the money thus paid out of the county treasury, and when so collected, shall pay the same into the treasury of such county. [62 v. 33, §§ 4, 5.]

Probate judges are not entitled to compensation for this work. 35 Bull. 275.

§ 533. Custody of files. Judge may act as clerk or appoint a deputy. Oath of deputy. His powers and bond. Each judge shall have the care and custody of all files, papers, books and records, belonging to the probate office, and is authorized and empowered to perform the duties of clerk of his own court; and each probate judge may appoint a deputy clerk or clerks, each of whom shall, before entering upon the duties of his appointment, take an oath of office, and when so qualified, such deputy may perform, as well as all the duties appertaining to the office of clerk of the court; and each deputy clerk is authorized to administer oaths in all cases in which it is necessary to the discharge of his duties as such deputy clerk. Each probate judge may take such security from his deputy as he deems necessary to secure the faithful performance of the duties of his appointment. [56 v. 169, § 10.]

Deputy clerk may be a female and she may administer oaths pertaining to the office, 26 O. S. 21. Can not administer oath after expiration of term of appointment, 39 O. S. 493. Perjury cannot be based on a false oath before a deputy who is holding over his term but has not been re-appointed, *Id.*

§ 534. No probate judge or his deputy to practice law, etc. No judge of a probate court, or any deputy clerk employed by him, or who is engaged in the business of such court as clerk thereof, shall, during the term of his office, or employment, practice law, or be associated with another as partner in the practice of law, in any of the courts or other tribunals of this state:

neither shall such judge or clerk prepare any petition or answer, or make out any account which any executor, administrator, guardian, or other person is required to present for the settlement of the estate committed to his care and management; nor appear as counsel or attorney before any justice of the peace, or before any court or other judicial tribunal in the state; nor shall such judge or deputy clerk make a record of any paper, receipt, or voucher, produced to verify any charge or credit in the account, filed or presented for settlement as aforesaid, unless the recording thereof is requested in writing by the party making such settlement; but nothing contained in this section shall prevent any probate judge or deputy clerk, aforesaid, from finishing any business by him commenced prior to his election or appointment, not connected with his official business; and if any judge of the probate court or any deputy employed by him, wilfully violates any provisions herein prohibiting him from practicing law in any of the ways specified, such judge or deputy clerk shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be removed from office; and the prosecuting attorney is hereby required to file his information against such judge or deputy clerk in the court of common pleas, and proceed as upon indictment. [77 v. 183.]

§ 535. Administration, etc., when the probate judge is interested. Letters testamentary, or of administration, or of guardianship, shall not be issued to any person after his election to the office of probate judge and before the expiration of his term of office; and if a probate judge is interested, as heir, legatee, devisee or in any other manner in any estate which would otherwise be settled in the probate court of the county where he resides, such estate, and all accounts of guardians in which the probate judge is interested, shall be settled by the court of common pleas of such county; and in all such matters and cases in which the probate judge is interested, the original papers shall be by him forthwith certified to the court of common pleas; and in all other matters and proceed-

ings, pending in any probate court, which would properly be disposed of or decided therein, but in which the probate judge thereof is interested, in any manner whatever, as attorney or otherwise, or in which he is required to be a witness to a will, such probate judge shall, upon the motion of a party interested in such proceedings, or upon his own motion, certify the matters and proceedings to the court of common pleas, and he shall forthwith file with the clerk of the court of common pleas all original papers connected with the proceedings, and the same shall be proceeded in and heard and determined by the court of common pleas, at chambers, by any judge thereof, or in open court, in the same manner as though that court had original jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof, and upon the final decision of the questions involved in such proceedings, or on the final settlement of the estate in which the judge is interested as executor, administrator or guardian, by the court of common pleas, or whenever the interest of the probate judge therein ceases, the clerk shall deliver all the original papers back to the probate court, from which they came, and the clerk shall, also, make out an authenticated transcript of the orders, judgments and proceedings of the court therein, and shall file the same in the probate court from which the papers came, and the judge thereof shall record the same in the ordinary records of similar business. [75 v. 9, § 1.]

Order certifying cause to common pleas court set aside as being obtained by misrepresentation, 7 C. C. 371, See *Id.* 363; 52 O. S. C.

§ 536. Judges shall make rules of practice and submit them to the supreme court. The several judges of the probate court shall make rules, not inconsistent with the laws of the state, for regulating the practice and conducting the business of the court, which they shall, when and as often as they are made, submit to the supreme court; and the supreme court has power to alter and amend all such rules, and to make other and further rules, from time to time, for regulating the proceedings in all the probate courts of the state, as they deem necessary, in order to introduce and maintain regularity and uniformity in the proceedings therein. [51 v. 167, § 14.]

§ 537. Shall have same powers, and observe rules of common pleas so far as applicable. In the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred, the probate judge shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be governed by the same rules and regulations as are provided by law for the courts of common pleas and the judges thereof, in vacation, so far as the same are consistent with laws in force. [51 v. 167, § 53.]

48 O. S. 356; 4 C. C. 10; 49 O. S. 588.

§ 538. Power to punish contempt. The probate judge shall have power to keep order in his court, and to punish any contempt of his authority, in like manner as such contempt might be punished in the court of common pleas. [51 v. 167, § 59.]

§ 539. And to issue process, etc. He shall issue all warrants, attachments, and other process, and all notices, commissions, rules and orders, not contrary to law, that are necessary and proper to carry into effect the powers granted to him. [51 v. 167, § 60.]

§ 540. Duties of sheriff, coroner, and constable. Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, coroners and constables shall, when required by the probate judge, attend his court, and shall serve and return all process directed to them by the judge. [51 v. 167, § 61.]

§ 553 R. S. provides that the probate court in any county containing a city of the first class (except fourth grade), and of the first grade of the second class, may each appoint one or more constables to preserve order and discharge such other duties as the court requires; and each constable, when so directed by the court, shall have the same power to call and impanel jurors which by law the sheriff of the county has, except in capital cases. The compensation of such constable shall be the same as that of regular jurors except in counties containing a city of the first grade of the first class, and of the first grade of the second class it shall be \$1000 per annum, of the second grade of the first class \$900, and in all counties having a population of not less than 84,150 and not more than 84,250 at the federal census of 1890, \$800 per annum, 89 v. 382.

§ 541. Liability of sheriff, etc. If a sheriff, coroner or constable, neglects or refuses to serve and return a process issued by a probate judge, and to him directed and delivered, or neglects or refuses to pay over any moneys by him collected to the probate judge, or any other person, when so directed by such probate judge, he shall be subject to a fine and amercement as in the next section provided. [51 v. 167, § 17.]

§ 542. How proceeded against. In the cases enumerated in the preceding section, the probate judge

shall issue a summons, directed to the sheriff or other officer therein named, commanding him to summon the officer guilty of such misconduct, to appear within two days after the service of such summons, and show cause why he should not be amerced, specifying the cause for such amercement; and in case of neglect or refusal to serve or return any process issued by such probate judge, and directed and delivered to such officer, if no sufficient excuse is shown, such officer shall be fined by the probate judge in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be paid into the county treasury; and he and his sureties shall moreover be liable upon his official bond for all damages sustained by any person by reason of such misconduct; and in case of refusal to pay over any moneys by him collected to the probate judge or any other person, when so directed by such probate judge, he shall be amerced for the use of the parties interested, in the amount by such process required to be collected, together with ten per cent. thereon; and such probate judge may enforce the collection thereof by execution or other process, or by imprisonment, as for a contempt of court, or both; the delinquent officer and his sureties shall, moreover, be liable on his official bond for the amount of such amercement at the suit of the person or persons interested. [51 v. 167, § 18.]

See § 5504, *et seq.* Provisions of the statute relating to amercements are excepted from the general provision that all remedial statutes shall be liberally construed, § 4948.

§ 543. When person guilty of contempt. How punished. If any person neglects or refuses to perform any order or judgment of a probate court other than for the payment of money, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of court, and the probate judge shall issue a summons directing him to appear before his court within two days, from the service thereof, and show cause why he should not be punished for his contempt; or if it appear to such judge that he is secreting himself to avoid the process of the court, or is about to leave the county for such purpose, the judge may issue an attachment instead of the summons above mentioned, commanding the officer to whom

the attachment is directed forthwith to bring such person before such judge to answer for his contempt; and if no sufficient excuse is shown, he shall be punished in the same manner as provided for the punishment of contempts in the court of common pleas. [51 v. 167, § 16.]

"Other than for the payment of money." 42 O. S. 109.

"As provided for the punishment of contempts in the court of common pleas." §§ 5639-5650, R. S. The probate court has no jurisdiction to punish for contempt the failure or refusal of an assignee in trust for the benefit of creditors to perform an order or judgment for the payment of money, 27 Bull 289.

§ 544. Executions. Orders for the payment of money may be enforced by execution or otherwise, in the same manner as judgments in the court of common pleas; and all such executions shall be directed to the sheriff, or, in his absence or disability, to the coroner. [51 v. 167, § 15.]

§ 545. Fee bill and report of fees. Each probate judge shall, in every case, examination, or proceeding, make out, file, and record an itemized account of all fees by him received or charged therein; and on the first day of September, in each year, he shall make out and file with the auditor of his county an account, by him duly verified, of all fees by him charged or received during the next preceding year, distinguishing between those paid and those not paid; and if he fails or neglects to perform the duties in this section imposed, he shall forfeit and pay, for each instance of such failure or neglect, any sum not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered by action in the name of the state, which shall, at the instance of any person, be instituted and prosecuted by the prosecuting attorney. [64 v. 42, §§ 1, 2, 3.]

§ 546. Fees of probate judge in counties which had a population less than 22,500 at the last preceding federal census, or 22,500 or more. Each probate judge, in counties which at the last preceding federal census had a population less than 22,500, shall receive, for services rendered, the following prescribed fees, and no more:

Docketing each case, to be charged but once, .04.

Entering the appearance of parties, to be charged but once, in each case, .08.

Taking affidavit, .10.

Issuing summons or other writs under seal, .20 each.

Entering order to advertise, .20.

Filing any papers except accounts current and vouchers of executors, administrators, and guardians, .04 each.

Entering the return of any writ, .04.

Issuing a subpoena when there is but one witness named, .10.

And for every additional name, .04.

Swearing each witness, .03.

Entering attendance of each witness, .05.

Indexing each cause, .08.

Entering judgment on journal, .08.

Recording general verdict, .08.

Entering order on journal, .08.

Each one hundred words for transcribing judgment or orders on the docket, .08.

Entering satisfaction of judgment or decree on record, .08.

Entering every special rule, .04.

Entering every continuance or dismissal, .08.

Entering rule of reference, .08.

And for a copy thereof, under seal, .20.

Entering notice of appeal, .08.

Making cost bill, which shall be taxed but once, .25.

Making up complete record in cause, for each one hundred words, .08.

But no complete record shall be made in any case except when the title of real estate is drawn in question, the court may order the same, or either party may require it, at his own cost.

Making out copies of records of any proceedings in a cause, when required by either party or the law, with a seal annexed, for each hundred words .08.

Entering an allowance of an injunction, *certiorari*, or *habeas corpus*, .08.

Issuing execution, .25.

Docketing each execution issued, .08.

Issuing order of sale, .25, and for every hundred

words said writ may contain over the first hundred, .08.

Recording returns on writs of execution and orders of sale, for each hundred words .08.

Each certificate to which the seal of the court is required and not herein provided for, .35.

Probate of will and entry thereof, .30.

Issuing letters testamentary, or letters of administration or guardianship, under seal of court, .75.

Taking bond of executors, administrators, or guardians, .25.

Recording a bond, will, inventory, sale bill, or settlement of executors, administrators, or guardians, for every hundred words, .08.

Making out copies of wills, inventories, sale bills, settlements, or rules of court ordered to be furnished by executors and guardians, for each hundred words, .08.

Entering the appointment of executors, administrators, or guardians, or appraisers of property, .10.

Copy of order to appraisers, .10.

Filing an account, warrant, and vouchers, of an executor, administrator, or guardian for settlement and entering the same on the minutes of the court, .15.

Entering order of settlement of same, .12.

Examining partial or final settlements of guardians, executors, or administrators, .75 each.

Where there are not more than fifty vouchers to be examined, and if any account shall contain more than fifty vouchers, for each additional voucher so examined, the sum of .02.

Issuing citation to executors, administrators, or guardians, .25.

Administering an oath when necessary, and issuing a marriage license and filing and recording the certificate of marriage, .75.

Giving notice of time of settlement, .08.

Hearing application on behalf of idiots and lunatics, \$1.50.

Hearing application for the right of way of railroads, plank roads, and turnpikes, or road appeals, \$2 per day.

Hearing and deciding application in contested cases, on petition of administrators, guardians, or executors to sell land, and petitions to convey, to be taxed in each of the above cases in the bill of costs, .75.

Holding examining courts, \$2 per day.

Hearing and determining applications on *habeas corpus* in criminal cases, to be paid out of the county treasury, \$1 50.

Hearing and determining applications for *habeas corpus* in civil cases, .75

Hearing and determining applications in contested cases, to be taxed in the bill of costs against the unsuccessful party, \$1.50.

For the registry of births and deaths, the sum of .08 for the registry of each birth, and each death returned to his office, but no other compensation for any indexing or recording, or any other service whatever that is necessary to complete the records or reports required [90 v. 105.]

Fees in counties which had a population of 22,500 or more at such census. Each probate judge in counties, which at the last federal census, had a population of 22,500 or more, shall receive for services rendered, the following prescribed fees and no more:

Docketing each case, to be charged but once, .03.

Entering the appearance of parties, to be charged but once, in each case, .08.

Taking affidavit, .08.

Issuing summons or other writs under seal, .20 each.

Entering order to advertise, .15.

Filing any papers except accounts current and vouchers of executors, administrators and guardians, .04 each.

Entering the return of any writ, .03.

Issuing a subpoena, where there is but one witness named, .08.

And for every additional name, .03.

Swearing each witness, .03.

Entering attendance of each witness, .05.

Indexing each cause, .08.

Entering judgment on journal, .08.

Recording general verdict, .08.

Entering order on journal, .06.

Each one hundred words for transcribing judgment or orders on the docket, .08.

Entering satisfaction of judgment or decree on record, .06,

Entering every special rule, .03.

Entering every continuance or dismissal, .08.

Entering rule of reference, .04.

And for a copy thereof under seal, .10.

Entering notice of appeal, .04.

Making cost bill, .25, which shall be taxed but once.

Making up complete record in cause, .08 for each one hundred words, but no complete record shall be made in any case, except when the title of real estate is drawn in question the court may order the same or either party may require it at his own cost.

Making out copies of records of any proceedings in a cause when required by either party or the law, with a seal annexed, .08 for each one hundred words.

Entering an allowance of injunction, certiorari or habeas corpus, .06.

Issuing execution, .10.

Docketing each execution issued, .06.

Issuing order of sales, .25.

And .08 for every one hundred words said writ may contain over the first hundred.

Recording returns on writs of execution and orders of sale, .08 for each hundred words.

Each certificate to which the seal of the court is required, and not herein provided for, .35.

Probate of will and entry thereof, .25.

Issuing letters of testamentary or letters of administration, or guardianship under seal of court, .75.

Taking bond of executors or administrators or guardians, .25.

Recording a bond, will, inventory, sale bill, or settlement of executors, administrators or guardians, .08 for every hundred words.

Making out copies of wills, inventories, sale bills, settlements or rules of court, ordered to be furnished by executors and guardians, .08 for each hundred words.

Entering the appointment of executors, administrators, or guardians, or appraisers of property, .08.

Copy of order to appraisers, .08.

Filing, an account, warrant, and vouchers of an executor, administrator, or guardian for settlement and entering same on the minutes of the court, .15.

Entering order of settlement of same, .10.

Examining partial or final settlements of guardians, executors, or administrators, .65 each, where there are not more than fifty vouchers to be examined, and if any account shall contain more than fifty vouchers, the sum of .02 for each additional voucher so examined.

Issuing citation to executors, administrators, or guardians, .20.

Administering an oath when necessary and issuing a marriage licence and filing and recording the certificate of marriage, .75.

Giving notice of time of settlement, .08.

Hearing application on behalf of idiots and lunatics, \$1.50.

Hearing application for the right of way of railroads, plankroads and turnpikes or road, appeals \$1.00 per day.

Hearing and deciding application in contested cases on petition of administrators, guardians, or executors, to sell land, and petitions to convey, .75, to be taxed in each of the above cases in bill of costs.

Holding examining courts, \$1.50 per day.

Hearing and determining application on habeas corpus in criminal cases, \$1.00 to be paid out of the county treasury.

Hearing and determining application for habeas corpus in civil cases, .50.

Hearing and determining applications in contested cases, \$1.00 to be taxed in the bill of costs against the unsuccessful party.

For the registry of births and deaths, the sum of .08 for the registry of each birth, and each death return to his office, but no other compensation for any indexing or recording, or any other service whatever that is necessary to complete the records or reports required. [90 v. 104.]

§§ 546 and 547 do not apply to Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties. See 90 v. 113, § 7.

§ 546a. *Repealed March 22, 1893.*

See 13 C. C. 513.

§ 547. Same fees as common pleas for services not herein provided for. For any other services not herein provided for, the same fee shall be allowed as for similar services in the court of common pleas of the same county. [90 v. 108; 89 v. 385; 88 v. 576.]

§ 548. Costs of criminal proceedings, duty in pension cases. The costs in all criminal proceedings taxed and adjudged in favor of the state, shall, when collected by the probate judge, be paid by him into the county treasury; and he shall administer oaths, and make certificates in pension and bounty cases, without compensation. [73 v. 127, § 4.]

PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

§ 568. Increase or decrease in number in township — When part of township attached to another: Cuyahoga county. When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the probate judge of the proper county, that there is not a sufficient number of justices of the peace in any township thereof, and, also, that public notice had been given in such township that application would be made for an additional number of justices of the peace, the court is authorized to add one or more justices to such township, as seems just and proper and the trustees shall give notice to the electors of such township to elect such justice or justices so added, agreeably to the provisions of section five hundred and sixty-seven; and when it is made to appear to the court aforesaid, that it is expedient to decrease the number of justices in any township, the court is authorized to restrict the number as it judges proper; but no justice may be deprived of his commission until the expiration of the term for which he was elected; and except in counties containing a city of the first grade of the first class; and except in counties containing a city of the second grade of the first class, if a part of any township is attached to any other township, justices of the peace residing within the limits of that part of the township so attached, as aforesaid, shall execute the duties of their office in the township to which the same is attached, in the same manner as if they had been elected for such township. [92 v. 59; 91 v. 78; 51 v. 406, § 3.]

Notice of election, duty of Clerk of common pleas.

When a vacancy occurs in the office of justice of the peace in any township in the state, either by death, removal, absence at any one time for the space of six months, resignation, refusal to serve, or otherwise, the trustees having notice thereof, shall give notice to the electors of such township to fill such vacancy, by setting up advertisements in three public places in the township, specifying the number of justices to be elected, and the time of such election; which notice shall be given not less than fifteen nor more than twenty days previous to holding such election, which shall be held at the usual place of holding elections; and the clerk of the court of common pleas, in certifying to the secretary of state the election of a justice of the peace to fill any vacancy, as aforesaid shall specify in his certificate the name of the justice of the peace whose place is supplied by the person whose election is certified to, and also the date when such vacancy occurred; and to enable the clerk of the court to comply with so much of this section as relates to his duties, the trustees shall notify him of any vacancy, as aforesaid, and the date when it occurred; and in case the election of an additional justice of the peace in any township is authorized by the proper authority, the clerk of the court, in certifying his election to the secretary of state, shall state in his certificate that he is such additional justice of the peace so authorized and elected.

§ 567.

Journal entry.—In the matter of increasing [or diminishing] the number of justices in——township——county, Ohio, Probate Court——county.

It appearing to the court on the application of A. B. *et. al.*, that there is not a sufficient [or, it appearing to the court that it is expedient to decrease the] number of justices in said township, and that public notice has been given, according to law of this application, it is ordered that two additional justices of the peace be elected and qualified in said township [or, it is ordered that the number of justices in said township be decreased one.]

§ 572. **Manner of contesting elections of justices of the peace.** If any candidate, or elector, of the township in which the election was held, thinks proper to contest the election of the person or persons declared elected, such candidate or elector must make it known to the probate judge of the county within ten days after the day of such election, and the points on which the contestor means to contest such election, and the judge shall communicate the same to the person or persons whose election is contested, specifying the name of the contestor, with the points on which he relies, citing him or them to appear on a day not more than fifteen days from the day of the election, at his office, in his county, allowing such person or persons five days' notice of the contest; and

the judge shall also direct the clerk of the court of common pleas to withhold the return of such contested election until the same is decided. [51 v. 406. § 4.

To the Hon.—— Judge of the Probate court——county, Ohio:

The undersigned hereby notifies you, that he is an elector of——township, in said county [and was a candidate for the office of justice of the peace, at the election held therein on——] and that he contests the election of——, who has been declared elected a justice of the peace at the election held in said township, on the——day of——, 18—, upon the following grounds, to-wit: [*State the grounds.*]

He prays that such proceedings may be had as are authorized by law, and that said office may be declared vacant.

Dated ——,

A. B.

Notice by Probate Judge to contestee:—To ——,

You are hereby notified that A. B. contests your election as justice of the peace in —— township, in said county, to which office you have been declared elected, at the election held in said township on the——day of——, 18—, upon the following grounds. [*State the grounds.*]

You will appear at my office, in —— at —— o'clock, — M. on —— [*within fifteen days from election*], when said contest will be heard.

Witness my signature and the seal of said court at——this day of——18—

[SEAL.]

——Probate Judge.

§ 573. Probate judge shall select jury of three and have them summoned. Service. Return.

The judge, on the same day that he issues a notice to the person or persons whose election is contested, shall appoint three respectable freeholders of his county, not resident in the township in which such election was held, to try such contest, and shall issue a summons to said freeholders, directing them to appear and try the contest on a day specified in the summons, which summons shall be directed to the sheriff, or any constable of the county, and shall be served by the officer to whom directed, at least three days before the time appointed for the trial of the contest, and shall be by said sheriff or constable, as the case may be, returned at the time and place of trying the same. [51 v. 406, § 5.]

§ 574. Witnesses. The judge may, on the request of the contestor, or the person or persons whose election is contested, grant subpoena for witnesses directed to the sheriff or any constable of his county, who

shall serve and return the same to the judge, at the time and place therein named. [51 v. 406, § 5.]

§ 575. **Jury sworn. Evidence. Verdict, and its transmission, etc.** The jury of freeholders shall be sworn to try such contest agreeably to evidence, and no evidence shall be admitted but such as relates to the points stated in the notice, and when the trial has closed, the freeholders shall sign their decision, which shall be attested by the probate judge; and if, by such decision there is a vacancy in the office of the justice of the peace, the judge shall, within three days thereafter, transmit a copy of such decision to the trustees of the township, or the clerk thereof if there are no trustees, who shall forthwith give notice to the electors to fill such vacancy as in other cases; but if, by the decision, the election remains good, he shall transmit the same to the clerk of the court of common pleas, who shall immediately proceed as if no contest had taken place. [84 v. 44.]

§ 576. **Election not to be set aside for illegal votes cast. When.** No election of a justice of the peace shall be set aside by the freeholders merely because illegal votes have been given at such election, if it appears that the person whose election is contested has the greatest number of the legal votes given at such election, after deducting all illegal votes given, when there is no evidence for whom such illegal votes were given, as well as all illegal votes which are shown to have been given for the person whose election is contested. [51 v. 406, § 8.]

§ 577. **Talesmen. Justice to preside in absence of judge.** In case any of the freeholders summoned fail to attend at the time and place of trial, the judge shall appoint other freeholders to supply the deficiency; and if the judge fails to attend the trial, any disinterested justice of the peace of the county may perform all the duties required of the judge by the provisions of this chapter. [51 v. 406, § 9.]

§ 578. **Costs, how paid.** If the contestor fail in setting aside the election, he shall pay the costs, and the judge or justice, as the case may be, shall render

judgment, from which there shall be no appeal, and issue execution for the same to the sheriff or any constable of the county; but if the election is set aside, the township in which such election was held shall pay the costs: the judge or justice, as the case may be, shall make out and certify a bill of such costs, and forward the same to the trustees of such township, who shall, upon the receipt of the bill of costs, issue their orders, on the township treasurer for the payment of the same: the judge or justice, as the case may be, shall receive one dollar per day, and the freeholders one dollar per day, each; and the witnesses and sheriff, or constable, their lawful fees as in other cases. [51 v, 406 § 10.

INQUEST OF LUNACY.

§ 702. Proceedings for admission of patient to insane asylum. For the admission of patients to any of the asylums for the insane, the following proceedings shall be had: Some resident citizen of the proper county shall file with the probate judge of such county an affidavit, substantially as follows:

The state of Ohio, _____ county, ss.:
_____, the undersigned, a citizen of _____ county, Ohio, being sworn, says that he believes _____ is insane, (or, that in consequence of his insanity, his being at large is dangerous to the community). He has a legal settlement in _____ township, in this county.

Dated this _____ day of _____, A. D. _____,

A. B.

[75 v. 64, § 19.]

Jurisdiction continues until discharge of patient. See 50 O.R. 805, 814.

The medical superintendent of each of the asylums shall inform the probate judge of the different counties comprising the district, monthly, of the quota of patients to which each county is entitled, and the number in the asylum from said county, and the probate judge may, at any time, forward an acute case if the quota is not full, and papers and clothing are in compliance with law, § 700.

§ 703. Warrant and subpoenas. When hearing may be had in absence of alleged lunatic. When the affidavit is filed, the probate judge shall forthwith issue his warrant to some suitable person, commanding him to bring the person alleged to be insane before him, on a

day therein named, which shall not be more than five days after the affidavit has been filed, and shall immediately issue subpoenas for such witnesses as he deems necessary (one of whom shall be a respectable physician), commanding the persons in such subpoenas named to appear before the judge on the return day of the warrant; and if any person disputes the insanity of the party charged, the probate judge shall issue subpoenas for such person or persons as are demanded on behalf of the person alleged to be insane; provided that if, by reason of the character of the affliction or insanity of said person, it is deemed unsuitable or improper to bring the person into such probate court, then the probate judge shall personally visit said person and certify that he has so ascertained the condition of the person by actual inspection, and all proceedings as herein required, may then be had in the absence of such person. [75 v. 64 § 20.]

State of Ohio, _____ county, ss. probate court.:

To N. B., sheriff of said county (or some suitable person):
You are hereby commanded to have the body of T. E., who resides at _____, alleged to be insane, before me _____, probate judge in and for said county, at the court house in _____, on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 189 , at—o'clock, —m.

And to this writ make due return.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at _____, this—day of _____, A. D. 189 .

[SEAL.] By _____, probate judge.

Returned to court the person named in above warrant.

_____, 189 .

§ 704. Hearing; certificate of medical witness. At the time appointed (unless for good cause the investigation is adjourned) the judge shall proceed to examine the witnesses in attendance; and if, upon the hearing of the testimony, he is satisfied that the person so charged is insane, he shall cause a certificate to be made out by the medical witness in attendance, which shall set forth the following:

1. Name of patient, with christian name at length.
2. Sex, age, married, single, or widowed.
3. Condition of life and previous occupation, if any.
4. Religious persuasion, so far as known,

5. Previous place of abode.
6. Whether first attack.
7. Age (if known) on first attack.
8. When and where previously under treatment.
9. Duration of existing attack.
10. Supposed cause.
11. Whether subject to epilepsy.
12. Whether suicidal.
13. Whether dangerous to others.
14. Factors or symptoms indicating insanity observed by examining physician.
15. Physical causes.
16. Moral causes.
17. Predisposing causes.
18. Habits of patient.
19. Habits of parents.
20. Hereditary, or not.
21. Whether patient is free or not from any infectious disease. [75 v. 64, § 21].

The certificate must state whether the patient is free from infectious disease and vermin, see § 705.

§ 705. Application to the superintendent. Warrant to admit a patient. Conveyance to asylum. When application may be refused. Right of relatives to keep patient. The probate judge, upon receiving the certificate of the medical witness, made out according to the provisions of the preceding section, shall forthwith apply to the superintendent of the asylum for the insane, situated in the district in which such patient resides; he shall, at the same time, transmit copies, under his official seal, of the certificate of the medical witness, and of his finding in the case; upon receiving the application and certificate, the superintendent shall immediately advise the probate judge whether the patient can be received, and, if so, at what time; the probate judge, when advised that the patient will be received, shall forthwith issue his warrant to the sheriff, commanding him to forthwith take charge of and convey such insane person to the asylum; if the probate judge is satisfied from proof, that an assistant is necessary, he may appoint one person as such assistant;

provided, if such insane person be a female, the probate judge shall appoint a suitable female assistant to accompany said sheriff and such insane person to the asylum. The warrant of the probate judge shall be substantially as follows:

The State of Ohio, ——— county, ss.:

Office of the probate judge of said county:

To ———;

All the proceedings prescribed by law to entitle ——— to be admitted into the asylum for the insane having been had, you are commanded forthwith to take charge of and convey said ——— to the asylum for the insane at ———, and you are authorized to take ———, as assistant: after executing this warrant, you will make due return thereof to this office.

Witness my hand and official seal, this ——— day of ———, A. D. ———.

—————, probate judge.

Upon receiving such patient, the superintendent shall indorse upon the warrant, a receipt substantially as follows:

Asylum for the insane at ———,

—————, A. D. ———.

Received this day of ———, the patient named in the within warrant.

—————, superintendent.

This warrant, with the receipt of the superintendent thereon, shall be returned to the probate judge who issued it, and shall be filed by him with the other papers relating to the case. If the medical witness does not state in his certificate that the patient is free from all infectious diseases and from vermin, the probate judge shall refuse to make the application to the superintendent, as herein provided, until such certificate is furnished. The relatives of any person charged with insanity, or who is found to be insane, shall, in all cases, have the right to take charge of and keep such insane person charged with insanity, if they desire so to do; and in such case, the probate judge, before whom the inquest has been held, shall deliver such insane person to them. [85 v. 21.]

§ 706. Probate judge shall see that the patient has proper clothing. What clothing sufficient; superintendent not bound to receive patient without. When a patient is sent to the asylum for the insane, the probate judge

shall see that he is supplied with proper clothing, and, if not otherwise furnished, he shall furnish such clothing, and in such case, the same shall be paid for upon his certificate and the order of the county auditor out of the county treasury. For a male patient, the clothing shall be, a coat, vest, and two pairs of pantaloons, all of woolen cloth, two pairs of woolen socks, two pocket handkerchiefs, two cravats, one hat or cap, a pair of shoes or boots, a pair of slippers, three cotton shirts, two pairs of drawers, two undershirts, and an overcoat or other outside garment sufficient to protect him in severe weather. For a female patient, such clothing shall be, two substantial gowns or dresses, two flannel petticoats, two pairs of woolen stockings, one pair of shoes, one pair of slippers, two handkerchiefs, a good bonnet, two cotton chemises, and a large shawl or cloak. In both cases the clothing shall be new, or as good as new, and the woollens of a dark color; and such clothing shall be delivered in good order, with the patient, to the superintendent, and, without such clothing, the superintendent shall not be bound to receive the patient. [75 v. 64, § 23.]

87 O. S. 546.

§ 707. Proceedings when insane person can not be admitted to asylum. If a person found to be insane can not be admitted into the asylum, the probate judge shall direct the sheriff of the county, or some other suitable person, to take charge of such insane person until the cause of non-admission is removed, and, if necessary he may direct the confinement of such insane person in the county infirmary or jail (but not in the same room with a person charged with or convicted of a crime), as the circumstances require; and if all things needful are not otherwise supplied, he shall furnish them, and in that case they shall be paid for out of the county treasury, on the certificate of the probate judge; but he shall not, in any case, furnish anything, either in the way of clothing or for any other purpose, to a person who is not in needy circumstances; if there is no physician regularly employed to attend the jail or infirmary, the probate judge.

may employ one to attend any idiot or lunatic therein and the physician so employed shall receive a compensation not exceeding two dollars per day, to be paid out of the county treasury on the certificate of the probate judge. [75 v. 64, § 24; 53 v. 81, § 64.]

A probate judge has no authority by virtue of sections 707 and 708, to order an insane person to be admitted to the county infirmary while such insane person is waiting admission to the insane asylum or it is dangerous to permit him to be at large. When so admitted his property is not subject to sale and application by the board of infirmary directors under the provisions of § 981, although the person is being supported at the public charge, 49 O. S. 578.

§ 708. When insane person at large is dangerous he may be confined. When an insane person, not entitled to admission into an asylum, is at large, and, being so at large, is dangerous to himself or others, and such fact is established to the satisfaction of the probate judge, he shall immediately order such lunatic to be confined and provided for, as directed by the next preceding section; and when a person is so confined, and the attending physician certifies that such person is restored to reason, or that it is not necessary longer to confine him, or if his friends agree to take the care of him, the probate judge shall immediately order his discharge. [75 v. 64, § 25.]

§ 709. How a patient may be discharged. On consent and advice of the trustees, the superintendent may discharge any patient from any asylum for the insane, when he deems such discharge proper and necessary; provided, no patient with known homicidal or suicidal propensities, shall be discharged without a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to the approval of the probate judge of the county of which the patient is an inhabitant, payable to any person who shall be injured in person or property, by any insane act of such discharged person while at large on such discharge, and conditioned to save harmless by paying all damage to such injured person as shall arise in consequence of such insane act, committed by such discharged person. Incurable and harmless patients only may be discharged to make room for an acute case from the same county; and no patient, with

known homicidal or suicidal propensities, shall be hereafter kept in any county infirmary or jail of the state except temporarily, while awaiting the order for removal to a state asylum for the insane; when, in the opinion of the superintendent, the condition of any patient at the time of discharge, is such as to justify such action, he may permit such patient to go to his home, or leave the institution unattended; and if such patient is not financially able to bear his own expenses, the superintendent of such institution, may furnish the patient a sufficient sum to pay his traveling expenses, and charge the same to the current expense fund of the institution; such sum in no case shall exceed twenty dollars. In all cases requiring an escort, should neither the patient nor the friends of the patient be financially able to bear the expense of his removal, the superintendent shall give notice to the probate judge of the county of which the patient is an inhabitant, and said probate judge shall forthwith issue his warrant to some suitable person, giving the friends of patients the preference, which warrant shall read as follows:

The State of Ohio, _____ County, ss.:

Office of the probate judge of said county.

The proper authority having directed that _____, a patient from this county in the asylum for the insane, at _____, be removed therefrom, you are commanded forthwith to remove said patient, and return him to his home in said state.

Witness my hand and official seal, this _____ day of _____, 18—

A. B., probate judge.

Upon receipt of said warrant, the person to whom it is directed, shall forthwith execute it, and return it to the probate judge by whom it was issued, and said probate judge shall ascertain and fix the allowance to the person executing such warrant for expenses and fees, and certify the same to the county auditor, who shall draw his warrant therefor on the county treasurer. In the case of any patient having no known homicidal or suicidal propensities, the superintendent is authorized, whenever he deems the best interests of such patient to require it, to permit said patient to leave the institution on a trial visit, not in any case to exceed ninety days, the patient being returnable at any time within that

date, should such return be necessary, without further legal proceedings. The removal of such patient on such trial visit, shall be made in the same manner as provided in this section for the removal on discharge, and when return from such visit is necessary, and neither the patient nor the friends of the patient are financially able to bear the expense, said return shall be made on the warrant of the probate judge, in the same manner as provided herein in the case of discharged patients in like circumstances. [85 v. 123.]

The power of the officers of the asylum to discharge is plenary and when made the duty of the probate judge to issue the warrant is entirely ministerial, and if he refuses he may be compelled by mandamus to issue the warrant, 7 O. S. 153; but these sections apply only to patients having a settlement in the county and do not require the return of non-residents sent from the county to the penitentiary and thence transferred to the asylum, 17 O. S. 148. Mandamus does not lie to compel superintendent to take back inmate, 38 O. S. 496; without these preliminary steps being taken no legal right exists to claim compensation, and the records of the probate court alone speak as to whether these steps have been taken, 7 C. C. 131.

§ 710. Superintendent to report death, escape, etc., to probate judge. The superintendent shall, immediately after the removal, death, escape, or discharge of any patient or return of an escaped patient report the same to the probate judge of the county from which such patient was committed, and in case of death he shall notify one or more of the nearest relatives of such deceased patient, if known to him, either by letter or telegraph, as to him may seem best, and if the place of residence of such relatives is unknown to the superintendent, the probate judge, immediately upon receiving notification, shall in the speediest manner possible, notify such relations if known to him, and when a patient is discharged as cured, the superintendent may furnish such patient with suitable clothing, and a sufficient sum of money to pay the actual traveling expenses of such patient to the township in the county from which he or she was sent, not in any case exceeding twenty dollars. [78 v. 102.]

§ 711. How patients selected in certain cases. If application is made to an asylum for the insane for the admission of more patients than such institution can accommodate, a selection shall be made as follows:

1. Recent cases, that is, where the disease is of less than one year's duration, shall have the preference over all others in the same county. 2. Chronic cases, that is, when the disease is of more than one year's duration, presenting the most favorable prospect of recovery, shall be next preferred. 3. Those for whom applications [have been] longest on file, other things being equal, shall next be preferred: 4. No county can have in any institution more than its just proportion according to its population, except in cases where some other county in the same asylum district has not a sufficient number of patients to fill up its proportion: in such cases, the superintendent may admit from a county more than its just proportion, giving preference to patients applying as herein provided. [75 v. 64, § 28.]

§ 712. Proceedings when patient, discharged as cured, again becomes insane. When a patient discharged from an asylum for the insane as cured, again becomes insane, and a respectable physician files with the probate judge of the county of which the insane person is an inhabitant, an affidavit setting forth the fact of the recurrence of the disease, and such other facts relating thereto as he deems proper, the probate judge shall forthwith transmit a copy of such affidavit, authenticated by his official seal, to the superintendent of the proper asylum, and thereupon the same proceeding shall be had as provided in this chapter for persons found to be insane upon inquest held for that purpose. [75 v. 64, § 29.]

§ 713. Patients entitled to benefit of habeas corpus. All persons confined as insane shall be entitled to the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the question of insanity shall be decided at the hearing; and if the judge decides that the person is insane, such decision is no bar to the issuing of the writ a second time, when it is alleged that such person has been restored to reason. [75 v. 64, § 30.]

§ 714. Probate judge to file and preserve papers. In all cases of inquests held under the provisions of this chapter, the probate judge shall file and preserve all papers left with him, and shall make such entries

upon his docket as will, together with the papers so filed, preserve a perfect record of each case tried by him. [75 v. 64, § 31.]

As evidence in criminal case, 34 O. S. 394.

§ 718. Prosecuting attorneys shall attend to suits. Prosecuting attorneys shall attend to all suits instituted on behalf of the asylums for the insane, and shall be entitled to a compensation of five per cent. on all sums collected for the same. [75 v. 64, § 35.]

§ 719. Costs in cases of inquest. The taxable costs and expenses to be paid under the provisions of this chapter shall be as follows: To the probate judge with whom the affidavit is filed, the sum of two dollars for holding an inquest; for each warrant, certificate, or subpoena, he necessarily issues, the same fees as are allowed by law to the clerk of the court of common pleas for similar services; and the amount of postage on all communications to and from the superintendent which the judge is required to pay; to the medical witness who makes out the certificate, two dollars, and witness fees, such as are allowed by law in other cases; to the witnesses and constables, the same fees as are allowed by law for like services in other cases; to each person employed by the probate judge to commit a lunatic to the county infirmary, seventy-five cents per day; to the jailer, for keeping an idiot or insane person, thirty-five cents per day; to the sheriff for himself or assistant, or any other than the assistant, for taking an insane person to the asylum, or removing one therefrom upon the warrant of the probate judge, mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile, going and returning, and seventy-five cents per day for the support of each patient, on his journey to or from the asylum, and nothing more for said services; the number of miles to be computed in all cases by the nearest route traveled; the costs specified shall be paid out of the county treasury, upon the certificate of the probate judge; provided, that in counties containing a city of the first class, second grade, when it appears necessary to the sheriff, at the time of the arrest or other time, that the condition of the patient requires the same, he shall be authorized to provide a conveyance for said patient, and the costs of the same shall be taxed by him in the bill of costs, and paid as other costs in the case. [89 v. 241; 83 v. 36; 75 v. 64, § 36.]

§ 720. Definitions of terms. The terms "insane" and "lunatic," as used in this chapter, include every species of insanity or mental derangement; the term "idiot" is restricted to a person foolish from birth, one supposed to be naturally without a mind; a person with a family is one who has a wife and child or either; the words "needy circumstances," when applied to a person without a family, means one whose estate, after the payment of his debts, and excluding from the estimate such part of his estate as is exempt from execution, is worth less in cash than five hundred dollars; and the same words, when applied to a person having a family, means one whose estate, estimated as aforesaid, is worth less in cash, after the payment of his debts and the support of his family for one year, than one thousand dollars, provided, that when the words are applied to a married woman, her estate, and that of her husband, shall be estimated, as aforesaid, and the amount shall determine the question whether she be in needy circumstances or not, within the meaning of this chapter. [75 v. 64, § 37.]

See 4 C. C. 2.

§ 721. Removal or discharge from infirmary. When the probate judge issues his warrant for the removal to an asylum for the insane of any insane person, temporarily committed to a county infirmary, the certificate of the superintendent of such infirmary, or the physician in charge thereof, that the condition of such insane person, by recovery or otherwise, has so changed as to make it unsuitable to remove him to the asylum, shall be a sufficient return to the warrant; and the superintendent of the infirmary is authorized, in case such person has recovered, to discharge him therefrom [75 v. 64, § 38.]

§ 738. Proceedings to obtain admission to Longview Asylum, Hamilton county. For the admission of inmates into this asylum, the following proceedings shall be had: Some resident citizen of Hamilton county must file with the probate judge thereof an affidavit, substantially as follows:

The State of Ohio, Hamilton county, ss.:

The undersigned, a citizen of Hamilton county, Ohio, being sworn, says that he believes ——— to be insane, and a fit subject for the lunatic asylum; he is a resident of Hamilton county, has a legal settlement in ——— township. These facts

are known by _____ and _____ (naming at least two persons). [75 v. 90, § 20.]

§ 739. *Id.* Warrant, subpoenas, etc. When this affidavit is filed, the probate judge shall forthwith issue his warrant to the sheriff, or some other suitable person, commanding him to bring the person alleged to be insane before him, on a day in such warrant named, which shall not be more than five days after the affidavit was filed, and shall immediately issue subpoenas to such witnesses as are named in the affidavit, and a physician to be designated by the probate judge, commanding them to appear before him, on the return day of the warrant; and if any person disputes the insanity of the person so charged, the judge shall issue subpoenas for such persons as are demanded on his behalf. [75 v. 93, § 21.]

See § 708.

§ 740. *Id.* Examination, etc. At the time appointed, (unless for good cause the investigation is adjourned), the judge shall proceed to examine the witnesses in attendance, and if, upon the hearing of the testimony such judge is satisfied that the person so charged is insane, and is included in the class enumerated in this chapter, he shall cause a certificate to be made out by the physician, setting forth the name, age, and residence of the patient, with a concise history of the case, medical treatment pursued, supposed cause of the disease, and such other information as is deemed useful. [75 v. 93, § 22].

See § 704.

§ 741. *Id.* Patient shall be taken to asylum. How. The probate judge, upon receiving the certificate aforesaid, shall forthwith transmit a copy thereof, and his finding in the case, under his official seal, to some suitable person (giving the relatives of such insane person the preference), who shall immediately take charge of and convey such patient to the asylum, and return therefor, to the probate judge, a receipt of the superintendent, to be filed with the other papers in the case. [75 v. 93, § 23].

See § 705.

§ 743. *Id.* Probate judge to file and preserve papers. In each case of inquest held under the provisions of this chapter, the probate judge shall file and carefully

preserve all papers relating thereto, and shall make such entries as will, together with the papers filed, preserve a complete record thereof. [75 v. 93, § 26].

§ 746. *Id.* Prosecuting attorney shall attend to suits. The prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county shall attend to all suits instituted on behalf of the asylum, and shall be entitled to five per cent. on all sums collected by him, as compensation therefor. [75 v. 93, § 29].

See 4 C. C. 271.

§ 748. *Id.* Costs and expenses. The taxable costs and expenses to be paid under the provisions of this chapter shall be as follows: To the probate judge, for filing affidavit and holding inquest, the sum of two dollars; to the person making affidavit as required for an inquest, two dollars, and witness fees as are allowed in other cases; to witnesses, constables, and sheriffs, the same fees as are allowed for like services in other cases. [75 v. 93, § 31].

§ 749. *Id.* Penalties. If the probate judge, or any other person charged with duties under this chapter, neglects or refuses to discharge any such duties, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, to be recovered for the use and benefit of the asylum in a civil action, conducted in the name of the county of Hamilton, as in case of a debt due the asylum, or may be removed from his office in the same manner as for any other neglect of duty. [75 v. 93, § 32].

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

§ 752. *Committal and discharge of youths.* The boys' industrial school situate in Fairfield county, has for its object the reformation of those committed to its charge: and all youth committed thereto, shall be committed until they arrive at full age, unless sooner reformed; provided, that the judge of the court sentencing such youth may order their discharge whenever he is satisfied by a re-examination of the facts connected with the arrest, conviction and detention of the person confined, due notice of the time and place of such re-hearing having first been given by the

court to the superintendent of the boys' industrial school, that the future welfare of such youth and the interest of society will not be endangered thereby. [83 v. 6.]

§ 753. Admission of youths to schools. Male youth, not over sixteen nor under ten years of age may be committed to the boys' industrial school by any judge of a police court, judge of the common pleas court or probate court on conviction of any offense against the laws of the state. [83 v. 7.]

See 87 v. 145.

§ 754. Admission of convicts to school. Any such youth convicted of any crime or offense the punishment of which is, in whole or in part, confinement in the jail or penitentiary, may at the discretion of the court giving sentence, in lieu of being sent to the jail or penitentiary, be committed to the boys' industrial school. [83 v. 7.]

§ 755. May be committed on recommendation of grand jury. Any such youth against whom a crime is charged before a grand jury, if the charge is supported by sufficient evidence to put him on trial may, on the recommendation of the grand jury, and without presenting an indictment, be committed by the court to the reformatory. [75 v. 60, § 110.]

§ 756. Conveyance to school of sentenced youth and delivery to superintendent. Any such youth upon being sentenced to the boys' industrial school, shall within five days after such sentence, unless the court giving such sentence shall otherwise order, be conveyed to said industrial school by the sheriff of the county in which the conviction was had, or by some other suitable person designated by the court giving the sentence and delivered into the custody of the superintendent of the boys' industrial school together with a statement of the offense for which such youth was convicted, also his age, and a copy of the sentence of the court. [83 v. 201.]

§ 759. Transportation expenses, costs of commitment. The expenses incurred in the transportation of a youth to the boys' industrial school shall be paid by the county from which he is committed, to the offi-

cer or person delivering him upon the presentation of his sworn statement of account of such expenses; and the costs in any case, shall be paid in like manner, upon the certificate of the proper officer of the court in which he was convicted; if, however, such youth has been convicted of a crime, the punishment of which is confinement in the penitentiary, the costs in the case, and the expenses of his transportation shall, on like statement and certificate, be paid out of the state treasury. [83 v. 201.]

COMMITMENT TO GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME.

2769. How girls charged with offenses brought before court. Time for hearing offense. Whenever a resident citizen shall file with the probate judge of his county his affidavit, charging that a girl above the age of nine years and under the age of fifteen years who resides in such county, has committed an offense, punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, or that she is leading a vicious or criminal life, it shall be the duty of such judge to fix a time not more than five days from the time such affidavit is filed for hearing the complaint set forth in such affidavit, and he shall forthwith issue a warrant to the sheriff of such county, or some other suitable person, commanding him to bring such girl before such judge at his office, at the time fixed for such hearing, and shall also, at the same time, issue an order in writing addressed to the father of such girl, if living and resident of such county, and if not living and so resident, then to her mother, if living and so resident, and, if there is no father or mother so resident, then to her guardian, if so resident, and if not, then to the person with whom the girl resides, requiring such father, mother, guardian, or other person, to appear before such probate judge at such hearing, and said judge is authorized to continue such proceeding from day to day, and issue all necessary subpoenas for witnesses. [84 v. 77].

See § 774.

§ 770. Proceedings. Commitment to the home. At the time named in the aforesaid order, the probate judge shall hear such testimony as is presented before him in relation to the case, and if it appears to his satisfaction that the girl before him is a suitable subject for the industrial home, he shall commit her to that institution, and issue his warrant to the sheriff of the proper county, or to some suitable person to be appointed by him, commanding him to take charge of the girl and deliver her without delay to the superintendent of the home. [75 v. 144, § 9].

§ 771. Fees. The girl may demand a trial by jury. The fees of the probate judge, sheriff, and other costs incurred in the proceedings herein provided for, shall be the same as are paid in similar cases, and shall be paid by the proper county in the same manner; but nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent a girl arrested for crime from demanding a trial by jury, and when such demand is made, by or on behalf of such girl, the probate judge is authorized, after an examination of the case, to either discharge her or cause her to enter into a recognizance for her appearance before the court of common pleas of the county, forthwith, if said court is in session, and if not in session, then on the first day of the next term thereof, to answer to such charge, and in default of such bail, to commit her to the jail of the county until the first day of said next term of common pleas court, or until discharged by due course of law, and he shall forward to the clerk of the common pleas court a transcript of his proceedings in the case; and shall also cause such witnesses as appear against her before him, to be recognized to appear at said term of common pleas court to give evidence against her. [75 v. 144, § 9].

§ 772. Detention and discharge of inmate—Return of discharged or escaped inmate. A girl duly committed to the home shall be kept there disciplined, instructed, employed and governed under the direction of the trustees, until she is either reformed or discharged, or bound out by them according to their by-laws, or has attained the age of eighteen years; but the trustees, with the approval of the governor, after a full

statement of the cause, shall have the right to discharge and return to the parents, guardian or probate judge of the county from which she was committed, who may place her under the care of the infirmity directors of said county, any girl who, in their judgment, ought for any cause to be removed from the home, and in such case the trustees shall enter upon their record the reason for her discharge, a copy of which record, signed by the secretary, shall be forthwith transmitted to the probate judge of the county from which the girl was committed; but the superintendent may, with the approval of the full board of trustees, receive back into the home any girl under twenty-one years of age, who may have been discharged from said home, when the best interests of said girl demand it. Any inmate of the girl's industrial home who escapes from said institution may if captured before the expiration of the time for which she was committed, be returned to the home by the trustees of the institution and there kept for a period not to exceed one year in addition to the time for which she was committed, at the option of said trustees. Provided, however, the time shall not exceed in the aggregate the time for which she was committed. [91 v. 102.]

§ 774. Proceedings when a girl is charged with a criminal offense. When a girl between nine and fifteen years of age is brought before a court of criminal jurisdiction charged with an offense, punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, and who, if found guilty, would be a proper subject for commitment to the home (an order to that effect being entered on the records of the proceedings of said court), it shall, thereupon, by warrant or order, cause such a girl to be forthwith taken before the probate judge of the proper county, and shall transmit to him the complaint and indictment, or warrant, by virtue of which she had been arrested, when the probate judge shall proceed in the same manner as if she had been brought before him upon the original complaint, as is provided in this chapter. [75 v. 144, § 11].

See § 76b.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

§ 842. When a vacancy shall be filled by election ; when by appointment. When such vacancy occurs more than thirty days before the annual election, a successor shall be elected thereat ; and when a vacancy happens, whether more than thirty days before the election, or within that time, and the interests of the county require that the vacancy be filled before the election, the probate judge, auditor, and recorder of the county, or a majority of them, shall appoint a commissioner, who shall hold his office until the successor is elected. [51 v. 422, § 5.]

No appointment in anticipation of vacancy, 9 C. C. 161, 167.

§ 844. Bond, amount, and by whom approved. Each commissioner, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall give bond to the state, in a sum not less than five thousand dollars, with two or more good and sufficient sureties, being approved by the probate judge of the county ; which bond shall be conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties, and for the payment of any loss or damage that the county may sustain by reason of his failure therein, and, with his oath of office indorsed thereon and the approval aforesaid, shall be deposited with the treasurer of the county ; and such surety may be discharged in the same manner as already provided for the release of sureties of guardians in § 6273 of the revised statutes of Ohio. [82 v. 148.]

County commissioners who act in their official capacity in good faith and in the honest discharge of official duty cannot be held to personally respond in damages, 40 O. S. 516.

§ 897. Expenses, etc., approved by probate judge. Each commissioner shall present an itemized statement of his account for per diem, mileage, services and expenses, * * which, before it is allowed by a full board shall be certified to by the prosecuting attorney of the county, and approved by the probate judge thereof. [90 v. 258.]

See as to various counties, § 897a, *et seq.*

PROCEEDINGS ON COMPLAINT AGAINST COUNTY AUDITOR.

§ 1031. For what causes auditor shall forfeit his office. If an auditor refuses or neglects to make any settle-

ment with his county treasurer, according to law, or wilfully fails to perform any other duty required of him by law, he shall, in addition to criminal prosecution therefor, forfeit his office; and upon an affidavit being made before the probate judge of the county that the auditor of his said county is guilty of a violation of the provisions of this chapter, or of any duty enjoined herein, the probate judge shall immediately issue a summons to the auditor, which summons shall be made returnable as in other civil suits; and if upon examination, the court is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for such complaint, the court may report the same to the county commissioners, who shall immediately suspend said auditor, and appoint some suitable person to perform the duties of auditor, until such auditor is restored to the possession of his office, or his successor duly elected and qualified, who, upon giving bond and taking the oath of office, as county auditors are required to do, shall be authorized to perform all the duties and be subject to all the obligations and liabilities of county auditors, and his bond shall be filed and recorded the same as bonds of county auditors. [67 v. 103, § 20.]

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS OF COUNTY TREASURY BY
PROBATE COURT.

§ 1129. **Examinations of county treasurer. Appointment of examiners by probate judge. Their duties.** An inspection and thorough examination of all books, vouchers, accounts, moneys, bonds, securities, and other property in the treasury of the county, shall be made by the auditor and commissioners thereof as often as every six months in each year, and the probate judge shall once every six months or oftener, if he deems it necessary, or whenever he is requested so to do in writing, by one or more of the bondsmen of the treasurer; and on the day and at the time the treasurer turns over his office and its effects to his successor in office, without notice to any one, he shall appoint in writing, under the seal of said court, two

competent and trustworthy accountants of opposite politics, neither of whom shall have held the office of treasurer, nor been a clerk in any county office during the two years next preceding such appointment; provided, that persons who have served as examiners under the provisions of this section shall not again be appointed, until the expiration of three years, who, after being sworn to faithfully perform the duties imposed upon them, shall forthwith, without previous notice or intimation to the county treasurer, or any other person, of such intended inspection and examination, enter the county treasury, present their authority aforesaid to the county treasurer, who, upon demand, shall open the vaults and safes of the treasury, and said examiner shall proceed immediately to count the money therein, and inspect and examine the books, records and vouchers thereof, and after having counted the money, inspected and examined the books, records and vouchers found therein, make due entry of the same, after which the said examiners shall proceed forthwith to the office of the county auditor, and there ascertain how much money the county treasurer stands charged with on the auditor's books. Said auditor shall furnish such accountants with a statement of the exact amount of money, property, bonds, securities, assets, and effects, also, how much belongs to each particular fund, and should be in the said treasury; the said accountants shall certify the exact amount of money in the treasury, together with the amount belonging to each particular fund, also, all property, bonds, securities, vouchers, assets, and effects, as aforesaid, in writing, in triplicate, one copy of which certificate shall be recorded in the books of the treasury, and filed by the treasurer in his office, and one copy shall be recorded and filed by the auditor of the county; one copy thereof shall be duly reported to the probate court, and be entered of record therein, a copy of which shall be furnished by the probate judge for publication, one week in two newspapers of opposite politics of general circulation in the county in which such examination is made . and the said accountants

so appointed and performing the duties therein required, shall be paid five dollars per day, for the time necessary to the performance of the same; out of the county treasury, on a warrant drawn by the county auditor and approved by the certificate of said court, particularly specifying the duty performed; and the said probate judge is further authorized to direct said examiners at least once a year and oftener if he deems it necessary to make an examination of the auditor's office, including all records, books, accounts, and vouchers in said office, and report as herein directed in the examination of the county treasury; and the auditor of state is also authorized, when, from information filed in his office or from other cause, he deems it necessary for the safety and security of the public funds, to appoint a competent accountant, who shall, in like manner, proceed to examine the county auditor's office, or, if so directed, also the county treasury and count the funds therein, and have the same powers and receive the same compensation, to be paid in the same manner, as examiners appointed by a probate judge, and in addition thereto his necessary expenses incurred, to be approved by the auditor of state, and such examiner shall, immediately after ascertaining the condition of the county treasury, and the amount of money therein, certify the same, in the manner aforesaid, and file one copy of the certificate with the county auditor, and one with the county treasurer, and transmit one copy to the auditor of state, to be filed in his office, and the county treasurer and county auditor shall submit the offices, books, safes, moneys, papers, and effects thereto belonging, to the inspection of such examiner, or examiners, on demand; provided, that in counties in which the county treasurer is also city treasurer by virtue of law, the examination herein provided for shall embrace the funds belonging to the city, and the city clerk or city auditor shall perform the same duties herein required of the county auditor. Any officer or person violating any of the provisions of this section, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand nor less than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than five

years, or both, at the discretion of the court. [88 v. 431; 86 v. 140.]

In examinations of the county treasury by order of the probate judge the accountants appointed by the judge shall count, examine and certify as to the condition of the city and school funds at the same time and in the same manner as required by law in regard to the county funds, § 1721, 88 v. 86.

U. S. SURVEYS.

§ 1198. United States surveyors may enter upon lands in the state, in the proper discharge of their duties. Any person employed in the execution of any survey authorized by the congress of the United States, may enter upon lands within this state for the purpose of exploring, triangulating, leveling, surveying, and of doing any work that may be necessary to carry out the objects of existing laws, and may establish permanent stations, marks, and erect the necessary signals and temporary observatories, doing no unnecessary injury thereby. [76 v. 57, § 1.]

§ 1199. As to damages caused thereby. If the parties interested can not agree upon the amount to be paid for damages caused thereby, either of them may petition the probate court in the county in which the land is situated, which court shall appoint a time for a hearing as soon as may be, and order at least fourteen days' notice to be given to all parties interested, and with or without a view of the premises, as the court may determine, hear the parties and their witnesses, and assess damages. [76 v. 57, § 2.]

§ 1200. Tender of damages, etc. The persons so entering upon land may tender to the injured parties damages therefor, and if in case of application to the probate court, the damages finally assessed do not exceed the amount tendered, the person entering shall recover costs; otherwise the prevailing party shall recover costs. [76 v. 57, § 3.]

§ 1201. Fees and costs for services. For services and proceedings under the three next preceding sections, fees and costs shall be allowed as in other cases. [76 v. 57, § 4.]

DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY FOUND ON DEAD PERSON.

§ 1224. Coroner shall return description of person found dead. When an inquest is held, the coroner shall, as part of his finding, give a description of the person over whose body the inquest is held, which description shall specify the name, age, sex, residence, place of nativity, color of the eyes, hair, marks and all other particulars which may assist in the identification of the person; and the coroner shall also make an inventory of all articles of property found on or about the person, and describe the same as minutely as can conveniently be done; also, of all moneys, specifying the amount and kind, and denomination thereof. [53 v. 48, § 1.]

§ 1226. Separate return of inventory and finding. The inventory and the return, provided for in § 1224, shall be made separately from the finding as to the death, and shall, together with all the articles and moneys described in said inventory, be returned by the coroner or other officer, to the probate court. [53 v. 48, § 3.]

§ 1227. Disposition of property found on deceased person. Duty of probate court. In case the name of the person over whose body the inquest has been held, is unknown, the probate court shall make such order for the preservation of the property found on the person, other than money, as may be necessary for the future identification of said person; if the same is known, it shall make such other order as may to it seem best; the money found shall be applied, first, to pay the expenses of saving the body of the deceased, of the inquest and burial, and the remainder, if any, shall be paid into the county treasury and become a part of the general fund; but when property, other than money, is found upon the person over whose body such inquest was held, and such property is not identified or claimed within the period of one year, from the time the probate court received the same, it shall proceed to sell, at public sale, such property, after giving public notice for the period of ten days, in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, and pay the proceeds of said sale into the

county treasury, to become a part of the general fund of said county: if, at any time thereafter, proof is made to the satisfaction of the probate court or the county commissioners, of the right of any person or persons, by inheritance or otherwise, to said funds, or any part of the same, said court or commissioners shall certify the same to the county auditor, who shall thereupon draw a warrant on the treasurer of the county, in favor of such claimant or claimants, for the sum so paid into the treasury and all probate judges shall collect and pay into the treasury of their respective counties to be paid over, as herein provided, all moneys of which they are trustees, under the provisions of the former laws on this subject, and the prosecuting attorney of each county is required to prosecute all suits, in the name of the state, that are necessary to enforce the provisions of this section. [73 v. 247, § 4.]

§ 1228. Right of administrator or executor. The provisions of this chapter shall not interfere with the rights of any administrator or executor, appointed and qualified in due course of law, but such moneys and effects shall be delivered up to said administrator or executor, whether before or after return thereof to the court of probate. [53 v. 48, § 5.]

Rights of widow as to custody and control of dead body of husband. Next of kin have no preference over, 7 C. C. 196.

SHERIFF'S FEES. APPROVAL OF BONDS.

§ 1234. Sheriff's fees in probate court. The sheriff, for performing the duties required by law, in the court of probate, shall receive the same fees as are allowed by law for similar services in the court of common pleas, to be taxed against the proper parties, by the probate judge. [73 v. 127, § 16; 76 v. 117, § 24.]

See § 1230 *et seq.*

§ 1269. Probate judge may approve of bond of prosecuting attorney. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, the prosecuting attorney shall give bond to the state, with sureties to be approved by the court of common pleas or the probate court, in the sum of not less than one thousand dollars, to be fixed by either of said courts, conditioned that he will

faithfully discharge all the duties enjoined upon him by law, and pay over, according to law, all moneys by him received in his official capacity; which bond, with the approval of one of said courts of the amount thereof and sureties thereon, and his oath of office indorsed thereon, shall be deposited with the county treasurer. [50 v. 215, § 3.]

§ 1276. Duties of probate judge as to official bonds in absence, etc., of prosecuting attorney. The prosecuting attorney shall prepare in legal form the official bonds for all county officers, and take care that the acceptance thereof by the proper authorities, the signing thereof, and all the indorsements thereon, are in conformity to law, and that the same are deposited with the proper officer; and the bond of no county officer shall be accepted or approved by the person or tribunal authorized to approve the same, until the prosecuting attorney of the proper county has inspected the same, and certified thereon that the same is sufficient; provided, that in case of vacancy in the office of prosecuting attorney, or of his absence or disability, the probate judge shall discharge these duties.

COSTS AND FEES.

§ 1334. Probate judge must report fees to county auditor. When. Each county treasurer, recorder, sheriff, prosecuting attorney, probate judge, commissioner, and clerk of the court of common pleas of this state, shall make returns, under oath, to the county auditor of their respective counties, on the first Monday of September of each year, of the amount of fees and moneys received by them, or due them during the year next preceding the time of making such return. [70 v. 51, § 1.]

The penalty for the neglect of this duty is removal from office and payment of a fine not less than two hundred and not more than one thousand dollars for the payment of which sureties shall be liable upon their bonds, and he shall pay to the county treasury \$200 for every such neglect, and for every ten days such neglect continues after the time fixed for the report. Such penalties to be collected by the county prosecuting attorney and paid over to the county treasurer, § 1337.

§ 1339. Clerk common pleas, circuit and probate judge to make lists of unclaimed costs. The clerk of each court, common pleas and circuit, each probate judge and

sheriff of each county, shall, on the first Monday of January, in each year, make out two certified lists of causes in which money has been paid, and which have remained in his hands, or any former clerk, probate judge or sheriff, for a period of one year next preceding the said first Monday of January, designating the amount, and in whose hands the same is, one of which lists shall be by said clerk, probate judge and sheriff, set up in some conspicuous place in his office, for the period of thirty days, and the other at or on the door of the court house, on the second Monday of January, for the same period of time as aforesaid, provided, that if from any cause the lists named as aforesaid, have not heretofore been made as herein provided, the same shall be published within sixty days from the passage of this act. [86 v. 240.]

§1340. **How unclaimed costs disposed of.** All such advertised moneys, fees, costs, debts, damages, etc., remaining in the hands of such clerk or probate judge, and all unclaimed moneys "other than costs," remaining in the hands of the sheriff from expiration of thirty days from the ending of the time of such advertisement, shall be by said clerk, probate judge and sheriff, as aforesaid, or the successor of either, paid over to the treasurer of the county, on the order of the county auditor, indicating in each item in his cash-book and docket the disposition made thereof, and every sheriff in the state of Ohio, who retired from office in the month of January, 1882, or since; and every clerk and probate judge in the state of Ohio, who retired from office in the month of February, 1882, or since, shall at once, on the passage of this act, pay over to his successor all other moneys in his hands received as such officer; and every clerk, probate judge and sheriff hereafter, immediately upon ceasing to be such clerk, probate judge or sheriff, shall pay over to his successor aforesaid, all moneys then in his hands received as such officer; and any person entitled to any money turned into the treasury aforesaid under this section, shall, upon demand, receive a warrant therefor from the auditor, payable to the order of the person named in the list furnished

the auditor as hereafter provided, upon the certificate of the clerk, probate judge or sheriff in office at the time said demand is made; and all costs certified out of the county treasury in criminal cases, and afterwards collected and paid into the hands of the clerk, probate judge or sheriff, and all fines paid into their hands, shall be by said clerk, probate judge or sheriff paid into the county treasury on or before the Saturday next preceding the beginning of each term of the court of common pleas, and said clerk, probate judge or sheriff shall keep a book, which shall be considered a part of the records of his office, showing in detail all the moneys paid by him into the county treasury, with proper references showing where each item may be found on their respective cash-books and dockets, giving the names of parties to whom said money belongs in alphabetical order; a detailed statement of each item shall be furnished to the county auditor, and no clerk, probate judge or sheriff shall receive from his successor in office any fees earned by him, which shall at any time come into the hands of said successor, until the settlements required under this section are all strictly complied with. For making out lists as herein provided for, and payment of unclaimed moneys into the treasury, the probate judge and sheriff shall be allowed five per centum on the amount so paid. [86 v. 240.]

§ 1341. Fees of county officers in Hamilton county to be paid over to county. The fees, costs, percentages, penalties, allowances, and all other perquisites of whatever kind, which by law the clerk of the courts, probate judge, sheriff, either as such, or as special master commissioner or receiver in any case, treasurer, auditor, recorder, and coroner, in Hamilton county, may always receive and collect for any efficient services rendered, shall be received and collected by said officers, respectively, for the sole use of the treasury of said county, as public moneys belonging to it, and shall be accounted for and paid over as such in the manner hereinafter provided. [77 v. 137, 138.]

See 21 O. S. 1; Cuyahoga Co.; see 92 v. 602-5.

§ 1342. Quarterly reports of fees shall be made. Each of the several officers named in the preceding section shall report to the county commissioners quarterly, during each year of their official term, a certificate and sworn statement in detail of all the costs, fees, percentages, penalties, allowances, and other perquisites of every kind charged in his office, whether taxed in any cause, matter of proceeding or otherwise, and received by him for services rendered during the quarter next preceding the time of making such statement. [69 v. 75, § 2.]

§ 1344. Account of fees, etc., shall be kept. Each of said officers shall keep full and regular accounts, subject at all times to the examination of the county commissioners, of all sums collected by him on account of official fees, costs, percentages, penalties, allowances and other perquisites of whatever kind, and said books of accounts shall be a part of the records of their respective offices and belong to the county and shall be transmitted to their successors in office.

The penalty for non-compliance with the provisions of these sections is removal from office, forfeiture of compensation and payment of a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars, § 1348.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST OFFICERS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

§ 1732. Complaint by whom and how made. What to contain. Citation how issued and served. On complaint, under oath, filed with the probate judge of the county in which the corporation, or the larger part thereof, is situated, by any elector of the corporation, signed and approved by four other electors thereof, charging that any member of the council or alderman has received, directly or indirectly, any compensation for his services as councilman, alderman, committeeman, or otherwise, contrary to the provisions of § 1683, (1) or that any alderman, member of the council, or any officer of the corporation, is or has been interested, directly or indirectly, in the profits of any contract, job, work, or services, or is or has been acting as commissioner, architect, superintendent, or engineer in any work undertaken or prosecuted by the corporation contrary to the provisions of § 6976, (2) or that any alderman, member

of council, or any officer of the corporation has been guilty of misfeasance or malfeasance in office, such probate judge shall forthwith issue a citation to such party, charged in the complaint, for his appearance before him within ten days from the filing of such complaint, and also furnish the accused and city solicitor with a copy thereof; provided, that the probate judge shall require the party complaining to furnish sufficient security for costs before acting upon such complaint. [68 v. 113, § 1.]

1. No member of the council or board of aldermen shall receive any compensation for his services, either as councilman, alderman, committeeman, or otherwise, except when acting as judge of election, when he shall receive such compensation as is provided by law for a judge of election, § 1683.

2. An officer or member of the council of any municipal corporation, or township, who is interested, directly or indirectly, in the profits of any contract, job, work, or services for the corporation, or the trustee of any township, or acts as commissioner, architect, superintendent, or engineer, in any work undertaken or prosecuted by the corporation or township during the term for which he was elected or appointed, or for one year thereafter, shall be fined not more than one thousand nor less than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months nor less than thirty days, or both, and shall forfeit his office. § 6976.

§ 1733. **Proceedings thereon.** On the day fixed by such judge for the return of the citation, it shall be the duty of the solicitor to appear on behalf of the complainant to conduct the prosecution, and the accused may also appear by counsel, and a time shall be set for hearing the case, which time shall not be more than ten days after such return; and if a jury is demanded by either party, the probate judge shall direct the summoning of twelve men, in the manner provided in the seventh division of this title;* provided, that in villages and cities in which there is no office of solicitor, or where the solicitor is accused of any misfeasance or malfeasance in his office, it is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county to appear on behalf of such complainant to conduct the prosecution. [68 v. 113, § 2.]

* § 2240.

§ 1734. **Challenge of jurors.** On the day fixed for the trial, if a jury is impaneled, either party may, in addition to the peremptory challenges allowed by law in other cases, object, for good cause, to any jurymen summoned; and any vacancies occurring for any cause, may be filled by the probate judge from the

bystanders, until the panel is full, unless the party charged, or his counsel, demand a special venire to fill such vacancy. [68 v. 113, § 3.]

§ 1735. **The trial.** On the day designated for the trial, it shall take place, unless continued, on affidavit for good cause, to another fixed time, not exceeding ten days; and on the trial it shall be the duty of the solicitor to appear for the prosecution, examine witnesses designated by the complainant, and such others as he may discover, and either party may have process from the probate judge to compel the attendance of witnesses. [68 v. 114, § 4.]

§ 1736. **Removal of officer, if found guilty. Costs.** If the charges in the complaint are sustained on the trial by the verdict of the jury, or the decision of the probate judge when there is no jury, such judge shall enter the charges and findings thereon upon the record of the court, and make an order removing such officer from office, and forthwith transmit a certified copy of the same to the presiding officer of the council, whereupon the vacancy shall be filled as provided by law; and the cost and expenses of the trial shall be charged upon the party filing the complaint, the accused, or the municipal corporation, or apportioned among them, as the judge may see fit to direct, and shall be collected as in other cases; provided, no costs or expenses shall be charged to the accused, if upon such trial he is acquitted; and provided further, that if proceedings in error are instituted by the officer complained of, to reverse or vacate the order of the probate court, such officer shall not exercise the functions of his office until such order is finally reversed or vacated. [68 v. 114, § 5.]

Proceedings on suspension of officer in Toledo, see § 1720c; 90 v. 855. Removal of member of B. P. I. Cincinnati, see 87 v. 62.

APPROPRIATION BY CITIES AND VILLAGES OF PRIVATE PROPERTY FOR PUBLIC USE.

§ 2232. **Purposes for which private property may be appropriated.** Each city and village may appropriate, enter upon and hold real estate within its corporate limits for the following purposes, but no more shall be taken or appropriated than is reasonably necessary for the purpose to which it is to be applied:

1. For opening, widening, straightening and extending streets, alleys and avenues; also for obtaining gravel or other material for the improvement of the same, and for this purpose the right to appropriate shall not be limited to lands lying within the limits of the corporation.

2. For market space.

3. For buildings and structures required for the use of the fire department.

4. For public halls and necessary offices.

5. For prisons.

6. For infirmaries.

7. For work-houses.

8. For houses of refuge and correction.

9. For public hospitals.

10. For public parks, after a notice of not less than thirty days given in two newspapers of opposite politics, if there be such published in said village or city, or in writing; and after the proposition to purchase and appropriate has been voted upon and approved by a majority of those voting upon the proposition; and for this purpose the right to appropriate shall not be limited to lands lying within the corporation; and after such affirmative vote the council shall have the right and power to issue the bonds of said village or city, in payment of the amount so fixed by the court by proceedings in condemnation as to the value of said property.

11. For gas-works.

12. For water-works; and for this purpose the right to appropriate shall not be limited to lands lying within the corporation.

13. For school-house sites and grounds; and for this purpose the board of education shall select the site and recommend the appropriation; and for university sites and grounds; and for this purpose the board of directors of a university whose property is exclusively owned and whose directors are appointed by the municipal corporation, shall select the site and recommend the appropriation.

14. For public cemeteries; for which purpose the right to appropriate shall not be limited to land lying within the corporation; but no land shall be appropriated under this provision until the court is satisfied that suitable premises can not be obtained by con-

tract upon reasonable terms; and no land shall be appropriated upon which there may be a dwelling-house, orchard or nursery, or any valuable mineral or other medicinal spring or well actually yielding gas, oil or salt water; nor shall land be appropriated for such purpose within one hundred yards of any dwelling-house.

15. For public wharves and landings on navigable waters.

16. For levees to protect against floods; and for this purpose the corporation shall have power to appropriate, enter upon and take private property lying outside of the corporate limits, and may extend and strengthen its levees and embankments along a river or stream adjacent to the limits of the corporation, and may widen the channel of such river or stream.

17. For necessary bridges.

18. For constructing, opening, excavating, improving, deepening, enlarging, straightening and extending any canal, ship canal or water-course, located in whole or in part within the limits of the corporation, which is not owned in whole or in part by the state, or by a company or individual authorized by law to make such improvement.

19. For sewers, drains and ditches; and for this purpose the corporation shall have power to appropriate, enter upon and take private property lying outside of the corporate limits; but no lands not subdivided in lots or parcels of more than ten (10) acres, or tenements annexed or appropriated, shall be taxed at a higher rate than that in the township from which said lands and tenements were taken, so long as said lands and tenements are used for agricultural purposes only.

20. For public urinals, water-closets and privies.

21. For lighting for any public use. [91 v. 213.]

See § 6411, notes. Public market, 28 Hun. 515; 84 N. J. L. 201; 49 Mich. 249.

Public park, 58 Mo. 175; 127 Mass. 408 (citing cases); 45 N. Y. 234, can not be devoted to other uses destructive of the purpose, 55 Wis. 323. The statute is not objectionable because it authorizes the acquisition of land outside of city limits, 24 Hun. 441. Discontinuance, 20 Bull. 451.

Sites for school-houses, 33 Vt. 278; 103 Mass. 512; 68 Pa. St. 170; 48 Mo. 243; 7 R. I. 545, § 2232-1 Bates' Ann. Stat.

Telegraph and telephone lines, 53 Ala. 211; 43 N. J. L. 381. Supplying cities and towns with water, 27 Ala. 104; 62 Cal.

182; 67 *Id.* 659; 75 Me. 91; 14 Md. 444; 15 *Id.* 240; 100 Mass. 350; 2 Johns Ch. 162; 13 Nev. 251; 46 N. J. L. 495 s. c.; 47 N. J. L. 311.

Cemeteries, 20 Conn. 466; 43 *Id.* 234; 46 Vt. 218; driveway to cemetery, 103 Mass. 106, but not for private cemetery, 68 N. Y. 569; 23 Am. Rep. 86, but that different sums are required for right to bury in different localities does not constitute the use a private one so long as all persons have the same measure of right for the same amount of money, 53 Conn. 551.

Dwelling-house does not include orchard, 47 Me. 345. Field not an orchard though fruit trees in some part of it, 23 Wend. 660. Public landing, 60 Miss. 563; 1 Pa. St. 309; use for grain elevator inconsistent, 10 Mo. App. 401; 12 Bull 59; wharf, 19 O. S. 229.

City Hall, 19 Bull 404. Property appropriated for one public use can not be devoted to another which wholly supersedes the former unless the power was granted expressly or by necessary implication, 48 O. S. 273. Under this section municipal corporations can appropriate for necessary public offices or a prison, land of a railroad which is not needed or used in the operation of its road or conduct of its business. *Id.* In an action to assess compensation to appropriate property for street purposes compensation shall be awarded for its value at the time of the trial, 9 C. C. 122; affirmed, 37 Bull. 312.

§ 2232a. How real estate appropriated for park purposes to cities of the third grade, first class, and expenses paid.

In any city of the third grade of the first class section 2702 shall not apply to resolutions or ordinances providing for the appropriation of property; and in any such city when a petition therefor, signed by not less than twelve resident freeholders of such city, shall be presented to the board of park commissioners praying for the appropriation and purchase of any real estate within the corporate limits of such city for the purposes of a public park, and describing such real estate, and provision shall have been made or caused to be made by such petitioners, to the satisfaction of such board of park commissioners, for the payment of not less than one-half of the price of such real estate, and of all costs and expenses of making such appropriation, and on the recommendation of such board of park commissioners to the common council of such city, such common council shall be and are hereby authorized by the passage of an ordinance therefor, to direct and cause the necessary steps to be taken and proceedings to be had as provided in this chapter, for the purchase and appropriation of such real estate for the purposes of a public park, without submitting the proposition therefor to the electors of such city; and any such city may, and is hereby authorized to, issue and sell its bonds to pay for its share of the cost of any real estate acquired under the provisions hereof, which

bonds shall draw interest at a rate not in excess of (four and one-half) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and shall mature at not to exceed twenty years after date of their issue, and be sold at not less than par and accrued interest, and in accordance with law. [88 v. 30.]

§ 2233. Additional purposes for which appropriation may be made. The power to appropriate may also be exercised for the purpose of opening or extending streets or alleys across railway tracks, and lands held or owned by railway companies, and for the purpose of constructing any of the improvements provided for in subdivision 18 of § 1692 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, where such appropriation will not unnecessarily interfere with the reasonable use of the property so crossed by any such improvement; such power may also be exercised where it is necessary to acquire the right of way to, or additional ground for, the enlargement or improvement of the public work herein specified; and whenever material is required for the construction, improvement, or repair of such work, the corporate authorities are empowered to appropriate and take the same, and for this purpose they may go outside of the corporate limits. [87 v. 169; 70 v. 175, § 508.]

The power to extend streets over railroad tracks was conferred by the general authority to take land for street purposes, but the former use could not thereby be defeated, 23 O. S. 510. Previous agreement between railroad company and city with reference to the extension of streets across the track which will stop the company from claiming that such extension can not be made, 3 C. C. 455. Land subject to a public use may not be condemned for a second public use inconsistent with the first, 4 Bull 201. What jurisdictional facts must first be heard and determined, 7 C. C. 293. Measure of damages. *Id.*

§ 2234. Concurrence of two-thirds of council necessary for condemnation, etc. No improvement requiring proceedings for the condemnation of private property shall be made without the concurrence in the by-law, ordinance, or resolution directing the same, of two-thirds of the whole number of the members elected to the council. [66 v. 236, § 511.]

See 29 O. S. 69. Trustees of hamlet, § 1652; Avenues in Cincinnati, § 3826a, R. S.

§ 2235. Resolution declaring intention to appropriate—Cincinnati. When it is deemed necessary by any municipal corporation to appropriate private property as

hereinbefore provided, the council, board of legislation or other legislative body, as the case may be, shall order by a ye and nay vote, of which due record shall be made and kept, a resolution prepared declaring such intent, defining therein the purpose of the appropriation, and setting forth a pertinent description of the property designed to be appropriated; and immediately upon the introduction of such a resolution, and before the passage of the same, the mayor of the corporation shall cause written notice of such resolution to be given to the owner or owners of every piece of property sought to be appropriated, or to his, her, or their authorized agent, if the owner is a non-resident of the county in which the corporation is located, and such written notice shall be served by an officer of the corporation, designated for the purpose, and return made by such officer in the same manner as is provided by law for the service of summons in civil actions, and in case neither owner nor agent of any property sought to be appropriated can be found, notice shall be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in a paper of general circulation in the corporation; and no action shall be taken upon such resolution until all the owners of property sought to be appropriated shall have had notice as herein provided; and on the passage of such resolution the yeas and nays shall be taken and entered on the record of the proceedings of the council or legislative body; provided, that in cities of the first grade and of the first class, containing a board of legislation and a board of administration, said notices shall not be given or served after said resolution has been ordered prepared unless, nor until after said order is concurred in by said board of administration, nor shall any action be taken after the passage of and under any such resolution unless, nor until after the same has been approved by said board of administration. [91 v. 127; 66 v. 236, § 512.]

Municipal corporation passing an ordinance when it is deemed necessary to extend a street as provided by § 2642 need not also pass the resolution to the same effect as provided in this section, 4 Bull 273; 7 Rec. 734. The recommendation of the board of improvements is not necessary to enable a city council to pass an ordinance to condemn property. The measure of damages is,— 1. The land actually used and taken for each street. 2. The burden that will be imposed upon the company by the opening of each street that the statutes require a company to maintain, etc. 3.

The actual damages sustained to the remainder of the railroad yard by reason of the interference by the city with the use of the yard in the opening and extension of each street without reference to the opening and extension of any other street, 7 C. C. 298; but see as to Cincinnati, § 2235a. Avenues, § 3826a R. S.

§ 2235a. Resolution or ordinance appropriating private property in Cincinnati. In cities of the first grade of the first class no resolution or ordinance for the appropriation of private property shall take effect unless such resolution or ordinance is concurred in by the board of administration of such city, and unless approved by the mayor, or, in case of his disapproval, is passed over his veto in the manner provided by law. [91 v. 49.]

§ 2236. Application to court, etc. Upon the passage of the resolution by the requisite majority, application in writing shall be made to the court of common pleas of the proper county, or to a judge thereof in vacation, or to the probate court of the county, which application shall describe, as correctly as possible, the property to be taken, the object proposed, and the name of the owner of each lot or parcel of the property. [66 v. 236, § 513.]

Form of application.—City [or village of—] v [All interested parties] defendants, Probate court—county, Ohio.

The plaintiff represents that it is an incorporated city [or village] of the—grade—class under the laws of Ohio, and that its council by an ordinance [or resolution] passed on the—day of—18— the yeas and nays being taken and entered on the proceedings of said council and two-thirds of all the members elected to said council concurring therein, did declare that it was deemed necessary to condemn and appropriate the property hereinafter described for public purposes [here state the purpose of the appropriation] as will appear from a duly certified copy of the ordinance [or resolution] hereto attached and made part hereof. That said property is described as follows: [Here describe the whole tract.] That the several parties made defendants herein own or claim to own or have some title or interest in said property as designated and shown on the plat filed herewith and made part hereof and divided into lots or parcels as follows, viz: Lot No. [here describe each lot or parcel and give the names of the owners and persons having an interest therein.] Wherefore plaintiff asks the court to cause a jury to be impaneled for an inquiry and assessment of compensation to be paid by said city [or village] for said property condemned as above set forth. And plaintiff asks that upon payment into court or to the proper owners, defendant herein of an amount of compensation equal to the sum so assessed as the value of the parcels of ground above described, the appropriation of such land may be allowed and possession awarded according to law, and that the court will divide the sum so paid or order its distribution among the several claimants in respect to their interests in the property. —————solicitor of—

§ 2237. **Service of notice to owners of property, etc.** Notice of the time and place of such application shall be given personally in the ordinary manner of serving legal process, to all the owners or agents of the owners of the property sought to be appropriated, resident in the state, whose place of residence is known; and to all others, by publishing the substance of the application, with a statement of the time and place at which it is to be made, for three weeks next preceding the time of the application, in some newspaper of general circulation in the county. [72 v. 25, § 514.]

Notice by publication.—Legal notice. A. B. who resides in _____ county _____ Indiana, and all other persons interested in the property hereafter described, are hereby notified that an application in writing substantially as herein set forth will be made by the city [or village] of _____ to the Hon. _____ Judge of the probate court of _____ county, Ohio, on _____ day of _____ 188— at o'clock—M. to impanel a jury to assess the compensation to be paid by said city [or village] to the owners of the following described real estate. [*Describe entire strip, and lots into which it is divided, giving the names of the owners*] said property having been condemned and appropriated to public use for the purpose [*state the purpose of the appropriation*] by a resolution [or ordinance] passed by the council of said city [or village] on _____ day of _____ 189— and plaintiff asks that upon payment into court or to the proper owners the defendants, of the amount of compensation equal to the sum so assessed as the value of the parcels of ground described in said application, the appropriation of said land may be allowed according to law and that the court will divide the sum so paid or order its distribution among the several claimants in respect to their interests in the property. _____ Solicitor for said city [or village.]

Mortgagee whose mortgage is recorded an "owner" within the meaning of the section and entitled to notice, 1 C. C. R. 49, and if the property is taken without notice to him he may sue the corporation and recover damages, *Id.* Service at residence within jurisdiction good, 2 Bull 142. See generally 48 O. S. 290.

§ 2238. **Court to fix time for assessment of compensation by jury.** If it appear to the court or judge that such notice has been served five days before the time of the application, or has been published as provided in the preceding section, and that such notice is reasonably specific and certain, the court or judge may set a time for the inquiry into and assessment of compensation, by a jury of twelve men, unless all the parties agree upon a less number, who shall be duly sworn to discharge that duty. [66 v. 236, § 515.]

Entry.—[*Title.*]—This case coming on to be heard upon the application of the city [or village] of _____ to impanel a jury

to assess the compensation to be paid to the owners of the property described in said application and the court finding that all the resident defendants have been duly served with notice of the pendency of the application in the ordinary manner of serving legal process at least five days prior to this application and that all non-resident defendants have been served with notice by the publication of the substance of the application in the _____ a newspaper of general circulation in the county for three consecutive weeks from and after the _____ day of _____ 188— and that all other proceedings are regular and valid, does hereby order and adjudge that a jury be impaneled on the _____ day of _____ 188— at _____ o'clock—M. for the purpose of assessing the compensation to be paid for said property.

Order to summon jury.—State of Ohio—_____ county, probate court. To _____ Esq. Sheriff of _____ county, greeting.

We command that you summon the following named persons, judicious men, having the qualifications of electors, to be and appear before the Honorable _____ judge of the probate court, within and for said county, at the court house in _____ on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 18— at _____ o'clock—M. and so from day to day until discharged, then and there to serve as jurors in and for said county to-wit, [*here give list of jurors.*]

And have then and there this writ.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at _____ this _____ day of _____ 188—. _____ probate judge.

§ 2239. *Special term of common pleas may be had.* If the application be in the court of common pleas, and such court is not in session on the day fixed for the inquiry and assessment of compensation, the judge of the court of common pleas of the subdivision in which the property is situated, or in case of his absence, interest, or disability, any other judge of the court within the district, shall hold a special term of court for the purpose of hearing and determining such inquiry and assessment, and shall direct a jury to be summoned for the purpose of making such inquiry, in the same manner that petit jurors are summoned in the court of common pleas for other purposes. [66 v. 237, § 516.]

§ 2240. *How jurors drawn in probate court.* If the application be in the probate court, the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county shall, on the day fixed for the application, in the presence of the probate judge, draw twelve names, or such less number as may be agreed upon by the parties, from the box containing the names of persons selected as jurors for the county; and the persons so drawn shall be summoned and serve as the jury, unless excused or set aside by the court for good cause shown; and if, for any cause, the panel is not full, the probate

judge shall fill the same from the bystanders. [66 v. 237, § 517].

Property owners are only entitled to two peremptory challenges, 19 Bull 404.

§ 2241. Inquiry to be at time fixed. The inquiry and assessment shall be made at the time appointed, unless, for good cause, continued to another day. [66 v. 237, § 518].

§ 2242. View of premises may be required. A view of the premises shall be ordered when desired by the jury, or demanded by a party interested in the proceeding. [66 v. 237, § 519].

See 19 Bull 258.

§ 2243. Guardian *ad litem* for infants, etc. If, at the time of such application, it appear that any of the owners of the property sought to be appropriated are infants, or insane, and that they have no guardian, a guardian *ad litem* shall be appointed to act in their behalf. [66 v. 237, § 520.]

Proceedings to assess compensation for property of minor invalid unless guardian *ad litem* appointed though minor is actually represented in the case by an attorney employed by his actual guardian and the fact of minority is not known until after the trial, Ham. Dist. Ct. under act 1862, cited in Peck's Mun. Corp. 254.

§ 2244. Maps, plats, etc., may be required of corporation. The corporation may be required to file a more full and accurate description of the property to be taken, and the object proposed, and maps, plats, and surveys, if, in the opinion of the court, the same are necessary and proper. [66 v. 237, § 521.]

Not error to permit copy of plat from which computations of engineer made, to be given to jury. 32 O.S. 215.

§ 2245. How jury to return assessment. Open and close of case. Assessment when building situated partly on adjoining land. The assessment shall be in writing, signed by the jury, and shall be so made that the amount payable to each owner may be ascertained either by allotting it to each owner by name, or on each lot or parcel of land; the owners shall have the right to open and close the case in the introduction of evidence and the argument, but not more than two counsel shall be heard for the city or the owners of

any separate lot or tract, unless the court, for good cause, direct otherwise: and the inquiry and assessment shall, in other respects, be made by the jury, under such rules and regulations as shall be given by the court; and when a building or other structure is situated partly upon the land sought to be appropriated, and partly upon adjoining land, and such structure can not be divided upon the line between such two tracts of land without manifest injury, the jury, in assessing the compensation to any owner of the lands, shall assess the value of the same exclusive of the structure, and make a separate estimate of the value of the structure; the owner of the structure may elect to retain the ownership of the same, and to remove it, or to accept the value thereof as estimated by the jury; if he fail to make such election within ten days from the report of the jury, or within ten days from the termination of the cause in any higher court to which it may be taken, he shall be deemed to have elected to retain and remove the structure; but if he elect to accept the value of the structure, the title thereto shall vest in the city or village making the appropriation, which shall have the right to enter upon the land for the purpose of removing the structure therefrom. [66 v. 237, § 522; 76 v. 79, § 14.]

Verdict.—[*Title.*]—We, the jurors in this case, having inspected the premises of said _____ and having heard the testimony offered by the parties, the arguments of counsel and charge of the court, do award and determine that the said _____ be paid the sum of _____ dollars compensation for the land belonging to _____ which land is designated as parcel _____ in the application herein, which is appropriated by the city of _____ for the purpose of _____ without deduction for benefits to any land of said _____ derived, or to be derived, by the _____.

And we do, also find and determine that the residue of the premises of said _____ will be rendered less valuable by reason of said appropriation in the sum of _____ dollars, without deduction for benefits to any land of said _____ derived, or to be derived by the _____.

And we do also find and determine that the building partly situated upon the premises appropriated as aforesaid is worth the sum of _____ dollars, without deduction for any benefits to be derived from said appropriation. [*Signed.*]

Formerly it seems the municipal corporation was entitled to open and close, 32 O. S. 215, see § 6414 notes *compensation, evidence, etc.*, 16 Bull. 258. Value at time of trial, 9 C. C. 122; affirmed, 37 Bull. 312.

§ 2246. Verdict in whole or in part. The jury shall

be sworn to make the whole inquiry and assessment, but may be allowed to return a verdict as to part, and be discharged as to the rest, in the discretion of the court; and in case a jury is discharged from rendering a verdict in whole or in part, another shall be drawn and impanelled at the earliest convenient time, who shall make the whole inquiry and assessment, or the part not made, as the case may be. [66 v. 237, § 523.]

§ 2247. Orders as to payment or deposit of assessment. When the assessment has been made by the jury, the court shall make such order as to payment or deposit by the corporation as may seem proper; such order shall designate the time and place of payment or deposit, the persons entitled to receive payment, and the proportion payable to each; and the court may require adverse claimants for any part of the money or property, to interplead and fully determine their rights in the same proceeding. [66 v. 23, § 524.]

The property owners are not entitled to separate juries for each separate lot or parcel, and are not entitled to demand struck juries for each separate lot or parcel, 19 Bull 404; see § 6422.

§ 2248. Order as to time, etc., possession to be taken. The court may direct the time and manner in which possession of the property condemned shall be taken or delivered, and may, if necessary, enforce any order giving possession. [66 v. 238, § 525.]

Final decree.—[Title].—This cause coming on to be heard upon the application of the city [or village] of——for the assessment or compensation to be paid to the owners of the lots described in the application and all interests therein appropriated by the said city [or village] for——purposes [state the purpose of the appropriation] and all parties having been duly and legally served with process and a jury having been impanelled to assess the compensation and having viewed the premises, heard the testimony of witnesses, the arguments of counsel and the charge of the court and having returned their verdict into court assessing the compensation to be paid for the several lots therein mentioned as follows: [copy verdict.] And the court having examined all the proceedings herein finds them all regular and according to law and does further find that said lots of land and the several interests therein belonged to the persons whose names are set opposite to them as follows. It is therefore ordered and adjudged that said verdict and the several assessments made therein be and

are hereby confirmed. It is further ordered that said corporation pay [or secure to be paid by a deposit of money under the direction of this court] within—days the amount of compensation so assessed for the use of the following named persons [*give names of owners and amount of compensation assessed to each.*] And it is further ordered that upon payment [or deposit] by said corporation of the several amounts allotted by the jury to the persons above mentioned as the owners of the several lots, or into court, that the city [or village] shall be entitled to all interests and estate in and to the possession of the lots above mentioned and that an order shall issue to the sheriff of—county to put the plaintiff in possession of said property and interests. It is further ordered that said corporation within—days [from this date, pay the costs herein, taxed at—dollars.

§ 2249. **Costs, how paid.** The costs occasioned by the inquiry and assessment shall be paid by the corporation, and the other costs which may arise shall be charged or taxed as the court in its discretion may direct. Provided, that at or after the time of making the application for a jury, the person representing the corporation may file in court a written offer to confess judgment, for an amount to be stated and the costs then made, in favor of any owner who in any manner enters an appearance, or upon whom or whose agent personal service of the notice may have been made; whereupon, if such owner shall refuse to accept such offer, in full of his demands, and on the trial shall not recover more than was so offered to be confessed, such owner shall pay all the costs incurred after the offer was made. The foregoing provisions shall apply to all cases for the assessment of damages under subdivision eleven of chapter 4 of this division; and an offer so made as aforesaid shall be governed by the provisions of section 5142 of the revised statutes of Ohio. [88 v. 560.]

§ 2250. **No delay from doubt of ownership.** No delay in making an assessment of compensation, or in taking possession, shall be occasioned by any doubt which may arise as to the ownership of the property, or any part thereof, or as to the interests of the respective owners; but in such cases the court shall require a deposit of the money allowed as compensation for the whole property or the part in dispute; and in all cases, as soon as the corporation shall have paid the compensation assessed, or secured its payment by a deposit of money under the order of court, possession of the property may be taken, and the

public work or improvement progress. [66 v. 238, § 527.]

§ 2251. Interested parties may give bond, etc. Any person interested in the appropriation of private land for a street, alley, or public highway, may, before or after the passage of an ordinance for the opening of such street, alley, or public highway, or before or after application to the court, execute his bond, payable to the corporation, to the acceptance of the council, conditioned for the payment of all damages which may be assessed by the jury; and such bond shall be good in law, and if such bondsmen pay or deposit according to the order of the court, then such street, alley or highway shall be opened; or the corporation may, at its discretion, make such payment or deposit, and collect by law the amount of such damages of such bondsmen, with or without costs, as the court may direct. [66 v. 238, § 528.]

§ 2252. Review of proceedings by motion for new trial, and petition in error. Whoever, being directly interested, feels aggrieved by the verdict or finding, or any decision or judgment of the probate court or court of common pleas in any such proceeding, shall have remedy by motion for new trial and petition in error, as in other cases. [66 v. 238, § 529.]

§ 2253. When execution of order may be suspended. When such petition is filed, the court of common pleas or probate court, as the case may be, may suspend the execution of any order which may have been made, on such terms as may be deemed proper, and may require a bond with security for the payment of any damages or costs which may be thereby occasioned; but in all cases, whether upon error or upon appeal, as provided for in § 2254, where the municipal corporation pays or secures by a deposit of money the compensation assessed by the jury, and gives such security as may be deemed adequate to pay any further compensation and all damages and costs which may thereafter be adjudged, and the right to take and hold the property condemned shall not be affected by any such review or appeal. [86 v. 144.]

21 Bull. 10.

§ 2254. Appeal to court of common pleas. Where

the proceeding is had in the probate court, any party interested in the inquiry and assessment may take an appeal to the court of common pleas; and thereupon the same proceedings shall be had as if the application had been originally made in that court, except that the corporation shall not be required to give notice of its application, and the inquiry and assessment shall be limited to the case of the party taking the appeal; and the court shall make such order for the payment of the costs accruing upon the appeal as may seem equitable and just. [66 v. 239, § 531.]

§ 2255. **Notice of intention to appeal. Bond.** The party desirous of appealing, shall, within ten days after the date of the final order determining the rights of such party, file with the probate judge notice of his intention to appeal; and shall further, within twenty days after the making of the order, give a written undertaking to the adverse party, with one or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the probate judge, conditioned that the party appealing shall abide by and perform the order, judgment, or decree of the appellate court, and pay all costs or moneys which may be awarded against such party by the appellate court. [66 v. 239, § 532].

See form, § 6408.

§ 2256. **Appeal by guardian, executor, etc., and married woman.** When the appeal is taken by a person as guardian executor, or administrator, who has given bond as such in the state, no undertaking shall be required from such guardian, executor, or administrator; and when an appeal is taken by a married woman, her liability shall be the same as if she had been sole. [66 v. 239, § 533.]

§ 2257. **Probate court shall furnish transcript.** The probate judge shall, upon the giving of the undertaking as provided in § 2255, or upon the filing of notice of the intention to appeal where no undertaking is required, prepare an authenticated transcript of the docket or journal entries, and of the order or decision appealed from, which shall be forthwith filed with the clerk of the court of common pleas by the person appealing, and the appeal shall thereupon be considered perfected; and if the transcript is not filed

within thirty days after the date of the undertaking, or of the filing of the notice of intention to appeal where no undertaking is required, the party shall be deemed to have waived an appeal. [66 v. 239, § 534.]

§ 2258. Original papers may be used. The original papers pertaining to the proceeding may be used upon the hearing or inquiry in the court of common pleas, and shall be transmitted by the probate judge for that purpose. [66 v. 240, § 535.]

§ 2259. Corporation not to appeal; or prosecute error except on leave. The municipal corporation shall have no right of appeal; nor shall it prosecute error, except upon leave of the reviewing court or a judge thereof. [66 v. 240, § 536.]

Time for leave to file petition in error, 9 C. C. 195.

§ 2260. Effect of failure to pay for or take possession of land within six months. When a municipal corporation makes an appropriation of land for any purpose specified in this chapter, and fails to pay for or take possession of the same within six months after the assessment of compensation shall have been made, as hereinbefore provided, the right of the corporation to make such appropriation on the terms of the assessment so made, shall cease and determine; and any lands so appropriated shall be relieved from all incumbrance on account of the proceeding in such case, or the resolution of the council making the appropriation; and the judgment or order of the court, directing such assessment to be paid, shall cease to be of any effect, except as to the cost adjudged against the corporation, and upon motion of any defendant said costs shall thereupon be re-taxed, and a reasonable attorney's fee to be paid to the attorney of said defendant, together with any other reasonable and proper expense incurred by defendant in an amount to be then fixed by the court, shall be added to and included in such costs as a part thereof, to be collected by execution or otherwise in the same manner as though originally so taxed. [90 v. 204.]

Time begins to run not from the rendition of the verdict, but from the entry of the judgment or order directing such assessment to be paid, 26 O. S. 109. Second condemnation, allowed after six months' failure to pay and take possession, 42 O. S. 239. not before, 2 Bull. 142. Sale after judgment, 9 C. C. 118.

Railroad company can not after such period plead that in former action, verdict and judgment for value of lands were too high, 9 Bull. 97, but where the corporation after such period took possession and caused the improvement de under

the first appropriation, the owner, it was held, could elect to sue for the amount awarded him in that proceeding, or to have his damages assessed at the time the improvement was completed. 2 C. C. R. 199, and that having brought suit for the amount of such damages, he was entitled to interest only from the time the improvement was completed. *Id.* A corporation which refuses to accept the land or to pay the compensation can not be compelled by mandamus to do so, 17 O. S. 103. Provision as to attorneys' fees prospective, 9 C. C. 195; 11 C. C. 220.

§2261. Provisions of this chapter applicable to hamlets.

In cases in which hamlets are authorized to appropriate private property, the proceedings shall conform, as far as practicable, to the provisions of this chapter. [66 v. 240, §538.]

See §§1651-2. The provisions of this chapter are applicable to appropriations by boards of education, §3990; by benevolent institutions, §623; by county commissioners, §879; and township trustees, §§1464, 1472.

TAXATION.

§2769. Proceedings when bank fails to make return. Penalty for making false statement. If any bank shall fail to make out and furnish to the county auditor the statement required, within the time herein fixed, it shall be the duty of said auditor to examine the books of said bank; also, to examine any officer or agent thereof under oath, together with such other persons as he may deem proper, and make out the statement. Any bank officer failing to make out and furnish to the county auditor the statement, or willfully making a false statement, as required in section *twenty-seven hundred and sixty-five*, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, together with costs and other expenses incurred by the auditor or other proper officer in obtaining such statement aforesaid; and said auditor shall have the same powers, and the probate judge of the county shall exercise the same powers, and perform the same duties in aid of the auditor in the performance of his duties under this section, as are authorized by law in cases where the county auditor is informed, or has reason to believe, that any party has failed to make any return, or has made a false return for taxation; and the statement so made out by the auditor shall in all respects stand as the statement required to be made by the cashier. [64 v. 204, §9.]

§ 2783. Duty of probate court to compel appearance before county auditor, to correct returns for taxation. Penalties. Where any person summoned to appear before the county auditor and give testimony, under the provisions of the next preceding section, (1) or in proceedings against companies or corporations required to make return to the county auditor for taxation, shall neglect or refuse to appear, or shall neglect or refuse to answer any question that may be put to him by the auditor touching the matter under examination, the auditor shall apply to the probate judge of the county to issue a subpoena for the appearance of such person before him; and, on the application of the county auditor, it shall be the duty of the probate judge to issue a subpoena for the appearance of such person forthwith before him to give testimony; and if any person so summoned shall fail to appear, or appearing, shall refuse to testify, he shall be subject to like proceedings and penalties for contempt as witnesses in actions pending in the probate court. [58 v. 47, § 2; 64 v. 204, § 13.]

(1) In cases of false statements of personal property made to the assessor, or when the assessor has not returned the full amount required to be listed, or has omitted or made an erroneous return of property, § 2782.

§ 2804. Annual county board of equalization, duties of probate judge as to.

* * Said board is authorized by its president or presiding officer pro tem to administer oaths, call persons before them, and examine them under oath as to their own or others, property, moneys, credits or investments to be placed on the duplicate which have not been listed for taxation, and fix the value thereof, according to law, and increase the valuation of such property, moneys, credits, and investments, as have in their judgment, been listed at less than their true value in money, and reduce the value of such as have been appraised above their true value in money; and if any person notified to appear before them refuse or neglect to appear at the time required by said board, or, appearing shall refuse to be sworn, or to answer any question put to him by said board, or by its order, the presiding officer of said board shall make complaint thereof, in writing, to the probate judge of the county, who shall proceed against such person in the

same manner as is provided for in § 2783 of this title.
* * [86 v. 190.]

§ 2805. Annual city boards of equalization; duties of probate judge as to.

* * Such boards shall each have the same powers as are conferred upon annual county boards by the next preceding section, and upon complaint of the presiding officer thereof to the probate judge, the same proceedings shall be had against persons notified and neglecting or refusing to appear before them, or refusing to swear, or answer questions as is provided in § 2783. * * [89 v. 21.]

Board of Equalization in Cleveland, appointment of members by probate judge, 89 v. 283.

§ 2846. All persons holding lands shall list lands for taxation. Penalty. It is hereby made the duty of every person seized of or holding lands, to list the same for taxation with the county auditor, on or before the third Monday of May next, after the same shall be subject to taxation, and in case of neglecting to list the same as aforesaid, the county auditor shall, when the same shall thereafter be listed, charge upon each tract so neglected to be listed, the taxes for each year the same shall have been omitted after becoming liable for taxation, together with twenty-five per centum penalty and six per centum interest thereon, in addition to the taxes of the current year. [56 v. 175, § 70.]

§ 2848. Guardian's liability for neglect. Every person holding lands as guardian, as aforesaid, and neglecting or refusing to list or pay the taxes on the same, in manner aforesaid, shall be liable, in action to his or her ward or wards, for any damage his or her ward or wards may have sustained by such neglect or refusal. [56 v. 175, § 72.]

§ 2849. Executors. Every person so being seized, or having the care of lands as aforesaid, as executor, and who shall neglect or refuse either to list or pay the taxes on the same, in manner aforesaid, shall be liable, in an action to the devisee or devisees of the person whose executor he is, for any damage occasioned by such neglect. [56 v. 175, § 73.]

§ 2851. Their lien on the land, etc., for money advanced, etc. Every attorney, agent, guardian, or executor,

seized or having the care of lands as aforesaid, who shall be put to any trouble or expense, in listing or paying the taxes on such lands, or who has to advance his own money for listing or paying the taxes on such lands, shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for the time spent, the expenses incurred, and money advanced, as aforesaid, which shall be deemed in all courts a just charge against the person for whose benefit the same shall have been advanced. [56 v. 175, § 75.]

CONTEST OF ELECTION OF PROBATE JUDGE.

§ 2997. How appeal perfected in contest. Theright of a person declared duly elected to any county office, or to the office of probate judge, may be contested by any elector of the county, by appeal to the court of common pleas of the county, when the contestor files notice of such appeal with the clerk of such court, and gives notice thereof, in writing, to the contestee, or leaves such notice at the house where he last resided, on or before the thirtieth day after the day of election; and the notice shall state the grounds of contest, and the names of two justices of the peace before whom depositions will be taken, and the place and a time, not less than ten nor more than twenty days from the day of service thereof, where and when such justices will attend to take the same. [61 v. 68, § 39; 74 v. 13, §§ 4, 5.]

Contest is the only remedy for fraud, errors etc., 14 O. S. 815; 15 O. S. 114; 31 O. S. 250. Injunction does not lie, 17 O. S. 271; nor mandamus after appeal, 14 O. S. 815; 15 O. S. 114; 26 O. S. 216. Notice of contest and appeal necessary to confer jurisdiction, 14 O. S. 568. The time within which an appeal may be taken counts from the day of the declaration of the clerk and justices, 31 O. S. 151. Contestor must show in his notice that he was a candidate or elector, 8 O. S. 375, and though the notice need not state facts sufficient to constitute a good cause of action, 16 O. S. 184, the "points" on which he relies must be stated therein with reasonable accuracy, *Id.*; and if they do not comply with the requirements of the law, the remedy is by objecting to the evidence under them and not by motion to dismiss, *Id.*

§ 2998. Justices to issue subpoenas for witnesses, etc. Such justices, or either of them, or officers before whom depositions are taken in the case, are authorized and required to issue subpoenas for all persons whose testimony may be required by either party, and

subpoenas *duces tecum* for the production of the books, papers, ballots, or things relating to such election; and they may compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of everything named in the subpoenas. [50 v. 311, § 40: 74 v. 12, § 2.]

See 44 O. S. 154.

§ 2999. Penalty for disobeying writ. *Repealed*, 90 v. 282.

§ 3000. Testimony to be certified, and transmitted to common pleas and contest there determined. The justices shall not receive testimony upon any point not named in the notice; and when met, they shall hear the testimony, and certify the same, including a copy of the notice, which shall be delivered to them by the contestor for that purpose, and the same shall be transmitted by them to the court of common pleas of the county, not less than thirty days after the day fixed in the notice to begin the taking of testimony; and the contest shall be heard and determined by the court, if then in session, and if not then in session, at the first term thereof thereafter. [84 v. 45; 50 v. 311, § 42.]

§ 3001. Either party may introduce testimony as in civil actions. How errors cured. On the trial either party may introduce oral testimony, or depositions of witnesses taken as provided in civil actions; and whenever any omission, defect, or error occurs in the proceedings of an officer, in declaring or certifying that a person was duly elected to an office, the same may be corrected by oral or other testimony offered at the hearing of any preliminary proceeding, or at the trial. [74 v. 12, §§ 1, 2.]

Ballots evidence in contest, 19 O. S. 189. Poll books, 26 O. S. 549, and tally sheets are *prima facie* evidence, 21 O. S. 216; Judgment is not suspended by *supersedeas*, 14 O. S. 515. The finding and judgment of the common pleas are subject to review on error though no motion for a new trial has been interposed and overruled, 15 O. S. 572; 26 O. S. 549. Where the court find that neither party had a majority neither is elected, 21 O. S. 431. When poll books are impeached the burden approving legal votes otherwise is thrown upon the party claiming them, 26 O. S. 549. In the trial of a contested election for a county office before a court of common pleas the general rule of evidence which requires the best evidence of which the case is susceptible to be produced appears in respect to the contents of poll books, tally sheets, etc., 19 O. S. 307.

§ 3002. When court shall hear the case, and how costs adjudged. Upon motion of either party, the court shall at once take up and determine any pending matter relating to the contest; otherwise the case shall be heard in the regular order of the docket; and the court shall render judgment against the party failing in the case for all the costs of the contest, including the costs of all depositions. [65 v. 13, § 1; 74 v. 12, § 4.]

DUTY OF PROBATE JUDGE, IN CONTEST OF ELECTION FOR COUNTY SEAT.

§ 3015. Who may contest election for county seat. Any elector of a county in which a law for removing the county seat of such county has been submitted to the electors thereof for adoption, shall have the right to contest the validity of the vote given at the election in that behalf, upon the question of the adoption of such law. [54 v. 229, § 1.]

§ 3016. Contester's notice and undertaking. The elector so contesting shall, within twenty days after the day on which the election at which the question was submitted was held, file in the office of the probate judge of the county notice of his intention to contest the validity of the vote, and shall, within the same time, file in said office an undertaking to the state, to be approved by the probate judge, or in case of his absence, disability, or refusal to act, by the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county, conditioned for the payment of all costs that accrue upon the contest, in the event that the result of the vote upon the question, as the same has been certified or returned, or otherwise made known, be not invalidated by and upon such contest; and it shall be competent for any other elector or electors of the county, under any such notice filed as aforesaid, to file in said office, within the time aforesaid, a like undertaking, to be in like manner approved, and to proceed with such contest, under such notice, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, in the event that the party filing the notice fails to prosecute the contest at any stage of the same. [54 v. 229, § 2.]

§ 3017. Publication of notice and appointment of commissioner. The probate judge or clerk, upon the filing in his office of such notice or undertaking, shall publish, in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, the fact of the filing of the notice and undertaking, and shall, without delay, forward to the governor duly certified copies of such notice and undertaking or undertakings; the governor, on the receipt of such copies, shall, without delay, appoint some competent disinterested person to serve as commissioner, and perform the duties herein prescribed, in the matter of such contest; and in case of the death or disability of the commissioner, the governor may fill the vacancy. [54 v. 259, § 3.]

MILITIA.

§ 3074. Bond for the safe keeping of arms, etc. Every regiment, battallion, company troop or battery organized under the provisions of this act, shall be furnished with the necessary arms and equipments on application to the adjutant-general, and on delivering to him a sufficient bond to the state, approved by the probate judge of the county in which such regiment, battallion, company, troop or battery is situated, signed by the officer commanding such organization, for the safe-keeping and return of the same whenever required by the commander-in-chief. Such arms and equipments shall be receipted for by each officer receiving the same, to be held and accounted for as public property. [83 v. 95, 99.]

§ 3092. How drafts conducted. All drafts ordered by the governor shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by the county auditor, in the presence of the probate judge, commissioners, clerk, sheriff, township trustees, or the trustees or councilmen of any municipal corporation, or any two of the same, residing in any specified territory within the bounds of which the draft is being made. [63 v. 70, § 53.]

§ 3105. Bond of treasurer of military organization to be approved by probate judge. Every person elected or

appointed to have the custody of any funds of any military organization shall, before receiving such fund, enter into bond annually, in twice the amount likely to be in his hands at any time, but not less than five hundred dollars, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by a judge of the proper county, payable to the state of Ohio, for the use of such organization, for the faithful discharge of his duty, and the careful keeping and disbursement of such fund, as directed by the council of administration of such organization, according to the by-laws of the organization. [83 v. 95.]

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

§ 3137. **How a child may be adopted.** An inhabitant of this state not married, or a husband and wife jointly, may petition the probate court of their proper county for leave to adopt a minor child not theirs by birth, and for a change of the name of such child; but a written consent must be given to such adoption by the child, if of the age of fourteen years, and by each of his or her living parents who is not hopelessly insane, intemperate, or has not abandoned such child, or if there are no such parents, or if the parents are unknown, or have abandoned such child, or if they are hopelessly insane or intemperate, then by the legal guardian; or if there is no such guardian then by a discreet and suitable person appointed by the court to act in the proceedings as the next friend of such child; but when such child is an inmate of an orphan asylum organized under the laws of this state, and has been previously abandoned by its parents or guardians, or voluntarily surrendered by its parents or guardians to the trustees or directors of such asylum, then the written consent of the president of the board of trustees or directors of such asylum, shall be received by the probate court in the place of the consent of the parents or guardians. [67 v. 14, § 1.]

Agreement as to adoption not carried out until majority of child, 8 C. C. 154. Consent given by mother alone, the father having abandoned her and the child, is sufficient, 19 Bull. 121. Adoption may be revoked on motion of mother not a party to it, and custody determined in same proceeding, 3 N. P. 304; 3 O. D. 668.

Petition for adoption.

STATE OF OHIO, ——— COUNTY, Probate Court.
In the matter of the adoption of E F, and for a change of name.

To the Hon. ———, Judge of the Probate Court of ——— County:

The undersigned A B and C B his wife of ——— county and State of Ohio, petition the court for leave to adopt E F, a minor child, not theirs by birth, and for a change of the name of said child to E B. Said child was five years of age on the ——— day of ——— A. D. 1888, and they hereby produce the written consent of G F and H F, parents of said child.

Your petitioners are able to bring up and educate said child properly. [*Signed.*]

Consent of parents.—[*Title.*—]The undersigned represent that they are the parents of E F, a minor child of the age of five years. And they hereby consent to the adoption of said child by A B, and C B, his wife, of ——— county and State of Ohio. They also consent that the name of said child may be changed. [*Signed.*]

§ 3137a. Adoption of child by stepfather. Any inhabitant of this state, being the husband of any woman who has a minor child or children by a former husband, may petition the probate court of his proper county for leave to adopt such minor child or children, and for a change of the name or names of such child or children; but a written consent must be given to such adoption by the child, if of the age of fourteen years, and by the mother of such child, if she is not hopelessly insane or intemperate, or if such mother is hopelessly insane or intemperate, then by the legal guardian of such child. [88 v. 555.]

§ 3138. How consent of wife ascertained. When the petition is filed by husband and wife, the court shall examine the wife separate and apart from her husband, and shall refuse leave for such adoption unless satisfied, from such examination, that the wife, of her own free will and accord, desires the same. [56 v. 82 § 2.]

§ 3139. The order of the court. When the foregoing provisions are complied with, if the court is satisfied of the ability of the petitioner to bring up and educate the child properly, having reference to to the degree and condition of the child's parents, and the fitness and propriety of such adoption, it shall make an order setting forth the facts, and declaring that, from that date, such child, to all legal

intents and purposes, is the child of the petitioner, and that its name is thereby changed. [56 v. 82, § 3.]

Order of court for adoption and change of name.—The State of Ohio, Hamilton county, ss. Hamilton county probate court. In the matter of the adoption and change of name of —. It appearing to the court, from the petition of — and — his wife, residents of this county, that they desire to adopt —, a minor child, not theirs by birth, and that the name of said child may be changed to —, said child being — years of age, on the — day of —, A. D. 189—, and said petitioners having produced the written consent of — to such adoption and change of name: And the court having examined — the wife of said petitioner separate and apart from her said husband, the court is satisfied from such examination that said — of her own free will and accord desires such adoption. And the court being satisfied of the fitness and propriety of such adoption, and of the ability of said petitioners to bring up and educate said child properly; now, therefore, the court orders that such adoption be and is now made; and that from this date the said — minor child, to all intents and purposes is the child of the said — and —. And it is further ordered that the name of said child be and is now changed from — to — as prayed for in said petition.

§ 3140. *Effect of the order.* The natural parents, except when such child is adopted under the provisions of section 3137a, shall, by such order, be divested of all legal rights and obligations in respect to the child, and the child be free from all legal obligations of obedience and maintenance in respect to them. Such child shall be to all intents and purposes the child and legal heir of the person so adopting him or her, entitled to all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the obligations of a child of such person begotten in lawful wedlock; but on the decease of such person and the subsequent decease of such adopted child without issue, the property of such adopting parent shall descend to his or her next of kin, and not to the next of kin of such adopted child. [88 v. 556; 56 v. 82, § 4.]

Personal estate of adopted child passes to natural mother, 35 O. S. 655. Right to inherit limited to property of adopting parent, 41 O. S. 375. Agreement by a person to adopt another as his heir not enforceable. 15 Bull 190, in consideration of services within statute of frauds and not enforceable, *Id.* 338. Part performance sufficient to take it out of the statute, 1 C. C. R. 216. Courtesy of surviving husband not affected by adopted child of wife, 17 Bull. 320. Adoption of grandchild, 36 Bull. 189.

§ 3140 a. Parent of vagrant or incorrigible child may be summoned to appear before probate court. When the parent or parents, of any minor child or children, shall be unable, through vagrancy, negligence or misconduct, to support such child or children, or, if able, shall neglect or refuse to support such child or children, or when such parent or parents shall unlawfully beat, injure, or otherwise habitually ill treat such child or children, or cause or allow them to engage in common begging, the probate court of the proper county, upon complaint by affidavit of some reputable citizen of the county in behalf of such child or children, setting forth facts bringing the case within this statute, may issue a summons requiring such parent or parents, to appear and answer such complaint; and if upon the hearing of the matters complained of, the court shall find the same to be true, and that it is for the best interest of such child or children to be taken from such parent or parents, the court may make an order to that effect, and direct the placing of such child or children in any suitable orphan asylum, or children's home, or with some other benevolent society, in the county, to be taken and cared for, and placed in homes found for them, by adoption or otherwise, by such asylum, children's home or society, upon the same terms and conditions as are required in case of other children given to such asylum, home or society, and the proper officers of such asylum, children's homes or society, are authorized to give the necessary consent in placing such children. [78 v. 203.]

DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF SURVIVING PARTNERS.

§ 3167. Duties of surviving partners. When a member of any partnership in this state dies, the surviving partner or partners shall forthwith, upon the appointment of an executor or administrator of the estate of such deceased partner, make application to the probate court of the county in which the partnership existed, upon first giving notice of the time of the hearing of such application to the executor or administrator, for the appointment of three judicious disinterested appraisers, whose duty it shall be to make out, under oath, a full and complete inventory and appraisement of the entire assets of the partnership.

including real estate, if there be any, together with a schedule of the debts and liabilities thereof, and to deliver the same to the surviving partner or partners, to be by him or them forthwith filed in the probate court of the county in which such appraisers were appointed; and where the executor or administrator is appointed in a county other than that in which the partnership existed, a certified copy of such inventory and appraisement shall be forthwith filed by such surviving partner or partners in the probate court of such county, and the same shall be docketed under the settlement of the estate of the deceased partner; and when the whole, or any part of the assets of such partnership consists of real estate, such real estate shall be inventoried and appraised upon a separate schedule, which schedule shall be recorded in the record of inventories in said court. Provided that if the person or persons entitled to administer upon the estate of such deceased partner, fail or neglect for thirty days after his death, to take out letters testamentary or of administration, such surviving partner or partners may make application to the proper court and cause the estate of said deceased to be administered upon. [87 v. 97; 58 v. 36, § 1.]

This act does not exclude a surviving partner's right to go into equity for an accounting, 2 N. P. 329; it applies to a law partnership, *Id.* Executor or administrator of surviving partner who dies with partnership assets in his possession, and while engaged in settling the partnership business, is entitled to the possession of such assets, 38 O. S. 357. Act construed, 2 N. P. 329.

§ 3168. When executor, etc., to have appraisement made. If the surviving partner or partners neglect or refuse to have such inventory and appraisement made, the administrator or executor of the deceased partner must, have the same made, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding sections. [58 v. 36, § 2.]

§ 3169. When survivor may purchase partnership property. The surviving partner or partners may, with the consent of the executor or administrator of the deceased partner and the approval of the probate court by which such executor or administrator was appointed, take the interest of such deceased partner in the partnership assets, at the appraised value thereof, first deducting therefrom the debts and liabilities of the partnership, upon giving to the executor or administrator his or their promissory note or notes, with good

and approved security, for the payment of the interest of such deceased partner in the partnership assets; such note or notes to be payable with interest, in not to exceed nine months from the time such surviving partner or partners elect to take such assets, which election shall be made within thirty days from the date of the filing of the inventory and appraisal, or a certified copy thereof in said court, and such surviving partner or partners shall give bond to said executor or administrator, with surety or sureties to the approval of said court, for the payment of the debts and liabilities of said partnership, and for the performance of all contracts for which said partnership is liable; provided, that in the event such surviving partner or partners shall refuse or neglect to take the interest of such deceased partner in the partnership assets within the time, and in the manner hereinbefore provided, such executor or administrator shall forthwith apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a receiver for said partnership, who shall thereupon proceed to wind up said partnership and dispose of the assets thereof in accordance with the statutes governing receivers, and the probate court shall be a court of competent jurisdiction in the appointment and control of the receiver herein provided for; and provided further, that when the original articles of a copartnership in force at the death of any partner, or the will of a deceased partner dispenses with an inventory and appraisal of the partnership assets, and with a sale of the interest of such deceased partner therein, and such articles of copartnership, or such will provides for a different mode for the settlement of such deceased partner's interest in said partnership and for a disposition thereof different from that provided for herein, the interest of such deceased partner in said partnership shall be settled and disposed of in accordance with the provisions of such articles of copartnership, or of said will. [87 v. 98.]

The provisions of the third section of the act of March 21, 1861, (58 v. 86), may apply to a case where the surviving partner is also one of the personal representatives of the deceased partner, when the other representative assumes to act in the premises as the sole representative of the estate. The title of a surviving partner, who takes the assets of a partnership in proceed-

ings had in the probate court under this act, is not vitiated by the facts that the appraisers were appointed by the probate court upon the recommendation of the parties, and that the appraisers returned under oath, as their report an inventory and appraisement previously made by them at the request of the surviving partner, and the personal representative of the deceased partner. Real estate purchased for partnership purposes, paid for with partnership funds, and actually used in the partnership business, should be regarded as partnership assets within the meaning of this statute; but real estate not needed or used for the partnership purposes, though paid for with partnership means, is not assets of the firm within the meaning of this act, notwithstanding the rents and profits thereof be applied to partnership uses. *Rammelsberg v. Mitchell*, 29 O. S. 22; see 44 O. S. 69. §§ 3167 and 3169 apply to partnership of lawyers, 2 N. P. 385.

§ 3170. How partnership real estate to be conveyed.

When the real estate of any partnership is appraised and elected to be taken by the surviving partner or partners, the probate court shall, upon the execution and delivery of the note, or notes, and the bond, provided for in section 3169, order the executor or administrator to execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed for the deceased partner's interest in such real estate, which deed shall pass the title thereto, and the real estate of any such partnership within the meaning of sections 3167, 3169, 3170, shall be held to include only such lots, tracts, or parcels of real estate as are used in whole or in part in the transaction of the business of such partnership. [87 v. 98.]

Application.—In the matter of the estate of C D, deceased. Probate court ——— county.

And now comes A B, and represents to the court that he is the surviving partner of A B & Co., which partnership existed in ——— county, Ohio, and consisted of A B, your petitioner, and C D, now deceased. And A B., as such surviving partner, makes application to the ——— probate judge of said county for the appointment of three appraisers to make out under oath a full and complete inventory and appraisement of the entire assets (and real estate) together with a schedule of the debts and liabilities of said partnership, and forthwith deliver the same to the said A B, as such surviving partner to be by him filed in the probate court of ——— county, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided; and he suggests that E F, G H, and I J be appointed as such appraisers. (Signed.)

Entry—Appointing Appraisers. [Title.] On application of A B, surviving partner of the firm of A B & Co., which partnership existed in ——— county, Ohio, and consisted of A B & C D now deceased, and it appearing that notice of the application has been given to the administrator of the estate of C D deceased, it is ordered that E F G H and I J be and they are hereby appointed appraisers to make out under oath a full

and complete inventory and appraisement of the entire assets and liabilities of said partnership and to deliver the same to the said A B to be filed in the probate court of — county.

[Form of Notice.]—To E F, G H and I J, Esqrs.: Whereas A. B., surviving partner of the late firm of A B & Co., heretofore doing business in the city of — in said county of — has made application to the undersigned probate judge of said county, for the appointment of appraisers to appraise the assets and liabilities of said partnership agreeable to the provisions of an act regulating the duties of surviving partners, passed March 21, 1881. Revised Statutes, §§ 3167, 3168, 3169 and 3170.

And you having been appointed by the probate judge of said county, to make such inventory and appraisal, these are therefore to authorize and require you to make (first being duly sworn) a full and complete inventory and appraisal of the entire assets and liabilities of said former firm of — and perform such other duties as by law are required of you in the premises; and to make and sign such inventory and appraisal, and deliver the same to said A B, surviving partner of said firm, so that the same may be returned and filed in this court, as the law requires. In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at — this — day of — A. D. 189—, —.

Oath of Appraisers, etc.—State of Ohio — county, ss.: We, the undersigned, do make solemn oath that we will honestly and impartially make an inventory of all the assets and liabilities of the late firm of — and the same appraise and perform such other duties as are required by law of us in the premises, as such appraisers, according to law and the best of our ability. *[Signed.]*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of — A. D. 189—.

We, the undersigned appraisers of the late partnership of —, being duly sworn, have made an inventory and appraisal thereof as hereinafter set forth.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE PROBATE JUDGE TO COMPEL RAILROAD TO DRAIN LAND.

§ 3342. Ways for water must be provided. There shall be constructed and kept open, along the road-bed of every railroad, except where the road extends through or by swamp land, by the company or person operating the road, ditches or drains of sufficient depth, width and grade to conduct to some proper outlet the water which accumulates along the sides of such road-bed from the construction or operation of such road. [66 v. 335. § 1].

§ 3343. Proceedings to enforce preceding section. If, after ten days' notice or request to any ticket or other agent of the company or person operating a railroad.

to provide such drain or ditch, preferred by the person authorized, to institute the proceedings herein after provided for, the provisions of the foregoing sections be not complied with, any owner or tenant of land contiguous to such railroad, feeling aggrieved by such neglect, may give notice of the fact, in writing, to the probate judge of the county in which such neglect occurs, designating in such notice the place or places on such road where such drains or ditches have not been made; and upon the receipt of such notice the probate judge shall appoint a commission of three disinterested freeholders of such county, who, together with the county surveyor, shall proceed to the place designated in the notice, and if, upon inspection, it is found that the provisions of the preceding section are not complied with, the commission, or a majority thereof, shall report the same to such probate judge, who shall keep a record of such proceedings; and the probate judge shall designate a time within which such ditches or drains shall be made or opened, and shall forthwith notify the company or person operating such road, in writing, whose duty it shall be to make or open such ditches or drains within the time specified. [66 v. 335, § 2.]

§ 3344. When the probate judge may let the work. If such company or person neglect to comply with the notification of the probate judge, he shall forthwith, by advertisement for three consecutive weeks, in one or more of the weekly newspapers published in such county, give notice that the work of making or opening the ditches or drains will be let to the lowest bidder, at such time and place as shall be designated in the advertisement. [66 v. 335, § 3.]

§ 3345. Sale of the work and proceedings thereon. The probate judge shall, at the time and place specified in the advertisement, sell the job or jobs of making or opening such ditches or drains to the lowest bidder, and take from such bidder a sufficient bond, with surety, for the performance thereof, and upon the completion thereof to the satisfaction of the probate judge he shall give the bidder a certificate therefor, stating the amount due for the work; and upon presentation of the certificate to the auditor of the county, he shall place the amount so certified forth-

with upon the tax duplicate of the county, against the company, together with all the costs and expenses for inspection by the commission and surveyor, notices, advertisements, sale of work, making contract therefor, approval of the work, and other costs, and interest on the amount certified to be due for the work from the time the work is approved until the amount can be collected by the treasurer of the county; and such tax shall be collected as other taxes, and be paid to the persons entitled thereto on the warrant of the county auditor on the county treasurer. [66 v. 335, § 4.]

§ 3346. *Fees of officers in such cases.* The probate judge, commissioners, and surveyor shall be entitled to receive for their services such costs, fees, and expenses as are provided by law for costs, fees, and expenses of county commissioners and others under proceedings relating to ditches. [66 v. 335, § 5.]

Form of notice to probate judge.—In the matter of notice to the C., P. & V. R. R. Company to construct ditches or drains, — county, probate court. To the Honorable Probate Judge of — court: Your petitioners, A and G L, now come and hereby give notice to the Hon. —, judge of — court, that they are the owners of a tract of ground with improvements thereon, as described in a notice and request, of which the following is a true copy: —, 189—. "The C., P. & V. R. R. Company. Gentlemen:— You are hereby notified that we are the owners of a parcel of land with a dwelling house and barn thereon, located on the south side of —, and the west side of —, at a point where these two roads intersect; said parcel of land extending southwesterly to, and fronting on the road-bed of your railway; that by the construction of said road-bed you have caused the water which naturally flowed from our said premises, across and over the land covered by said road-bed, to accumulate along the sides of said road-bed, and flow back and stand upon our said premises, to the great injury of the land, and the improvements thereon. You are hereby requested to forthwith make, construct, and keep open, along or under said road-bed, for the purpose of carrying off said water, and protecting against the accumulation upon our said premises, drains, or ditches, of sufficient depth, width, and grade to conduct to some proper outlet, the water which accumulates along the sides of your said road-bed, and on our said premises, as provided by statute in such cases, and are notified that in case you fail so to do, within ten (10) days from the service of this notice, such proceedings will be taken in the premises as are authorized by statute.

—, —, —, —,
By —, their attorneys.

I hereby certify that I served the C., P. & V. R. R. Co. with the above notice, by delivering a true copy thereof to —, Ticket Agent of said company, at 12 o'clock, —, 189—. "That said notice and request was duly served on the said, The C., P. & V. R. R. Co., on the —, 189—, as set forth in said copy.

that their said premises are situated as set forth in said notice, and affected by the acts of said company as stated in said notice and request; that more than ten days have elapsed since the service of said notice and request, and yet the said company have taken no action to redress the grievances stated in said notice and request, but have wholly neglected so to do. They state that they are entitled to have drains and ditches constructed in accordance with the provisions of sections 3342 *et seq.* of the Revised Statutes of Ohio and as requested in said notice, and they give this notice to the court with a view, and for the purpose of having said judge appoint a commission to inspect said premises, and investigate such grievance as provided by said statute, and they hereby respectfully pray that the said court will, in accordance with said statute, take action in the premises in order that the rights of these petitioners may be properly protected.

Respectfully submitted,

—, attorneys for petitioners.

Form of order appointing commissioners.—This day came A and G L, and having heretofore filed their notice and complaint against The C., P. & V. R. R. Co., for that the said R. R. Co. have failed to construct certain drains and ditches therein described; and it appearing that notice has been served upon said company, as required by law, more than ten days ago, and that said company has failed to comply with the request therein made, it is ordered that C. I, J. L, and T. P, three disinterested freeholders of this county, be, and they are hereby, appointed a commission, who, together with the county surveyor, shall proceed to the place designated in said notice, and upon inspection, report to this court, as to the truth of the statements made in said notice and complaint. The said commissioners will meet at this office on —, 189—, at — o'clock p. m., and after being duly sworn, proceed to discharge the duties of their appointment, and report to this court forthwith.

—, Probate Judge.

Entered —.

Entry confirming report.—This day came the commission and surveyor hereinbefore appointed, and made their report in writing, with words and figures following, to wit: "We, the undersigned, commissioners and surveyor hereinbefore appointed, having, after being duly sworn, inspected the premises, and considered the matters complained of, report as follows: We find that the road-bed or grade of said railroad causes the water to accumulate along the north side of said railroad, and extending along the same from the E road to the — turnpike, a distance of — feet; said accumulation of water varying in width from five to thirty feet and of an average depth of three feet, and that the same results in total abandonment of about one-third of the premises and the disuse of all the out buildings. We further find that there are no ditches or drains constructed to carry off said water to an outlet. We further find that in order to conduct said accumulation of water to a proper outlet it will be necessary to construct a catch basin on plaintiff's premises, of one foot diameter, vitrified pipe, to connect with the two-foot drain-pipe now existing under said railroad.

Commissioners —, —,

—, 189—.

—, County Surveyor."

Which said report is affirmed. And thereupon the court, proceeding as required by law, orders that said railroad company proceed to make the ditches or drains necessary to conduct said

accumulations of water to a proper outlet, and to prevent further accumulations thereof, as required by law, within twenty days from this date, and that said company pay the costs of this proceeding, taxed at \$—.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

§ 3459. When such land is held by a railroad company.

The right of such company to use lands held by a railroad company, for the permanent structures of such telegraph, shall be limited to the land which lies within five feet of the outer limits of the right of way of the railroad company, where it is practicable to erect the line within those limits; when the company seeks to appropriate lands that lie beyond those limits, its petition must set forth the facts showing that it is impracticable to erect such line within said limits, and designate, either by a survey and map, or by reference to monuments, or by other means of easy identification, the place or places where the company seeks to establish the line; the probate court shall, in all instances, determine, if it be controverted by the railroad company, whether the erection of the line at the place or places designated will, in any material degree, interfere with the practical uses to which such railroad company is authorized to put such land; and if the court is satisfied that it will so interfere, it shall reject the petition, or require the structure to be erected at such other place or places as the court shall direct; but nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to authorize any company to appropriate the use of the track or rolling-stock of any railroad company for the purpose of transporting poles, materials, or the employes of such telegraph company, or for any other purpose whatever. [62 v. 72, § 3.]

§ 3460. When the lands lie in more than one county.

Proceedings to appropriate lands to the use of a company against a defendant whose adjoining or continuous lands lie in more than one county, may be instituted in any county in which any part of such lands lie, and the damages shall be assessed, in one proceeding, in respect to all such lands of the defendant sought to be appropriated, whether lying in the county wherein the court is sitting, or in other counties.

§ 3461. How right to use public ground acquired. When any lands authorized to be appropriated to the use of a company are subject to the easement of a street, alley, public way, or other public use, within the limits of any city or village, the mode of use shall be such as shall be agreed upon between the municipal authorities of the city or village and the company; and if they can not agree, or the municipal authorities unreasonably delay to enter into any agreement, the probate court of the county, in a proceeding instituted for the purpose, shall direct in what mode such telegraph line shall be constructed along such street, alley, or public way, so as not to incommode the public in the use of the same; but nothing in this section shall be so construed as to authorize any municipal corporation to demand or receive any compensation for the use of a street, alley, or public way, beyond what may be necessary to restore the pavement to its former state of usefulness. [62 v. 72, § 5.]

By §§ 3471 and 3471a the provisions of this section are made applicable to telephone and electric light companies.

See 5 C. C. 845. Right to use streets on expiration of agreement with city, 11 C. C. 55.

TURNPIKE AND PLANK ROAD COMPANIES.

§ 3478. Turnpike and plank road companies; authority to take toll; duties of probate judge when commissioner is a stockholder. A company, when it has completed its road, or any part thereof not less than three miles, and when, from time to time thereafter, it has completed any further or continuous portion thereof, may apply to the commissioners of the county in which the finished road, or part thereof, lies, or in case the same lies in two or more counties, to the commissioners of either of the counties, and the commissioners shall appoint three judicious, disinterested freeholders, who shall, on oath, examine the same, and report their opinion to the commissioners, in writing; if they report that the road, or such part thereof, is completed agreeably to the provisions of this chapter, the commissioners shall, by license in writing, authorize the company to erect gates, at suitable distances, and demand and receive, of persons traveling such road, the tolls allowed by law; if any such commissioner is a

stockholder in the company making the application, the duties required of the commissioners shall devolve upon the probate judge of the county or counties aforesaid; and if any such probate judge is a stockholder in the company, such duties shall devolve upon the common pleas judge of the district in which such road lies, or the judge of any of the districts within which such road lies, in case the same lies in two or more districts. [67 v. 94, § 1; 50 v. 274, § 35.]

Township road extended to improved road or connected with another township road has the same privileges provided for by this section, and must conform to same requirements. See § 2478a, R. S.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

§ 3685. Approval of bond of insurance company by probate judge. Any insurance company which, by the terms of its charter, is required to have its official bonds approved by a judge of the court of common pleas, may, at its option, have the same approved by the probate judge of the county in which the office of the company is located. [54 v. 17, § 1.]

JOINT SUB-DISTRICTS.

§ 3930. Joint sub-district. Joint sub-districts may be established also in the manner provided in succeeding sections of this chapter.

Judgment of probate court final as to joint sub-district, 39 O. S. 259. Term "sub-district" does not apply to cities and villages, 19 O. S. 577. Attaching territory of one sub-district not consolidation, 25 O. S. 256 (70 v. 208.) All territory not included in separate belongs to sub-district, 21 O. S. 339. Limited to funds apportioned to it, 2 C. C. 475; does not own property set apart for high school, 46 O. S. 575.

§ 3931. Joint sub-district may be established on petition. Three or more qualified electors, resident of the territory sought to be included therein, may apply, in writing, to the board of education of any township wherein any part of the territory is situate, for the creation thereof. [75 v. 120, § 1.]

§ 3932. What petition to contain. The petition shall describe the territory sought to be included in the joint sub-district, may set forth the reasons requiring the creation thereof, and shall be filed with the clerk of

the board of education to which it is addressed. [75 v. 120, § 2.]

‡ 3933. Clerks to give notice of filing, etc. Upon the filing of such petition such clerk shall forthwith give notice thereof, in writing, to the members of the board of which he is clerk, which notices shall name a suitable and convenient place, and a day and hour, for the boards to meet; he shall also transmit a like notice, forthwith, to the clerks of all other boards of education having jurisdiction over any of the territory sought to be affected; and such clerks, upon the receipt of such notice, shall in like manner give notice forthwith of the filing of such petition, and of the time and place of meeting, to each member of their respective boards. [75 v. 120, § 3.]

See 11 C. C. 303.

‡ 3934. When petition for joint sub-district may be filed with probate judge. It shall be the duty of such boards to meet and consider the petition within thirty days from the time the same is filed, but if they do not do so within sixty days from such time, or having met, established, or determined not to establish a joint sub-district, three or more electors of the territory sought to be included therein may file a petition or remonstrance, for or against the same, with the probate judge of the county; and if the territory sought to be included therein is situated in two or more counties, the petition may be filed with the probate judge of either county. [75 v. 8.]

Petition to probate judge.—Hon. —, probate judge of — county, state of Ohio: Whereas, the board of education of — township, — county, Ohio, and of — township, in said county and state, having refused, at a meeting held (*state time and place*) to grant our petition (or having failed to meet within the time prescribed by law to consider our petition) praying for the creation of a joint sub-district (special districts, etc.) said petition having been filed with the clerk of said — township board of education, as prescribed by law, on the — day of —, 189—. Therefore we, the undersigned petitioners and electors, residents in the territory hereinafter described, do hereby most respectfully pray and petition you to appoint three judicious, disinterested men of — county, and not residents of the townships (or townships or districts) to be affected by this petition, to consider the creation of a joint sub-district embracing the territory bounded as follows: (*describe the boundaries*). And thus we shall ever pray, etc.

— —,
— —,
— —.

Remonstrance against sub-district.—Hon. —, Probate judge of — county, Ohio: Whereas, the board of education of — town-

ship, — county, Ohio, and of — township of said county and state, at a joint meeting held on — day of —, 189—, did establish a joint sub-district composed of territory lying within the limits of said townships and bounded as follows: (*describe boundary.*) Therefore we, the undersigned petitioners and electors, residents of the territory thus described, do hereby remonstrate against the action of such boards, and do most respectfully pray and petition you to appoint three disinterested judicious men of — county, not residents of the township to be affected by this petition, to consider whether the action of said boards should not be set aside, for the following reasons, to wit: (*give reasons.*)

— — —,
— — —,
— — —.

§ 3935. **Security for costs to be given.** The petitioners shall also file with the probate judge the undertaking of one or more of their number, with security to the satisfaction of the judge, in the sum of one hundred dollars, conditioned that the petitioners will pay all the costs of the proceeding if a joint sub-district be not established thereby. [73 v. 120, § 5.]

Form of bond.—Know all men by these presents: That —, —, and — are firmly bound and held unto the — in the penal sum of one hundred dollars, for the payment of which we hereby bind ourselves, our heirs and executors.

The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas the said —, —, and — have filed their petition in the probate court of — county for the establishment of a joint sub-school district in (*describe place*), and if the said petitioners will well and truly pay all the costs of the proceeding if said joint district be not established, then these presents shall be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

[DATE.]

— — —,
— — —,
— — —.

§ 3936. **Time and place of meeting of commissioners.** Upon the filing of such petition and undertaking, the judges shall fix a time, not more than sixty days thereafter, and a place, which shall be the school-house upon the territory, if there is one thereon, and if there is more than one school-house thereon, then the house last built, and if there is no school house thereon, then some convenient place within the territory, for the meeting of the commissioners hereinafter directed to be appointed. [75 v. 120, § 6.]

§ 3937. **Publication of notice.** The judge shall thereupon cause to be published, for four consecutive weeks, in two newspapers of opposite politics, printed and of general circulation in the county where the petition is filed, notice of the filing of such

petition, and of the time and place of meeting of the commissioners. [75 v. 120, § 7.]

§ 3938. Commissioners to be appointed. The judge shall also make an order appointing three judicious, disinterested men of the county, and not residents of either of the townships to be affected, to be commissioners, and to act in the premises; if a person so appointed die, or fail from any cause to be present and to act, or if he give notice of his inability to serve, the judge shall forthwith, by order, appoint another in his stead, who may act as if he had been originally appointed; and the judge shall deliver a copy of the petition and his order to the commissioners, and shall instruct them in the law applicable to such proceedings. [75 v. 120, § 8.]

§ 3939. Oath and duties of commissioners. The commissioners shall take an oath to discharge faithfully the duties required by this chapter, according to the best of their knowledge and understanding, and shall meet at the time and place named in the published notice, may examine witnesses under oath, which may be administered by one of their number, and consider and determine the question whether a joint sub-district ought to be established. [75 v. 120, § 9.]

§ 3940. Clerks to present plats and papers. The clerks of the several boards of education interested shall be present at the meeting of the commissioners, and have with them the plats of the several townships, with the lines of the several sub-districts marked thereon, and such other papers and documents as will serve to inform the commissioners, and give them a correct idea of the wants of the petitioners. [75 v. 120, § 10.]

§ 3941. Report of commissioners. The commissioners shall report, in writing, to the probate judge—

1. Whether or not a joint sub-district ought to be established, and their reasons therefor.

2. If they find in favor of the establishment of a joint sub-district, they shall give the lines and a plat thereof; they may also change the lines of the sub-district proposed in the petition, by including there-

in other territory, or excluding territory included therein, or both; and if there is no suitable school-house within such boundaries, or, if there is one, but it is not suitably located, they shall designate a site whereon to erect such building; provided that if said commissioners shall have located or shall hereafter locate a site upon a township or county line and embracing territory in different townships, then the school building shall be erected on said site, but in that township having the largest number of children of school age who live in said joint sub-district. [90 v. 115.]

Report of Commissioners.

Hon. —, Probate Judge of — County, Ohio: —, —, 189—.

Dear Sir: We the undersigned commissioners, acting under your appointment and instructions, dated the — day of —, 189—, respectfully report that we met agreeable to notice, and after due deliberation and consideration of the facts, have granted (or refused) the prayer of the petitioners (*state reasons*), and have (not) established a joint sub-district, a plat and boundaries of which are hereby submitted, and have designated a site for a school house (*if there is no school house within the boundaries given*).

— —;
— —;
— —;

Commissioners.

§ 3941a. **Estimate for site and school house.** When in a joint sub-district established by proceedings in the probate court, a site has been designated for a school house, the board of education of the township in which such site is designated shall make the necessary estimate to purchase such school house site and erect and furnish a suitable school house thereon, and said board shall report such estimate and levy to the county auditor; said levy shall be made and the money collected in like manner as the funds are levied and collected for other joint sub-districts. [89 v. 94.]

§ 3942. **Effect of report.** The report of the commissioners, if against the establishment of a joint sub-district, shall be a bar to any proceeding to establish a joint sub-district out of any of the territory described in the petition for three years; and if the report be in favor of the establishment of a joint sub-

district it shall be final, unless set aside by the probate court for fraud. [75 v. 120, § 12.]

§ 3943. Judgment for costs—what fees allowed. If the report be against the establishment of a joint sub-district the judge shall render judgment against the petitioners for all the costs of the proceeding; and the commissioners and the judge shall receive the same fees as are authorized to be charged for like services in proceedings to establish roads, and such other fees as are authorized by law. [75 v. 120, § 13.]

§ 3944. Report and judgment for sub-district. If the report be in favor of the establishment of a joint sub-district the judge shall make an entry confirming the same; and a certified copy of the report, including the plat and his order, shall be delivered to the clerk of the board of education of each township interested therein, and thereafter such joint sub-district shall be fully established, and shall be governed and controlled in the same manner as joint sub-districts otherwise established. [75 v. 120, § 14.]

Probate court can confirm report dissolving, 89 O. S. 151.

§ 3945. How costs paid in such case. In such case the judge shall tax the costs of the proceedings to the board of education of the several townships interested, in such proportion as he may deem just and equitable, and certify the same to the clerks of such boards; and the boards shall be liable therefor, and at the first regular or special meeting of each thereafter payment of the amount so taxed to it shall be ordered. [75 v. 120, § 15.]

§ 3946. Petition for additional sub-district, etc. A petition may, in like manner, be filed with the clerk of the board of education of any township, praying for the creation of an additional sub-district, or for changing the lines of sub-districts, or for the creation of a special school district, or for changing the lines of special or village districts, and adjoining sub-districts; but when a special or village district is interested in such proposed change, the petition may be filed either with the clerk of the township board, or the clerk of the board of education of such special or village district; and when any such lines have been

so changed they shall not be altered by any board or boards of education until after the expiration of three years, except upon the written consent of two-thirds of the electors residing within the territory affected by the change. [75 v. 120, § 16.]

The provisions of this section are applicable only between districts and adjoining sub-districts, 8 Bull. 813. Special districts may be created in same manner as joint sub-districts, 8 Rec. 362. Such district is not entitled to any part of the money in the treasury of the original organization of which it was a part at the time of its creation, 6 C. C. 597. Under the provisions of this section, three or more persons are not authorized to commence proceedings for the creation of a special school district, and have the same established, when it is sought by such proceedings to include with the special school district prayed for, the whole or a part of the territory of a joint sub-district then existing. This would be in conflict with the provisions of § 3950, *Ld.* Affirmed, 28 Bull. 356. Four petitions for four special districts can not all be granted by one vote after board's refusal to act separately on each, 11 C. C. 303. See 10 C. C. 480.

§ 3947. *Proceedings thereon.* Such petition may be filed with the clerk of the board of education of such special or village district, with the clerk of the board of education of the township, or, if the changes sought by the petition affect territory in more than one township, with the clerk of the board of education of either township; and, upon the filing thereof, the members of the board or boards interested shall be notified as provided in § 3933. [75 v. 120, § 17.]

§ 3948. *When such petition may be filed with probate judge.* It shall be the duty of such board or boards to meet and consider the petition within thirty days from the time the same is filed, but on failure to do so within sixty days of such time, or if the board or boards meet and grant, or refuse to grant, the prayer of the petition, a petition or a remonstrance may be filed with the probate judge of the county, by either party, as provided in § 3934 and, thereafter, such proceedings may be had thereon, and they shall have the same effect as is herein provided for the formation of joint sub-districts. [78 v. 9.]

§ 3949. *Repealed*, 90 v. 76.

See 7 C. C. 152, 157.

§ 3950. *Proceedings to dissolve, change or alter. Joint sub-district.*—No joint sub-district, which is now organized or may hereafter be organized, shall be dis-

ships having territory included therein; provided, however, that when any board of education in a joint subdistrict desires to dissolve, change or alter the same, the board of education desiring such dissolution, change or alteration, shall notify, in writing, the boards of education interested of the time when they will meet to consider the proposed dissolution, change or alteration. The place of meeting shall be the school-house in such joint subdistrict; but if there be none, then at some convenient place in the vicinity of such joint subdistrict. If the joint board fails to meet, or having met cannot agree upon a dissolution, change or alteration, as the case may be, then the board of education desiring such dissolution, change or alteration may appeal to the probate court of the proper county, and the same proceedings shall be had as in case of appeals in the formation of joint subdistricts, so far as applicable, as provided in sections 3935 to 3941, inclusive; and any joint subdistricts established by proceedings in the probate court may be dissolved, changed or altered, as provided in this section, at any time after the expiration of five years, or the court may dissolve the same at any time, upon being petitioned to do so by two-thirds of the voters residing in the district which is affected by the change, when the best interests of the school demand such dissolution, change or alteration. And provided further, that the provisions of this section shall in no wise interfere with the establishment of any special district under the provisions of sections three thousand and nine hundred and twenty-eight to three thousand nine hundred and forty-nine, inclusive, as amended March fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two. [91 v. 114.]

Under previous act, 77 v. 186; see 39 O. S. 151, 152.

SCHOOLS, ETC.

§ 3990. School house site, plat to be filed with probate judge. When it is necessary to procure or enlarge a school-house site, and the board of education and the owner of the proposed site or addition are unable from any cause to agree upon the sale and purchase

thereof, the board shall make an accurate plat and description of the parcel of land which it desires for such purpose, and file the same with the probate judge of the proper county; and thereupon the same proceedings of appropriation shall be had which are provided for the appropriation of private property by municipal corporations. [70 v. 195.]

§ 4069. **School examiners appointed by probate court.** There shall be a board of examiners for each county, which shall consist of three competent persons to be appointed by the probate judge. Two of such persons shall have had at least two years' experience as teachers, and shall be or shall have been within five years actual teachers in properly recognized schools. Such persons shall be residents of the county for which they are appointed, and shall not be connected with or interested in any normal school or schools for the special education or training of persons for teachers, or any other private school, or be employed as an instructor in any institute in his own county. If an examiner becomes connected with or interested in any such school, his office shall become vacant thereby. The term of office of such examiners shall be three years. The term of one of the examiners shall expire on the 31st day of August each year; but the probate judge shall revoke the appointment of any examiner upon satisfactory proof that he is inefficient, negligent or guilty of immoral conduct. When a vacancy occurs in the board, whether from expiration of the term of office, refusal to serve, or other cause, the probate judge shall fill the same by appointment for the full or unexpired term, as the case demands; and within ten days after an appointment the probate judge shall report to the commissioner of common schools the name and appointee, and whether the appointment is for a full or unexpired term; and no person shall be appointed to the position or exercise the office of State, county, city or village examiner of teachers who is the agent of or is interested in any book-publishing or book-selling firm, company or business. [88 v. 495.]

DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION.

§ 4158. Order of descent of real estate where title came by descent, devise or deed of gift. When a person dies intestate, having title or right to any real estate or inheritance in this state, which title came to such intestate by descent, devise, or deed of gift from an ancestor, such estate shall descend and pass in par-cenary to his or her kindred in the following course:

1.—To the children of such intestate, or their legal representatives.

2.—If there are no children or their legal representatives living, the estate shall pass to and vest in the husband or wife, relict of such intestate, during his or her natural life.

3.—If such intestate leave no husband or wife, relict of himself or herself, or at the death of such relict, the estate shall pass to and vest in the brothers and sisters of the intestate who are of the blood of the ancestor from whom the estate came, or their legal representatives, whether such brothers and sisters be of the whole or half blood of the intestate.

4.—If there are no brothers or sisters of the intestate of the blood of the ancestor from whom the estate came, or their legal representatives, and the estate came by deed of gift from an ancestor who is living, the estate shall ascend to such ancestors.

5.—If the ancestor from whom the estate came is deceased, the estate shall pass to and vest in the children of the ancestor from whom the estate came, or their legal representatives; if there are no children of the ancestor from whom the estate came, or their legal representatives, the estate shall pass to and vest in the husband or wife, relict of such ancestor, if a parent of the decedent, during the life of such relict; and on the death of such husband or wife, or if there is no such husband or wife, the estate shall pass to and vest in the brothers and sisters of such ancestors, or their legal representatives; and for want of such brothers and sisters, or their legal representatives, to the brothers and sisters of the half blood of the intestate, or their legal representatives, though such brothers and sisters are not of

the blood of the ancestor from whom the estate came.

6.—If there are no such half-brothers and sisters of the intestate, or their legal representatives, the estate shall pass to the next of kin to the intestate of the blood of the ancestors from whom the estate came, or their legal representatives. [62 v. 32, § 1.]

An ancestor is one from whom the claimant has the capacity to inherit, 2 H. 52. What is ancestral and what not ancestral property, 25 O. S. 451; 14 O. 368. After partition heirs hold by descent, 17 O. S. 527. If heir elects to take land in partition only his share is ancestral, *Id.*

In absence of children and brothers and sisters or their representatives lands inherited from father pass to brothers and sisters of the father. 19 O. 86 (1850).

Property descending from father to son and from son to daughter passes on her death without issue to her father's half-brothers and sisters, though not of the blood of her grandfather, 19 O. S. 531. The fifth clause of section 1 of act S. & C. 501, is not an adjunct of the fourth clause and applies to both classes of estates, *Id.* Ancestral estates descend to brothers and sisters of ancestor if deceased left no brothers or sisters or their representatives and no issue, 40 O. S. 211. Words "brothers and sisters" include half-brothers and sisters, 8 O. S. 501, include posthumous child, 2 H. 52.

Degrees of consanguinity to be computed according to the civil law, 17 O. S. 367. Words "next of kin" do not imply principle of representation. Grand uncles and aunts take to the exclusion of issue of grand uncles deceased, *Id.* The "ancestor from whom the estate came" is the ancestor from whom the estate came immediately to the intestate by descent, devise or deed of gift, *Id.*; 3 O. S. 394.

Descent of ancestral property is governed by the legal titles not subject to equitable conversion, 45 O. S. 77. The policy of our statutes is to prefer the blood of the intestate to that of the ancestor, 18 O. S. 311. Descent is controlled by statute. But vested rights cannot be affected, 25 O. S. 283; 27 O. S. 86. The lands of an intestate descend at once to his heir and the legal title vests in him, subject to the right of the administrator to sell the same for the payment of the debts of the intestate in the manner prescribed by law, 29 O. S. 280. The acquisition of real property, whether by descent or devise, is governed by the *lex rei sitæ*, 17 O. S. 171; 21 O. S. 56. Price of land paid by optional lessee descends to heirs, 4 C. C. 69. The courts cannot, upon considerations of policy, so interpret the statute as to exclude from the inheritance one who murders the intestate, 6 C. C. 357. Property which upon the death of an ancestor descends to his heirs as tenants in common, and which is divided among them by quitclaim deeds for an expressed valuable consideration, does not pass, upon the death of one of such grantees, as ancestral property, 6 C. C. 570. *Contra*, 31 Bull. 71. Merger of legal and equitable estate, 11 C. C. 131; 50 O. S. 290. Adoption of grandchild, 36 Bull. 189.

§ 4159. Order of descent where estate came by purchase, etc. If the estate came not by descent, devise or deed of gift it shall descend and shall pass as follows:

1.—To the children of the intestate and their legal representatives.

2.—If there are no children, or legal representatives, the estate shall pass to and be vested in the husband or wife, relict of such intestate.

3.—If such intestate leaves no husband or wife, relict to himself or herself, the estate shall pass to the brothers and sisters of the intestate of the whole blood, and their legal representatives.

4.—If there are no brothers or sisters of the intestate of the whole blood, or their legal representatives, the estate shall pass to the brothers and sisters of the half-blood, and their legal representatives.

5.—If there are no brothers or sisters of the intestate of the half-blood, or their legal representatives, the estate shall ascend to the father; if the father is dead, then to the mother.

6.—If the father and mother are dead, the estate shall pass to the next of kin, and their legal representatives, to and of the blood of the intestate. [62 v. 32, § 2.]

Expectancy does not descend, 31 O. S. 640. Testator not ancestor of devisee not of kin, 16 O. S. 30 (1847). When heirs take *per capita* and when *per stirpes*, 9 O. S. 327. If heirs exchange land it ceases to be ancestral, 18 O. S. 311. Estate coming to wife from deceased husband not ancestral, 18 O. S. 311; 11 O. S. 426. Blood of intestate preferred to that of ancestor, 18 O. S. 311. Under act 1840 widow was entitled to her designated share of the estate whether testator left child or not, 11 O. S. 1. Real estate bought with inherited personalty is not ancestral, 3 C. C. 186. If no children survive, the widow is heir of the non-ancestral property of the husband, 38 O. S. 473. Real property purchased with partnership funds and used for partnership purposes is thereby equitably converted into personalty, and continues to be such after the death of one of the partners and discontinuance and final settlement of the business, 19 Bull. 139. Construed, 50 O. S. 495. See *Id.* 334; 7 C. C. 8.

‡ 4160. When real estate to pass to husband or wife; when to next of kin of intestate. When a person dies intestate, having title or right to any real estate or inheritance, as provided in ‡ 4158, and leaves husband or wife, relict of himself or herself, and there is no person who, under the provisions of that section, would be entitled to inherit the same, or an estate therein, save and except such husband or wife, relict of such

intestate, then the estate shall pass to and vest in the husband or wife of the intestate as an estate of inheritance; and if there is no such person, and no husband or wife relict of the intestate, then the estate shall pass to and vest in the next of kin of the intestate, though not of the blood of the ancestor from whom the estate came. [59 v. 50, § 3.]

This section is only intended to provide for cases where there is a failure of persons capable of taking under the preceding sections, and the amendment of 1862 to the section merely enlarged the class of persons entitled to the estate before it could escheat, 25 O. S. 451.

§ 4161. When real estate to pass to children of former husband or wife, etc. When a person dies intestate, having title or right to any real estate or inheritance, whether by descent, devise or deed of gift from any ancestor, or acquired, and there is no person entitled to inherit the same under the preceding sections [of this chapter], then the estate shall pass to and vest in the children of any deceased husband or husbands, wife or wives of the intestate, whose marriage with the intestate was not annulled prior to his, her or their death, or their legal representatives; if there are no children, or their legal representatives, living, then the estate shall pass to the brothers and sisters of any such husband or wife, or their legal representatives; if there are no brothers or sisters nor their legal representatives, the estate shall pass to the next of kin of such intestate; and if there are none such, then the estate shall escheat and be vested in the State of Ohio. [59 v. 50, § 3.]

Escheats, 4 O. S. 354.

§ 4162. Descent of estate which came from former husband or wife. When the relict of a deceased husband or wife shall die intestate and without issue, possessed of any real estate or personal property which came to such intestate from any former deceased husband or wife by deed of gift, devise or bequest, or under the provisions of § 4159, then such estate, real and personal, shall pass to and vest in the children of said deceased husband or wife, or the legal representatives of such children. If there are no children or their legal representatives living, then such estate real and

personal, shall pass and descend one half to the brothers and sisters of such intestate, or their legal representatives, and one half to the brothers and sisters of such deceased husband or wife from which such personal or real estate came, or their personal representatives. [78 v. 107; 74 v. 81, 3 C. C. R. 186.]

Legislature may change course of descent. Such laws not retro-active and do not impair contract rights, 8 Bull. 21. The words "relict of a deceased husband or wife" as used in this section are used to designate the relationship to a former married pair, of the survivor of a marriage union; and such relationship is not destroyed or changed by the subsequent marriage of such survivor, 42 O. S. 100. The term "former deceased husband" refers to any husband who has deceased leaving a widow to whom any real estate or personal property has passed by virtue of the provisions of this section and is not confined in its application to cases where the widow has had two or more husbands who are deceased, 44 O. S. 440. The distribution of one half to the brothers and sisters of such deceased husband or wife from which such personal estate came includes brothers and sisters of both the whole and half blood, 8 C. C. 8. Widow as survivor of beneficiaries of life insurance policy when proceeds of policy did not come to her as deed of gift under provisions of this section, 30 Bull. 120. The ancestral or inheritable quality of inherited property is not changed or the descent broken and a new fountain of inheritable blood created by the owner conveying away and immediately receiving back the naked legal title without consideration, though for the sole purpose of breaking the descent, 30 Bull. 383. Such property so descended under § 2 of the act of April 17, 1857, and the amendments thereto when the supplemental act of April 11, 1877, was adopted, 50 O. S. 495. Descent controlled by legal title, *Id.*

§ 4163. Distribution of personal estate. When a person dies intestate and leaves any personal property, such personal property shall be distributed in the manner prescribed in § 4159 as to real property which came not by descent, devise or deed of gift from any ancestor, saving however, such right as any widow or widower may have to any portion of such personal property; provided, that any fund in the hands of any administrator, guardian, assignee or other trustee, which has arisen from the sale of real estate, which real estate came to such intestate by descent, devise or deed of gift from an ancestor, shall descend according to the course of descent prescribed by § 4158 for ancestral real estate. If there be no person living to inherit the same by the provisions of this chapter, such personal property shall pass to and be vested in the state; and the prosecuting attorney

of the county in which letters of administration are granted upon such estate, shall collect the same and pay it over to the treasurer of such county, to be applied exclusively to the support of the common schools of the county in which the estate is so collected in such manner as may be prescribed by law. [87 v. 66; 86 v. 86; 84 v. 132; 59 v. 50, § 4.]

The right of distribution vests at death of intestate; it is not changed by subsequent legislation, 39 O. S. 368. Purchase money of heirs' land sold by guardian or administrator is not ancestral, 11 O. S. 290. A widow is entitled to her share of the personal estate although she had received one third of the price of land sold by her husband, 39 O. S. 185. The amount recovered in an action for causing death is for the exclusive benefit of the widow and next of kin, and it is to be distributed among them in the proportions provided by law in the relation of the distribution of personal estates of persons dying intestate, 26 O. S. 522; 28 O. S. 191. A comparison of the amended statute with its provisions prior thereto shows that funds arising from the sale of real estate after the making of a will fall within its provisions, provided the land sold is ancestral, 6 C. C. 576. See 60 O. S. 834, 518.

§ 4164. When estate to descend to children of intestate and how. When a person dies intestate leaving children, and none of the children of such intestate have died leaving children or their legal representatives, such estate shall descend to the children of such intestate, living at the time of his or her death, in equal proportions. [51 v. 499, § 5.]

§ 4165. Descent when all descendants of equal degree of consanguinity. When all the descendants of an intestate, in a direct line of descent, are of an equal degree of consanguinity to the intestate, whether children, grandchildren, or great-grandchildren, or of a more remote degree of consanguinity to such intestate, the estate shall pass to such persons of equal degree of consanguinity to such intestate in equal parts, however remote from the intestate such equal and common degree of consanguinity may be. [51 v. 499, § 6.]

§ 4166. When there are living both children and heirs of deceased children of intestate. If any of the children of such intestate are living, and any are dead, the estate shall descend to the children of such intestate who are living, and to the legal representatives of such of his or her children as are dead, so that each

child of the intestate who is living shall inherit the share to which he or she would have been entitled if all the children of the intestate were living, and so that the legal representatives of the deceased child or children of the intestate shall inherit equal parts of that portion of the estate to which such deceased child or children would be entitled if such deceased child or children were living. [51 v. 499, § 7.]

The act of 1853, § 7, did not change the rule provided for by this section, 16 O. S. 400. See 7 C. C. S. Advancements, 52 O. S. 470.

§ 4167. **Extent of application of last section.** The provisions of the last preceding section shall be construed to apply in all cases in which the descendants of the intestate, entitled to share in the estate, are of unequal degree of consanguinity to the intestate, so that those who are of the nearest degree of consanguinity shall take the share to which he or she would have been entitled, had all the descendants in the same degree of consanguinity with him or her, who died leaving issue, been living. [51 v. 499, § 8.]

§ 4168. The provisions of §§ 4164, 4165, 4166 and 4167 shall apply both to personal and real estate. [51 v. 499, § 9.]

§ 4169. **Advancements by intestate to be considered as part of estate.** If any estate, real or personal, has been given by any intestate in his lifetime as an advancement to any child or children of such intestate or their descendants, it shall be considered and held to be a part of the estate of the intestate, so far as it regards the division and distribution thereof, among his or her children or their descendants, and shall be taken by such child or children or their descendants toward his or her share of the estate of the intestate. [51 v. 499, § 10.]

The act of 1853 does not provide for advancements as to personalty, 18 O. S. 347. If one purchase property and take title in the name of child, this is *prima facie* an advancement, 13 O. 418; 1 O. S. 1; 6 O. S. 52. The partial distribution of an estate by will, does not exclude the operation of the statutory provisions relating to advancements, 22 O. S. 436; see 21 O. S. 527. Release by heir not binding, 7 O. S. 432. Construction of receipt for, 17 O. S. 157. Gift to son-in-law, when charged to wife, 22 O. S. 436. See 26 O. S. 189; 42 O. S. 814. Interest on not allowed, 81 O. S. 657. Advancements of real estate can not be made by parol, 2 D. 604. Parol promise of heir to pay debts binding, 24 O. S. 432. Statute of 1853 not retro-active, 5 W. L. M. 194. Whether transfer of personal property to son is an advancement depends upon the intention of the parties at the

time, 1 C. C. R. 420, 423. Where property is conveyed by father to his sons by way of advancement it may be reached by his creditors, 24 O. S. 432. Upon the subject of advancements in connection with the construction of wills, see 21 O. S. 527; 31 O. S. 657; 23 Bull. 126. With reference to deeds, see 18 O. S. 73. Widow not entitled to claim, when, 7 C. C. 105. Advancements to deceased child, leaving children, 52 O. S. 470. See 50 O. S. 592.

§ 4170. When advancement is greater or less than heirs, share. If the amount of such advancement equals or exceeds the share of the heir to whom such advancement has been made, he or she shall be excluded from any further portion in the division or distribution of the estate, but shall not be required to refund any part of such advancement; and if the amount so advanced is less than his or her full share, he or she shall be entitled to as much more as will give him or her, his or her full share of the estate of the intestate. [51 v. 499, § 11.]

§ 4171. When advancement is wholly real or personal estate. If any such advancement is made in real estate, the value thereof shall be considered and taken as a part of the real estate to be divided, and if in money or other personal estate, it shall be considered and taken as a part of the personal estate to be distributed; and if, in either case, it exceeds the share of the real or personal estate that would have come to the heir to whom such advancement was made, he or she shall not refund any part of it, but shall receive so much less out of the other part of the estate of the intestate, as will make his or her whole share equal, as near as can be estimated, to that of either of the other heirs who are in the same degree of consanguinity with him or her. [51 v. 499, § 12.]

§ 4172. When value of advancement expressed in deed, etc. If the value of the estate, real or personal, so advanced, is expressed in the deed of conveyance, or in the charge thereof, made by the intestate, or in the receipt in writing, given by the person receiving such advancement, it shall be considered and taken to be of that value, in the division and distribution of the estate, otherwise it shall be estimated at its value when advanced. [51 v. 499, § 13.]

Evidence, see 37 Bull. 132.

§ 4173. Heirs of aliens may inherit; aliens may hold lands. No person who is capable of inheriting shall be deprived of the inheritance by reason of any of his or her ancestors having been aliens; and aliens may hold, possess, and enjoy lands, tenements, and hereditaments, within this state, either by descent, devise, gift or purchase, as fully and completely as any citizen of the United States or this state can do. [51 v. 499, § 14; 29 v. 462, § 1.]

§ 4174. Capability of bastards as to inheritance. Bastards shall be capable of inheriting or transmitting inheritance from and to the mother, and from and to those from whom she may inherit, or to whom she may transmit inheritance, in like manner as if born in lawful wedlock. [64 v. 105, § 15.]

Bastard's estate did not pass to maternal line under act of 1831, 8 O. 289; but did under act 1853, 4 O. S. 354; 11 O. S. 181; but gave no right to inherit from mother's relatives, *Id.* Bastard's estate acquired by purchase passed to his widow in absence of issue under act 1831, 19 O. S. 22. Inheritance by bastard did not affect curtesy, 39 O. S. 478. Bastard does not take under devise to mother and her issue, 11 O. S. 181. (1860.)

§ 4175. When illegitimate children deemed legitimate, etc. When a man has by a woman one or more children, and afterward intermarries with her, such issue, if acknowledged by him as his child or children, shall be deemed legitimate; and the issue of parents whose marriage is deemed null in law, shall nevertheless be legitimate. [51 v. 499, § 16.]

Children of void marriage recognized by a father inherit from him under act of 1831, 12 O. S. 619, though mother was wife of another man when child was begotten, 1 W. L. M. 346. Issue of slave marriage lawful heirs, 39 O. S. 554. A marriage between slaves in a slave state before the emancipation proclamation is so far avoided by the marriage of the husband to another woman that the first wife has no interest in the husband's property as against the issue of the second marriage, 39 O. S. 558.

Acknowledging, after marrying the mother, a child had by her when she was the wife of another, but separated from him, legitimizes the child, 3 N. P. 6. See 12 C. C. 753.

§ 4176. Amount of personal estate to which a widow or widower is entitled upon distribution. When a person dies intestate and leaves no children or their legal representatives, the widow or widower shall be entitled, as next of kin, to all the personal property which is subject to distribution upon settlement of the estate; but if the intestate leaves any children or their legal representatives, the widow or widower

shall be entitled to one-half of the first four hundred dollars and to one-third of the remainder of the personal property subject to distribution. [84 v. 134; 38 v. 146, § 180.]

Estate by curtesy abolished, saving vested rights, 84 v. 186. Curtesy "initiate" abolished, 39 O. S. 516, 624. Seizin of wife was not necessary, 2 O. S. 308, 377; 5 O. S. 307, nor birth of issue, 24 O. S. 416. Curtesy was not affected by the statute of entails, *Id.*, nor by partition unless husband made a party, 9 O. 117, nor by illegitimate children of wife, 39 O. S. 478; or adopted child, 17 Bull. 320; was the same whether the estate came by deed or devise, 24 O. S. 430. Act 1853 (S. & C. 504), did not change husband's rights during wife's life, 35 O. S. 576; but without issue he took curtesy as against heirs of a former husband only in lands acquired by devise or deed of gift from him or his ancestors, 40 O. S. 411. Husband could not be tenant by curtesy of remainder expectant upon life estate unless the latter was determined during coverture, 11 O. S. 367; could not be sold for mechanic's lien, 13 O. S. 181; nor for husband's debts during life of children under S. & C. 391; 41 O. S. 225. Judgment against tenant by curtesy not binding on tenant in fee, 22 O. S. 208. Husband takes subject to wife's debts, 3 C. C. R. 656; widow not entitled to share in personal property treated as advancement by children, 7 C. C. 105; widower can not take all of personality when there are children, 6 C. C. 575. As to power of husband to dispose of his personal property by will to the exclusion of his widow excepting her year's support. See 27 Bull. 394; 28 *Id.* 97. If no provision is made for the widow by the will the estate is intestate as to her. The husband can not wholly exclude her. 50 O. S. 330.

§ 4177. Waste by tenant for life, etc. A tenant for life in real property, who commits or suffers any waste thereto, shall forfeit that part of the real property of which such waste is committed or suffered to the person having the immediate estate in reversion or remainder; and such tenant for life is liable in damages to the person having the immediate estate in reversion or remainder for the waste committed or suffered thereto. [84 v. 134.]

2 O. S. 180; 21 O. S. 362. Right of appeal in action to enjoin waste, for an account for waste committed, and to recover possession where no judgment is taken for recovery of the land. *Id.* Rule of damages, 10 C. C. 132.

§ 4178. Construction of words, "living" and "died." Whenever in this chapter a person is described as living, it shall be understood to mean that he or she was living at the time of the death of the intestate from whom the estate came, and whenever a person is described as having died, it shall be understood to mean that he or she died before such intestate. [51 v. 499, § 18.]

§ 4179. Posthumous child of intestate to inherit. Descendants of the intestate begotten before his or her death, but born thereafter, shall in all cases inherit in the same manner as if they had been born in the lifetime of the intestate, and had survived him or her; but in no other case shall any person inherit, unless living at the time of the death of the intestate. [59 v. 50, § 19.]

§ 4180. Application of provisions relating to escheated estates. The provisions of this chapter as to the cases in which real or personal estate shall escheat to the State of Ohio, shall apply to any such estate of which possession has not been taken, or which has not been collected by the proper officers of the state, or those acting under their authority; and any right or claim of the state thereto is hereby relinquished to the person who would have been entitled thereto had this chapter been in force at the time of the death of the intestate. [59 v. 50, § 4.]

§ 4181. Permanent leases to descend same as estates in fee. Permanent leasehold estates, renewable forever, shall be subject to the same law of descent as estates in fee are subject to by the provisions of this chapter. [51 v. 499, § 22.]

To the extent that leasehold estates have by statute been subjected to the rules which govern the estates in fee, the rules of the common law in respect thereto have been abrogated; but beyond this the common law continues to furnish the only rules for the guidance of courts in determining the rights of parties in relation to leasehold estates, 31 O. S. 472. See generally, 30 O. S. 281; 36 O. S. 606.

§ 4182. Heir at law how designated, etc. A person of sound mind and memory may appear before the probate judge of his county, and in the presence of such judge and two disinterested persons of his or her acquaintance, file a written declaration, subscribed by him, which declaration shall be attested by such disinterested persons, declaring that, as his or her free and voluntary act, he or she did designate and appoint another, naming and stating the place of residence of such person specifically, to stand toward him or her in the relation of an heir at law in the event of his or her death; thereupon the

judge, if satisfied that such declarant is of sound mind and memory, and free from any restraint, shall enter that fact upon his journal, and make a complete record of such proceedings; thenceforward the person thus designated shall be deemed and held to stand in the same relation, for all purposes, to such declarant as he or she could, if a child born in lawful wedlock; the rules of inheritance shall be the same, between him and the relations by blood of the declarant, as if so born; and a certified copy of such record shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fact stated therein, and conclusive evidence, unless impeached for actual fraud, or undue influence. [52 v. 78, § 1.]

The acts of 1854 and 1859 gave to the adopted heir the status of a child of the adopter, and required him to be regarded as such child in tracing descent to or from him in the cases therein specified; but in cases which did not come within those acts, the operation of the statute of descents is the same as if those acts had not been passed, 25 O. S. 451. Agreement as to adoption of minor child not carried out until after majority, 8 C. C. 154. Bequests for religious purposes, when void against designated heirs, 8 N. P. 65.

§ 4183. County auditor to take possession of and sell escheated lands. Any real property escheated to the state, except in a city of the first grade of the first class, shall be taken possession of, in the name of the state, by the auditor of the county in which it is found, and by him sold at public auction, at the county seat of the county, to the highest bidder, after having given thirty days' notice of such intended sale, in some newspaper printed within the county. [45 v. 43, §§ 3, 7.]

§ 4184. Appraisal, terms of sale and deed. The court of common pleas shall, on the application of the county auditor, appoint three disinterested freeholders of the county, to appraise such real property, who shall be governed by the same rule as appraisers in sheriffs' or administrators' sales; and the auditor shall sell such property at not less than two-thirds its appraised value, and may, in his discretion, sell the same for cash, or for one-third cash, and the balance in equal annual payments, the deferred payments to be amply secured; upon the payment of the whole amount of consideration money, he shall execute a deed to the purchaser, in the name and on

behalf of the State of Ohio; and the proceeds of such sales shall be paid by the auditor to the county treasurer. [45 v. 43, §§ 4, 5.]

§ 4185. When lands sold, how proceeds disposed of. The county treasurer shall pay the proceeds, not exceeding six hundred dollars in any case, of a sale of escheated lands to the regularly organized agricultural society within the county, and the excess of such proceeds, or the whole thereof, if there be no such society within the county, to the treasurer of state, as other moneys collected for state purposes, for the use of the state agricultural fund. [53 v. 35, §§ 1, 2, 3; 45 v. 43, § 5.]

§ 4186. Disposition of escheated lands and rents in Cincinnati. Lands within a city of the first grade of the first class, which have escheated, or which may hereafter escheat, to the State of Ohio, shall be taken possession of by such [the] city council, for and on behalf of such city, and the title of all such lands shall vest in such city; the city council shall cause the same to be let at such price, and for such purposes, as it may deem proper; and all rents arising from such escheated lands shall, after deducting all necessary expenses, be paid, as they become due, into the hands of the directors of the house of refuge and correction of such city, to be appropriated by such directors for the use and benefit of the institution. [45 v. 43, §§ 7, 8, 9.]

§ 4187. When such lands to revert to state. If the objects and intentions of the establishment of said house of refuge and correction are hereafter abandoned or suspended, or if the rents of such escheated lands are appropriated to any other purpose than that designated by the preceding section, such lands shall thereby and from thence revert to the state. [45 v. 43, § 10.]

ESTATES IN DOWER.

§ 4188. Of what estates a widow or widower endowed.

A widow or widower who has not relinquished or been barred of the same, shall be endowed of an estate for life in one-third of all the real property of which the deceased consort was seized as an estate of inheritance at any time during the marriage, and in one-third of all the real property of which the deceased consort, at decease, held the fee simple in reversion or remainder, and also in one-third of all the title or interest that the deceased consort had, at decease, in any real property held by article, bond, or other evidence of claim; and the widow or widower may remain in the mansion house of the deceased consort, free of charge, for one year, if dower is not sooner assigned; but dower shall not be assigned to any widow or widower in any real property of which the deceased consort, at decease, held the fee simple in reversion or remainder, until the termination of the prior estate. [84 v. 135.]

Widow entitled to dower in surplus in foreclosure, 21 O. S. 509; 27 O. S. 464, 512; 32 O. S. 210. When mortgage debt is paid, 16 O. S. 193; 28 O. S. 503; in entire proceeds, 40 O. S. 391; 8 O. S. 234; in equity of redemption existing at marriage, 1 D. 121; in wild land, 8 O. 418; in surplus after paying charge on land devised, 39 O. S. 172; in equitable estate of husband only when owned at time of his decease, 36 O. S. 605; but not in trust estates, 8 O. 412, nor in perpetual lease, 2 Bull 92; see 7 Bull 159; nor land sold for taxes, 8 O. S. 430, nor partnership lands of insolvent firm, 1 O. 535; 8 *Id.* 328; nor dedicated property, 3 O. 24; nor stock in railroad company, 1 O. S. 350; nor in lands of which husband had but a vested remainder in fee at the time of his death and of which the freehold had not then terminated, 2 C. C. R. 136 (act 1843), nor in land of husband subject to devise over in case of his dying before his brother, 12 Bull 90; nor in equity of redemption unless owned by husband at his death, 1 C. S. C. R. 268; llen for purchase money superior to dower, 22 O. S. 435; 27 O. S. 512; 2 C. C. 70; 43 O. S. 208; or prior mortgage, 4 C. C. 316; unassigned dower may be subjected to payment of her debts, 41 O. S. 540. Dower is a legal estate and until assigned and set off is a recognized incumbrance upon the land of the deceased, 46 O. S. 73; 9 C. C. 191; 9 C. C. 647.

Dower is barred by adultery of husband or wife, § 4192; by deed of husband and wife, 16 O. 191; 7 O. (pt. 1), 194; by deed of wife and attorney of husband, 8 O. 72; by sale by administrator on mortgage of husband and wife, 9 O. 15; by divorce for her aggression, § 5700; but not by deed of husband and wife, in which she does not join in the grant or release dower, 3 O. S. 75; nor by fraudulent conveyance of her and husband, 5 O. S. 70; 23 O. S. 294; nor by her deed without husband joining, 13 O. S. 565, nor by foreclosure, 15 O. S. 485; nor by divorce for husband's aggression, § 5699; though she marries again, 44 O. S. 645;

contra, 10 O. S. 593 (act 1824). See §5963-6. Dower is barred by election to take under will, when, 45 O. S. 203. Release of dower in assignments not rescinded by bankruptcy, 20 Bull. 401. "All the provisions of law relating to the assignment of the dower of a wife shall apply to the assignment of the dower of a husband as far as applicable," 84 v. 135, 136.

§ 4189. **Conveyance in lieu of dower.** The conveyance of an estate or interest in real property, to a person in lieu of dower, to take effect on the death of the grantor, shall, if accepted by the grantee, bar the grantee's right of dower in the real property of the grantor, but if the conveyance was made when the grantee was within the age of minority, or during the marriage, the grantee may waive title to such real property and demand dower. [84 v. 135.]

An estate conveyed as jointure to be a good legal or statutory bar to dower must be such an estate as to certainty and kind as that the wife on the death of her husband may take possession of and hold in severalty, and not in common with others, 27 O. S. 50. May elect as to dower or jointure, 39 O. S. 642. A reasonable anti-nuptial agreement will bar the wife of dower though its terms be not such as to constitute a good legal jointure, 14 O. S. 610. If verbal is within statute of frauds, 10 O. S. 501; 27 O. S. 121; will not bar dower as an equitable jointure unless the contract has been fully and fairly performed, 14 O. S. 308. Performance may take case out of statute, 12 O. S. 407. Marriage does not, 27 O. S. 121. Election by widow when necessary, 34 O. S. 164. Made according to laws where parties married, valid here, 4 O. S. 241. Must be reasonable, 1 C. S. C. R. 302. Where widow makes her election before she is fully advised she is not estopped provided she restore to the estate the amount she has received, 39 O. S. 650. Agreement that if wife survive husband to accept in lieu of dower a specific sum of money two years after his death, not sufficient to bar dower, 1 C. C. 521. Land bought by husband with money received from wife under such agreement is held in trust for her, 39 O. S. 259.

§ 4190. **Effect of defective conveyance in lieu of dower.** When a conveyance which is intended to be in lieu of dower, fails through any defect to be a legal bar thereto, and the widow or widower availing of such defect demands dower, the estate or interest conveyed to such widow or widower, with the intention to bar dower, shall thereupon cease. [84 v. 135.]

§ 4191. **Effect of eviction from premises conveyed in lieu of dower.** A widow or widower lawfully evicted from real property conveyed in lieu of dower, or any

part thereof, shall be endowed of so much of the residue of the real property of the deceased consort as will equal that from which such widow or widower is evicted. [84 v. 135.]

§ 4192. When person dwelling in adultery is barred of dower. A husband or wife who leaves the other and dwells in adultery, shall be barred of the right of dower in the real property of the other, unless the offense is condoned by the injured consort. [84 v. 135.]

§ 4193. Where lands are given up by fraud, etc. If a husband or wife give up any real property by collusion or fraud, or loses the same by default, the widow or widower may recover dower in the same. [84 v. 135.]

§ 4194. Dower is forfeited by waste. A tenant in dower in real property who commits or suffers any waste thereto, shall forfeit that part of the real property to which such waste is committed or suffered, to the person having the immediate estate in reversion or remainder; and such tenant in dower is liable in damages to the person having the immediate estate in reversion or remainder for the waste committed or suffered thereto. [84 v. 135, 6.]

Waste by doweress works a forfeiture, 21 O. S. 362. As non-payment of taxes, 1 C. S. C. B. 25. Conversion of meadow into plow land is not waste, 2 O. S. 180. Deed in fee by life tenant does not work a forfeiture, 29 O. S. 379; 36 O. S. 484. Appeal lies, 21 O. S. 362. Timber cut belongs to life tenant, 2 O. S. 180. Lies on threats to commit waste, Id.

ENTAILED ESTATES.

§ 4200. Entailed estates pass to issue of first donee. No estate in fee simple, fee tail, or any lesser estate, in lands or tenements, lying within this state, shall be given or granted, by deed or will, to any person or persons but such as are in being, or to the immediate issue or descendants of such as are in being at the time of making such deed or will; and all estates given in tail shall be and remain an absolute estate in fee simple to the issue of the first donee in tail. [29 v. 463, § 1.]

The issue of first donee in tail takes a fee simple, 17 O. S. 439; 24 O. S. 416; 11 Bull 236. First donee can not by warranty deed bar the entail, 17 O. S. 439. Warranty deed by issue of first donee estops him and his heirs to claim title, 27 O. S. 86. Curtesy is not affected by the statute, 24 O. S. 416. Construction of a will attempting to create a perpetuity, 11 O. S. 131; 15 O. S. 90. The act of 1811 is constitutional, 27 O. S. 86; 33 O. S. 308. The words to A, the heirs of his body and assigns convey an estate tail, 17 O. S. 439. See §§ 5903, *et seq.* 25 O. S. 283; 33 O. S. 213; for provisions relating to the sale of entailed estates. A devise of a vested remainder to grandchildren of a testator with an executory devise over of the share of any grandchild who shall have died leaving children before the coming of age of the youngest grandchild, to the children of such deceased grandchild is valid so far as concerns the grandchildren, though born after the testator's death, 113 U. S. 341. The words "time of making such will" mean the time when it takes effect, by the death of the testator and not the date of its formal execution, *Id.* 382. The disentanglement acts of 1859-1864 are retrospective and are unconstitutional in so far as they authorize sale of vested estates, 25 O. S. 283; but are valid as to subsequent estates, 33 O. S. 213, 308. Estate tail in widow takes the place of dower, 4 C. C. 511. Donor can reserve power to control the fee, 23 Bull 54.

Where a testator gives an estate in lands to his person or persons who come within the description of persons in this section and then attempts to give an estate in said lands to any person or persons more remote than those who are within said description the devise to such persons as come within the description of persons in said section is valid, notwithstanding the illegal devise following, 31 Bull. 57. Devise to son "and his heirs to the third generation," 9 C. C. 96. A child *in utero* at the testator's death is in being within the meaning of this act; 37 Bull. 48.

APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS BY PROBATE JUDGE.

§ 4277. Appointment of inspectors. The probate judge of each county shall appoint, when it may be necessary, to serve for the term of three years, one gauger and inspector of domestic and foreign spirits, linseed oil, lard oil and coal oil; one inspector of flour, meal and biscuit; one inspector of beef, pork, lard and butter; one inspector of pot and pearl ashes; one inspector of fish; one inspector of sawed lumber and shingles; and one inspector of salt, who shall each have the power of appointing as many deputies to act under them as their respective duties in office may require; and the court may, on complaint and sufficient cause shown, remove any inspector, and fill all vacancies for unexpired term. [58 v. 105; 40 v. 26; 29 v. 447, § 25.]

§ 4278. Oath and bond. Before any inspector or

deputy inspector shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take an oath that he will faithfully and impartially execute the duties required of him by law; and each inspector shall, moreover, enter into bond, with sufficient freehold security, to be approved by the court, in such sum as the court may require, not less than three hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, made payable to the state; which bond, conditioned for the faithful and impartial performance of the duties required of him by law, shall be deposited with the treasurer of such county. [29 v. 477, § 2.]

§ 4334. Appointment of tobacco inspector. The probate court of any county, upon application of the proprietor of any leaf tobacco commission warehouse, who offers for sale tobacco at public auction, shall qualify the appointee of such commission warehouse of one or more suitable persons, well skilled in the inspection of leaf tobacco, to act as inspectors and weighers of tobacco at such commission warehouse, to serve as such during the pleasure of such warehouseman and until successors shall be appointed and qualified, and the court shall thereupon also grant a license to the proprietor of such warehouse to conduct his business in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. [78 v. 242.]

38 O. S. 555.

§ 4336. Warehouseman's bond. Before granting any license for the establishment of a tobacco warehouse, the court shall require the proprietor of such warehouse to enter into bond, payable to the state, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with at least one sufficient surety, resident in the county, conditioned for the faithful discharge of all duties devolved upon him by this chapter, which shall be filed in the probate court, granting a license for the use of any person who may be aggrieved by the non-fulfillment of such duties. [53 v. 57, § 6.]

§ 4337. Fees for issuing license, etc. The fees for issuing such license shall be five dollars, and for appointing inspectors and approving their bond, three dollars, [53 v. 67, § 7.]

§ 4338. Entry of appointment in journal. The court shall cause an entry of the appointment of an inspector to be made on the journal of the court, and a certificate of his appointment, under the seal of the court, shall be delivered to the person so appointed. [24 v. 67, § 2.]

§ 4339. Form of inspector's oath. Every inspector of tobacco, before he acts as such, shall, under the penalty of three hundred dollars, take the following oath of office: "I, A B, appointed inspector of tobacco, at _____ warehouse, do swear that I will, in all things, faithfully discharge my duty in the office of inspector according to the best of my skill and judgment, according to law, without fear, favor, affection, malice or partiality, so help me God;" which oath any justice of the peace may administer, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the court appointing the inspector, within ten days from the time the oath has been administered. [24 v. 67, § 3.]

§ 4340. Inspector's bond. Every such inspector and weigher before he executes any part of his duty, shall, under the penalty of eight hundred dollars, enter into bond, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, to the satisfaction of the probate judge, with sufficient sureties, payable to the state, for the use of any person injured by the neglect or misconduct of such inspector and weigher, with condition that such inspector will diligently and carefully uncase and break, in at least four places, or cause the same to be done in his presence, view and examine all tobacco brought to the warehouse at which he is inspector and weigher, which he is called on to view, weigh and inspect at such warehouse, or any other public warehouse; and that he will not receive, weigh, pass or mark, any tobacco or hogshead, barrel, box or case of tobacco prohibited by this chapter, and that he will, in all things, well and faithfully discharge and execute his duty in the office of inspector and weigher, according to the provisions of this chapter, which bond shall be deposited with the said probate judge, who shall file the same in his office, and any person injured may bring suit thereon for a breach thereof. [78 v. 242.]

APPEAL TO PROBATE COURT IN COUNTY DITCH CASES.

§ 4463. Any person or corporation aggrieved thereby may appeal from any final order or judgment of the commissioners made in the proceeding and entered upon their journal, determining either of the following matters, viz:

1. Whether said ditch will be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare.

2. Whether the route thereof is practicable.

3. The compensation for land appropriated.

4. The damage claimed to property affected by the improvement, and the appellant shall file with the commissioners, at the final hearing before them, a notice, in writing, of an intention so to do, and specifying therein the matter appealed from; the commissioners shall fix the amount of the bond to be given by the appellant, and cause an entry thereof, and of the notice, to be made upon their journal; the party appealing shall, within ten days thereafter, file with the auditor a bond, in the amount so fixed, with at least two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the auditor, conditioned to pay all the costs made on the appeal in case the appellant fail to sustain the same, or the appeal be dismissed for any cause; and the auditor shall make a complete transcript of the proceedings had before the commissioners, and certify the same, together with all original papers filed in his office, and transmit them to the probate judge of the county within twenty days from the day of the final hearing. [68 v. 60, §§ 5, 12; 73 v. 181, § 13.]

1. 8 O. S. 333; 37 O. S. 508. The facts being ascertained, the question whether or not a ditch will conduce to the public health convenience or welfare within the meaning of § 4511, so that it will be of public use, is a question of law; and the mere fact that larger and better crops may be raised on two farms sought to be drained does not authorize the establishment of the ditch, 42 O. S. 202. See 21 Bull. 380:46 O. S.

3. Law not making provision for compensation unconstitutional, 21 O. S. 667; 10 Bull 276, 484; 11 Bull 18; but not where damages are waived, 86 O. S. 639, 642.

Unless the appeal bond is filed within the required time, the appellate court has no jurisdiction, 23 O. S. 288. Error does not lie until common pleas makes a final order, 80 O. S. 58. Presumption that complete record would show the existence of all necessary jurisdictional facts, 28 O. S. 619. Commissioner owning land crossed by ditch not disqualified, 41 O. S. 200. Consolidation of appeals. *Id.* Generally 3 C. C. R. 617. 622.

Injunction allowed where the right of appeal is prevented, 3 C. C. 617.

‡ 4464. **Hearing of preliminary questions in probate court.** The probate judge shall file the transcript and the original papers, and docket the case, and the appellant shall be plaintiff therein, and the county commissioners and petitioner defendants, and the case shall be so styled, and thereupon he shall fix a day, not exceeding five days thereafter, for the hearing of all preliminary motions, and the examinations of the papers so filed; on the day so fixed all preliminary motions shall be heard and determined, as well as all questions arising upon the record, and if he finds that the proceedings are irregular in substance, or that the appeal has not been perfected according to law, he shall dismiss the appeal at the cost of the appellant, and certify such dismissal, with his findings thereon, back to the commissioners; but the judge may, in his discretion, order and allow the correction of any technical defect, error or omission in such proceedings. [78 v. 205.]

See 4 N. P. 282.

‡ 4465. **When jury to be drawn—venire.** If the probate judge find that the appeal is perfected, he shall thereupon fix a day, not more than ten days from that date, for the trial of the case as appealed by jury, and he shall immediately notify the clerk of the court of common pleas and the sheriff of the county, to meet at the clerk's office, and the clerk and sheriff shall proceed at once, in the clerk's office, to draw from the jury box the names of sixteen jurors; and the clerk shall make a list of the names so drawn, in the order in which they were drawn, and certify the same to the probate judge, who shall issue a venire, commanding them to appear on the day set for trial, at the hour of eight o'clock A. M., and deliver the same to the sheriff, who shall serve the same within five days thereafter, and return the same on or before the day set for trial. [72 v. 30, § 7.]

‡ 4466. **How panel to be filled.** On the trial the probate judge shall take the list of jurymen as furnished by the clerk, and call each name in the order in which it appears on the list, until twelve answer, when each shall be required to answer as to his quali-

fications as a juror; if any juror be challenged for cause, and be excused by the court, the next on the list shall be called, until the panel is full, when the plaintiffs shall have two and the defendants two peremptory challenges; and if the panel be not filled by the jurymen whose names appear on the list, the sheriff shall fill the panel from among the bystanders who have the proper qualifications. [72 v. 30, § 7.]

§ 4467. **How jury to be sworn.** The probate judge shall administer to the jurors an oath, faithfully, impartially, and to the best of their ability, and from actual view of the premises along the whole route of the improvement, to examine and determine the particular matters appealed from, and to render a true verdict according to the facts appearing to them from actual view of the premises, and the evidence, under the charge of the court. [72 v. 30, § 7.]

The jury in determining whether or not the proposed ditch will be conducive to the public health, etc., may consider in evidence facts made known to them personally, from an actual view of the premises," 46 O. S. 421. The verdict of a jury in locating a ditch under this section will not be set aside as being against the weight of the evidence even though not supported by the evidence produced in the case in the presence of the judge and jury, 27 Bull. 56. See 7 C. C. 136; 9 *Id.* 42.

§ 4468. **View by and trial by jury.** The sheriff, or his deputy, together with the surveyor or engineer who surveyed, leveled, apportioned and platted the improvement, may accompany the jury, and point out its route; no other person shall be permitted to interfere in any way with the jurors in the discharge of their duty; and after the jury has fully examined the premises, and returned to court, either party may be heard, in person or by counsel, and may offer evidence to the jury, under the direction of the court, upon any matter given it specially in charge. [72 v. 30, § 7.]

§ 4469. **Form of the verdict.** The jury shall find and return a verdict determining the matter or matters appealed from, being one or more of the following propositions, viz:

1. Whether said ditch will be conducive to the public health, convenience or welfare.

2. Whether the route thereof is practicable.
3. The compensation due each appellant for land appropriated.
4. The damages due each appellant for property affected by the approvment.

The jury shall return their verdict in writing, signed by the jurors; as to said first and second propositions, it shall be necessary for only eight jurors to agree; as to the third and fourth all must agree, and the jury may be polled as in other cases. [72 v. 30, §§ 7, 9.]

Findings of commissioners must be for or against the whole, and not merely a part, 28 O. S. 434. Where on appeal from such decision to the probate court the jury report that they have carefully examined the ditch and find that to locate and establish a certain part of it which they describe in their report would not be conducive to the public health and welfare, the finding is not a compliance with the statute and is insufficient and should have been set aside by the court on a motion filed for that purpose, *Id.* In such case the probate court has power to set the imperfect report aside and impanel a jury anew, *Id.*

§ 4470. Transcript to be sent to county commissioners. **Taxation of costs.** The probate judge shall receive the verdict of the jury, and make a record thereof together with all the proceedings before him, and shall thereupon tax the costs in favor of the prevailing party, and against the losing party; if more than one matter is appealed from and a party prevails as to one, and loses as to another, the court shall determine how much of the costs such party shall pay; but the costs on motions, continuances, and the like shall be taxed, and paid as the court may direct. If there are several parties, upon the side taxed with costs, the court shall apportion the costs equitably between them. Said judge shall immediately after the trial, make a transcript thereof, certify and transmit the same, together with all the papers in the case, with the bill of costs made in the probate court, to the auditor of the county, who shall thereupon notify the commissioners to meet at the auditor's office, within five days from the date of the notice to determine the matters growing out of the appeal and verdict. [78 v. 206.]

§ 4471. Repealed. [78 v. 204, 210.]

§ 4472. Costs when jury find for improvement. If the jury find that the improvement is necessary, and the same will be conducive to the public health, convenience or welfare, and is practicable, the commissioners shall apportion the compensation and damages as directed in § 4461. They shall also assess and apportion the costs as directed by the probate court, and order the auditor to place the same on the duplicate to be collected as other taxes, and may in addition thereto, sue upon the bond given for the payment of costs, and execution may be sued out of the probate court for the collection of any costs taxed against any party, as is provided in § 4470. Any costs taxed against the commissioners shall be paid out of the general county ditch fund. [81 v. 50; 78 v. 206.]

Since 10 Bull 276; 11 Bull 18; holding the law unconstitutional because no provision was made for compensation, the sections have been amended.

§ 4473. Costs when probate court confirms assessment. If by the final decision in the probate court, any claimant of compensation and damages do not obtain a greater sum than was allowed and awarded to him by the order of the commissioners from which he appealed, he shall pay all costs created by his appeal so far as the court can ascertain the same. And the commissioners shall assess and apportion the compensation and damages found by the jury, as directed in § 4461, and the commissioners shall assess and apportion the costs as directed by the probate court, which shall be collected and paid as directed and provided in § 4472. [81 v. 50; 78 v. 206.]

§ 4474. Several appeals may be tried together. If more than one party appeal, the probate judge shall order the cases to be consolidated and tried together, and the rights of each party, as to compensation or damages shall be separately determined by the jury in its verdict.

§ 4488. County ditch appeal, when ditch benefits lands in more than one county. When a ditch or improvement is proposed which will require a location in more than one county, application shall be made to the commissioners of each of said counties, and the

surveyor or engineer shall make a report for each county; applications for damages shall be made, and appeals from the finding of the commissioners in joint session, locating and establishing such ditch, and from the assessment of damages or compensation, shall be taken to the probate court of the county in which the greatest length of such ditch or improvement is located; and a majority of the commissioners of each county, when in joint session, shall be competent to locate and establish such ditch or improvement; but no commissioner shall serve in any case in which he is personally interested; and any two commissioners may form a quorum for the transaction of business under this chapter, of their respective counties; provided, further that when any two or more commissioners of any county or person interested in any improvement upon which, or in the location and establishment of which, they are called upon to act, the auditor, probate judge and recorder of said county shall appoint a suitable person to act in the place of each commissioner so interested, and their acts shall have the same force and effect in such cases as though they were commissioners of said county for which they are appointed to act, and the persons so appointed shall receive the same compensation as the county commissioners for like services. [86 v. 64.]

‡ 4506. Fees of probate judge. Jurors. Witnesses, etc.

For docketing each case, for each party, .05.

For issue of venire, with seal, 50.

For each subpoena with only one name, .05; and for each additional name therein, .03.

For each journal entry, per hundred words, .06.

For copies duly certified, including seal, per hundred words, .06.

For swearing each witness, .05.

Certifying each witness, .03.

Entering attendance of each witness, .03.

For swearing jury, .15.

Taking affidavits, .15.

For filing each paper originally filed in probate court, and including transcript, .03.

For issuing transcript of proceedings in probate court, per hundred words, including certificate and seal. .06.

For certifying fees to auditor, for each person named, including jurors, .03.

And for all items not herein specified, the same fees as are allowed by law for like services in other cases **Sheriff's fees.** The sheriff, for serving and returning each summons, when only one defendant is named therein, .35.

And for each additional name, .20.

For copy of summons, duly certified, .45.

For serving and returning a subpoena, for each person named therein, .15.

For serving and returning venire for jury, traveling fees included, to be paid by the county, \$4.00

And for calling each talesman to fill the panel, .15.

For each day's attendance with the jury on the line of the ditch, \$3.00, and for all other services required to be rendered by him the same fees as are allowed by law for like services in other cases.

The jurors shall each receive, for each day's attendance, \$1.50, and .10 per mile from his place of residence to the county seat.

Witnesses, duly subpoenaed and in attendance, either before the commissioners, the auditor, or the probate court and jury, for each day's attendance, .75 each, and .05 per mile from place of residence to county seat.

The surveyor or engineer, \$4.00 per day for the time actually employed on the work designated for him to do.

Each chainman, axman and rodman one dollar and twenty-five cents per day for the time actually employed. All other hands necessary to the prompt execution of the work of locating the improvement one dollar and twenty-five cents per day each.

For printing, fifty cents per square for actual printed matter for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per square for each insertion thereafter, non-pariel estimate. [68 v. 60, § 20.]

How paid. The fees are paid out of the county treasury when the bill of items is examined and allowed by the commissioners, and the auditor shall issue orders therefor on such allowance - § 4507.

Appeals in proceedings to open and widen, etc., outlets of ditches are taken and prosecuted in the same manner as in county ditches, 80 v. 209-212; ‡ 8035-156 et seq.

Appeals in proceedings to construct or enlarge ditches, drains or water courses, the water from which flows into an adjoining county, see 4510-1; 90 v. 81-83; 91 v. 261. Acts constitutional, 52 O. S. 361.

APPEALS IN TOWNSHIP DITCH CASES.

‡ 4533. Appeals to the probate court. Bond. Any person interested in the location of such ditch, or in the amount of compensation and damages determined upon by the trustees, may take an appeal from the proceedings of the trustees to the probate court of the county, by giving written notice thereof to the clerk of such township within eight days after the decision of the trustees, and by filing with the clerk a bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, conditioned for the payment of all costs made upon such appeal in case the decision of the trustees shall be sustained in the probate court; which bond shall be made to the acceptance of the township clerk and the probate judge of such county, indorsed on the same and filed by the probate judge with the other papers in the case; and such clerk shall thereupon, at the request of each person so appealing, his agent or attorney, make and deliver to each such person, his agent or attorney, a full and complete certified transcript of the proceedings had in the case, which shall be filed with the probate judge of such county within ten days from the filing of such bond. [71 v. 124, ‡ 15.]

Form of appeal bond.—Know all men by these presents: That we, —, —, and —, are held and firmly bound unto the trustees of — township, of — county, in the penal sum of — dollars, for the payment of which we bind ourselves. The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas — has taken an appeal to the probate court of — county from the final decision of the trustees of — township, as to the location of a township ditch petitioned for by — and others, and also from the compensation and damages by them allowed for injuries resulting from the same, and for land appropriated for the same; now, if the said — shall well and truly pay all the costs made upon such appeal in case the decision of the trustees shall be sustained in the probate court, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

Date.

Accepted.

—
—
—
—

Clerk of — Township.

Judge of Probate court, — county, Ohio.

The appeal must be perfected within the time limited by law, otherwise the appellate court has no jurisdiction, 22 O. S. 268. A party, who knowing, chooses not to pursue his remedy by appeal under this section will not be granted relief by a court of equity, 1 C. C. 566.

§ 4534. Consolidation of separate appeals, etc. When two or more persons have taken an appeal, according to the preceding section, the probate judge shall order the consolidation of such cases, and the rights of all parties interested shall be determined by the jury in the one case thus consolidated, and any one of the appellants may give the notice required in the preceding section; and the probate judge, upon the filing of such bond and transcript, shall issue a notice and deliver the same to the appellants, returnable on a day therein named not beyond fifteen days, which shall specify the time of meeting of the parties before the court, for the purpose of hearing and determining all preliminary questions pertaining to the case. [72 v. 30, §§ 15, 16.]

§ 4535. Notice to land owners. The appellants shall serve the notice by copy on all persons interested in the location of the ditch residing within the county, and if any person so interested reside out of the county, or can not be served by a copy of the notice, the appellants shall cause such notice to be published for three consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, and proof of such publication shall be filed in the probate court together with proof of the service of such notice on all persons interested as aforesaid, at least three days before the time fixed for impaneling the jury. [72 v. 30, § 16.]

§ 4536. Hearing of preliminary matters on appeal. At the time specified in the notice, the probate judge shall hear and determine all preliminary questions pertaining to the case, and if he find that the appeal has not been perfected according to this chapter, he shall dismiss the appeal at the cost of the appellant, and certify such dismissal to the trustees of the township, who shall thereupon proceed as if no appeal had been taken; but the judge may, in

his discretion, order and allow the correction of any technical defect, error or omission in making such appeal. [73 v. 11, § 17.]

The probate court has no authority to review the proceedings of the trustees for supposed errors or irregularities, 2 C. C. R. 482. See 1 C. C. R. 120.

§ 4537. **Trial to jury.** If the judge find the preliminary proceedings for appeal in substantial conformity with the provisions of this chapter, he shall select a jury of twelve disinterested freeholders of the county, not resident of such township, who shall constitute a jury for such case, and shall issue, over his hand and seal of office, a notice of such selection, directed to the sheriff of such county, returnable on a day therein named not beyond forty days, which notice shall specify the time of meeting of the jury in the court; if any of the jurors fail to attend, or for good cause be excused from serving, or be set aside on account of a challenge, the panel shall be filled with talesmen as in jury cases in the courts of common pleas; the plaintiffs shall be entitled to two and the defendants two peremptory challenges, and may make any number of challenges for the causes for which challenges are allowed in the court of common pleas; and in respect to challenges, the appellants shall be considered one party, and the petitioners as the other, and the jury shall be sworn to try all the claims which are represented by the appellants, if there be more than one. [73 v. 11, § 17.]

§ 4538. **Jury shall view the premises.** The jury shall then, under the care of the sheriff or deputy sheriff, and with such person or persons as the court may appoint to show them the premises, and before any testimony shall be given, except the plat and field notes of the ditch, if there be any, and the title papers of the claimants, if produced, which in that case they shall take with them, proceed to examine the ditch, as established or ordered, and the property of the several claimants taken therefor, or alleged to be injured thereby, and after making such examination, shall return to the court at the time the court shall have appointed, whereupon the trial before the

jury shall proceed in the same manner as other jury trials in said court. [73 v. 11, § 17.]

It is not error for the court after having charged the jury that "before they could find in favor of the ditch, they must find that it would be conducive to the public health, convenience or welfare of the neighborhood through which it passes," to refuse to further instruct the jury "that the burden of proving the public necessity of the ditch by a preponderance of testimony is on the petitioners," 1 C. C. 130. The jury are to determine whether the ditch as ordered by the trustees will conduce to the public health, convenience and welfare, and the compensation and damages resulting from the establishment of the ditch thus ordered, 2 C. C. R. 482.

§ 4539. The form of the verdict. The jury shall render a verdict in writing, and shall find therein: first, whether it will be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare, to cause the proposed ditch to be established or located; second, the amount of compensation due each person claiming compensation in case of the location of the same, which shall be computed without deduction for benefits to any property of such person; third, the amount of damages resulting to all parties claiming the same; and the judge is authorized to adjourn the proceedings in the premises from time to time, as circumstances may require. [73 v. 11, § 17.]

In an action on appeal from the order of township trustees for the construction of a ditch where the proceedings and report of a jury in the probate court have been reversed and remanded the probate court has authority to impanel a second jury, 28 O. S. 620. A report or finding of the jury is invalid where such report or finding was not unanimous, 36 O. S. 639. The duties of the jury are limited to rendering a verdict in writing making the finding indicated in this section, 1 C. C. 130. The jury are to determine whether the ditch as ordered by the trustees will conduce to the public health, convenience and welfare, and the compensation and damages resulting from the establishment of the ditch thus ordered, 2 C. C. 482. See 45 O. S. 495.

§ 4540. Proceedings on the return of the verdict. Upon the return of the jury, the judge shall make a record of all the proceedings had in the case before him, and shall also make such order as to the payment of compensation for land used, or damages sustained, as the jury shall report; and shall also tax such costs in the proceeding, as are provided by law in similar cases, and issue execution therefor. [71 v. 124, § 18.]

§ 4541. Fees and costs and to whom taxed. If the report of the jury be not in favor of the appellant, all costs made on such proceedings in the court shall be taxed to and paid by such appellant, and collected as judgments at law in other cases; but if two or more persons have appealed, and the report of the jury be favorable to some of the appellants, and against the other appellants, the judge shall apportion the costs equitably among all the appellants, except those in whose favor the report of the jury is made; and the jurors shall be allowed one dollar and fifty cents per day each, together with mileage from their respective residences to the probate court, at the rate of five cents per mile. [71 v. 124, § 18.]

§ 4542. Judge to make transcript and transmit it to township clerk. The probate judge shall make a transcript of all the proceedings had before him in the case, and transmit the same, together with all the files and papers in the case to the clerk of the township; and the township clerk shall notify the trustees to meet at his office, at a time to be fixed by him, and within five days from the date of the notice, to determine the matters growing out of the appeal and verdict, and to secure the construction of the ditch in the manner provided in this chapter when no appeal is taken.

Appeal from township trustees in proceedings to open, widen, etc., outlets to ditches, etc.—An appeal may be taken in proceedings by township trustees to cause to be opened, enlarged, widened, altered, deepened and walled up and protected any sink hole or fissure, break or opening in the rock thereof in their respective townships, that may be used as the outlet from any ditch, drain or watercourse, 80 v. 206, 209.

MISCELLANEOUS DITCH CASES.—*Compensation.*—For land appropriated for township ditch, the land owner is entitled to full compensation and is also entitled to damages to his other lands from which the appropriation is made, 1 C. C. R. 130. He is not entitled to have awarded him as part of his compensation the value of a strip of land not actually appropriated on each side of the ditch; nor is he entitled to have the costs of constructing such portion of the ditch as the trustees apportion to him assessed as part of his damages, *Id.*

Costs.—Enjoining apportionment of on lands not benefitted, 1 C. C. R. 251.

Error.—Final orders of township trustees establishing ditches, etc., reviewable by petition in error. Injunction restraining construction of ditch not the appropriate remedy, 19 Bull 263; 45 O. S. 495

Evidence.—It is not error to the prejudice of land owner on trial of claim for compensation and damages to permit against his objection a properly qualified witness to be asked "what injury as matter of fact the ditch would cause to the lands?" to which the witness answered "none." 1 C. C. R. 130.

Jurors.—Findings must be unanimous, 33 O. S. 630, 65 v. 155. Jury may be impaneled by probate court when case remanded, 28 O. S. 619.

Necessity.—Decision of county commissioners final as to, 25 O. S. 425; 30 O. S. 496. Under § 4520 (81 v. 81,) trustees should make a finding that ditch is "necessary" as well as that it is "conducive to the public health, etc.," 2 C. C. R. 10. The record of the proceedings should show such finding, and where no tax or assessment has been ordered to be levied or assessed, the want of such finding can not be supplied by parol proof, *Id.*

Notice.—Personal to owner not indispensable, 19 O. S. 173. Finding of commissioners sufficient proof of, 31 O. S. 561. Notice to railroad company by service on local agent not valid, 2 C. C. R. 10. See § 6414, *n. n.*

Parties.—Receiver of railroad company competent party plaintiff in suit to restrain ditch proceedings against company commenced and prosecuted after his appointment, 2 C. C. R. 10.

Petition to clean ditch does not give power to make a new ditch or deepen and widen one already constructed, 1 C. C. R. 73.

Powers of township trustees in establishing ditches can not exceed the limitations of the statutes, 1 C. C. R. 566. Power to locate additional ditches, 1 C. C. R. 130.

Re-trial.—Power of probate court to grant, 26 O. S. 434.

PROCEEDINGS ON APPEAL IN REMOVAL OF DRIFTS.

§ 4575. *Notice of appeal and bond.* Any person interested in such improvement may, after the same is ordered, take an appeal from the proceedings of the commissioners to the probate court of the proper county, by giving written notice thereof to the auditor of such county within five days after the decision of the commissioners, and by filing with the auditor a bond with two or more sufficient sureties, conditioned to pay all costs made upon the appeal, in case the decision of the commissioners be sustained in the probate court, which bond shall be made to the acceptance of the county auditor and the probate judge of the county, indorsed on the same, and filed by the probate judge with the other papers in the case; and when two or more persons take an appeal, the probate judge shall order the consolidation of such cases into one case, and the rights of all parties in interest shall be investigated by the jury in the one case thus consolidated. [74 v. 22, §§ 7, 8.]

Form of appeal bond.—Know all men by these presents, that we, —, —, and —, are held and firmly bound unto the state of Ohio, in the penal sum of — dollars, for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, by these presents, if default be made in the condition following, to wit:

Whereas, said — have appealed to the probate court from the final decision of the commissioners of — county, and from their proceedings in ordering a certain improvement, known as [*describe it*], [or from the decision of the county commissioners of — county], apportioning to him — of the labor to be performed in a certain improvement ordered by them, known as [*describe it*]: now, if the said — shall pay all the costs made upon said appeal, in case the decision of the commissioners be sustained in the probate court, then this obligation to be void.

Witness our hands, this — day of —, 189—.

Indorsed, approved, and accepted: }

—, County Auditor. }

—, Probate Judge. }

§ 4576. *Transcript and filing thereof.* The county auditor shall, at the request of a person so appealing, his agent or attorney, make and deliver to such person, his agent or attorney, a full and complete transcript, duly certified, of the proceedings had in the case, which transcript shall be filed with the probate judge of the county within ten days from the filing of such bond. [74 v. 22, § 7.]

§ 4577. *Drawing the jury and venire.* The probate judge, upon the filing of such bond and transcript, shall cause to be drawn from the jury box, as provided by law in other cases, a jury of twelve disinterested free-holders of the county, who shall constitute a jury for such case, and shall issue a venire, directed to the sheriff of such county, returnable on a day therein named, not exceeding thirty days, which shall specify the time of meeting of the jury in the probate court. [74 v. 22, § 8.]

§ 4578. *Notice of the meeting of the jury.* The applicant shall notify all persons interested in the improvement, of the time fixed by the probate court for the meeting of the jury, and if any person interested in the improvement reside out of the state, or can not be served in writing with such notice, the judge, being notified of the fact, shall cause such notice to be published for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and of general circulation in the county; and proof of the publication of such notice shall be filed

with the probate court before the impaneling of the jury, together with the proof of the service of such notice in writing on all persons interested, as aforesaid at or before the time so specified. [74 v. 22, § 8.]

§ 4579. **Hearing of preliminary matters.** At the time specified in the notice, the probate judge shall hear and determine all preliminary questions, and if he find that the proceedings in appeal have not been perfected, he shall dismiss the appeal at the costs of the appellant, and certify such dismissal to the commissioners of the county, who thereupon shall proceed as if no appeal had been taken; but the judge may, in his discretion, order and allow the correction of any technical defect, error or omission in making such appeal. [74 v. 22, § 9.]

§ 4580. **Oath and report of the jury.** The judge shall administer an oath to the jury faithfully and impartially, and upon actual view, if so required by either party, to determine whether such improvement will be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare, and the jury shall file a report with the judge within five days after taking such oath, unless he, for good cause shown, shall allow further time. [74 v. 22, § 9.]

§ 4581. **Proceedings on report of jury.** Upon the return of the jury the probate judge shall make a record of all the proceedings had in the case before him, and shall also make such order as to payment of costs as are provided by law in similar cases, which costs, together with those made before the commissioners, shall be divided, to be paid in fair proportion among the appellants, in conformity to the report of the jury; but if the report of the jury shall not be in favor of the appellant, all costs made on such proceeding in the probate court shall be taxed to and paid by such appellant, and collected as judgments at law in other cases; but if two or more persons have appealed, and the report of the jury be for some and against the other appellants, the probate judge shall apportion the costs equitably among all the appellants, except those in whose favor the report of the jury is made; and the jurors shall be al-

lowed two dollars each per day, together with mileage, as in other cases. [74 v. 22, § 10.]

PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF
LEVEES.

§ 4585. Probate court may order construction of levees. The probate court of any county may, whenever found to be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare, cause to be located, established, and constructed, as hereinafter provided, a levee within the county along any stream, water-course lake or body of water or near any stream, water-course, lake or body of water of any kind for the protection of land from overflow. [88 v. 504.]

§ 4586. Petition therefor. What to contain. Bond. When there is filed in the office of probate judge a petition, signed by one or more persons owning, controlling, or occupying lands adjacent to, or who shall be interested in, the proposed levee, setting forth the necessity for the same, with a substantial description of the proposed starting point, route, and terminus, and a bond, with good and sufficient surety to the approval of the judge, payable to the state, conditioned to pay all proper costs and expenses in such proceedings, in case the levee be not finally ordered, the probate judge shall fix a time for hearing the petition, not more than thirty days from the time of filing the same. [73 v. 88, § 2.]

§ 4587. Notice to parties interested. The judge, or one of the petitioners, shall cause a notice in writing to be given, at least ten days before the day set for hearing the petition, to the owner of each tract of land, and to the auditor of any county and the clerk of any township which may be affected by the proceeding, of the filing and pendency of the petition, and the time the same will be for hearing before the court; and if any person owning lands which may be affected by the proceeding is a non-resident of the county, or if such owner is a turnpike or railroad company, such notice may be given by publication for two consecutive weeks, in some newspaper of general circulation in the county; but if such rail-

road company has a principal office, or a regular ticket or freight agent in the county, a notice, if required by the judge, may be served by leaving a copy thereof with the principal officer in charge of such office, or with such ticket or freight agent, in which case notice to such railroad company need not be given by publication. [73 v. 88, § 2.]

§ 4588. **Application for damages.** An owner claiming compensation for lands appropriated for the purpose of constructing any such levee, shall make an application in writing therefor to the court, on or before the day appointed for hearing the petition, and on failure to make such application, such owner shall be deemed and held to have waived all right to such compensation. [73 v. 88, § 3.]

§ 4589. **Hearing on preliminary matters.** On the day set for the hearing, if it appear to the court that any person or corporation interested in the levee or embankment has not been notified as required by this chapter, or that any requisite preliminary steps have not been taken, the court shall continue the case not exceeding twenty days, and order such notice to be given or such other preliminary steps to be taken; and the court shall have power at any time before the final order has been made to continue the case and order notice to be served, as required in § 4587, upon any owner of lands who may be found to be affected by said proceeding, and who has not been served with such notice; and if notice is given after the time originally appointed for the hearing of the petition, the petition shall be regarded, as to such owner so notified, as appointed for hearing on the day to which the case is continued for the purpose of giving such notice. [73 v. 88, § 4.]

§ 4590. **Hearing on the merits and proceedings thereon.** When the court finds that notice of the filing and pendency of the petition has been given, and all other preliminary steps taken, it shall proceed to hear and determine the petition upon the papers and evidence; and if the court is satisfied that the levee will be conducive to the public health, convenience,

or welfare, it shall forthwith appoint three competent, disinterested freeholders of the county, who shall be sworn to faithfully and impartially perform their duty as such viewers, and they, with the aid of a competent engineer, who shall be appointed at the same time by the court, shall proceed to view the premises along the proposed route, and the lands to be affected by the proposed levee, and make a report of their proceedings in writing to the court within fifteen days from the date of their appointment, unless in the discretion of the court, a longer time shall be given them; which report shall show whether in their opinion the construction of the levee, substantially on the route petitioned for, will be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare, what owners of land should assist in the construction of the proposed levee, and in defraying the costs and expenses thereof, and the lots or lands, and the quantity thereof, which will be benefitted by such levee, and if the court, in its discretion, deem it necessary, it may order the engineer to make and return, at the same time the viewers make their report, maps, plats, and profiles of the proposed levee and the lands which may be affected by the same. [73 v. 88, § 5.]

‡ 4591. **Hearing of application for damages.** If the viewers report in favor of the construction of the levee, the court shall appoint a day, not later than ten days from the filing of the report, when it will hear and determine all applications for compensation for lands appropriated, and the necessity for the levee; and in addition to the petition, report of viewers, maps, plats, and profiles of the engineer, the court may hear further evidence and arguments of counsel for or against the construction of such levee; and the judge shall have the right to view the premises before the final order is made, and the court, if found necessary, shall have the right to continue the hearing of the case from time to time, in its discretion. [73 v. 88, § 5.]

‡ 4592. **Compensation must be paid before final order.**

No final order for the construction of such levee, or any part thereof, shall be made until the full amount of compensation for land appropriated has been paid. [73 v. 88, § 6.]

§ 4593. **The final order.** If, upon the final hearing of the case, the court finds that the levee ought to be constructed, and is necessary and will be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare, it shall order the same to be located, established and constructed; and it shall also order and prescribe the site of such levee, and shall direct the engineer to finally locate, level, and measure the same, and divide it into suitable sections, not less in number than the number of owners of land benefitted by its construction, and shall prescribe the time within which the work upon each section shall be completed, and by whom paid for. [73 v. 88, § 7.]

§ 4594. **How assessments of work to be made.** A person owning lands abutting on or over which such levee shall pass, shall have his section assigned thereon, within or along the boundary of his lands, to the extent of the assessment made against such owner, when the frontage is sufficient, otherwise the same shall be thus assessed as far as practicable; and in determining the number of owners, tenants in common, and the owners of a life estate in any tract of land with tenants in common, may be counted as one, and the court may, in its discretion, order such tenants in common, and such owners of a life estate, to pay for the work on a single section jointly, in proportion to the value of their respective interests. [73 v. 88, § 7.]

§ 4595. **Costs and statements for parties.** The court shall allow and assess all the reasonable fees, costs, and expenses of locating and establishing such levee, and shall apportion the payment of the same equitably among the parties to be benefitted thereby, and prescribe the time within which the assessment shall be paid, and render judgment therefor, to be collected as other judgments; and the judge shall, if requested, prepare for the use of the party making the request a brief statement in writing, describing

briefly his apportionment of the levee, together with the length, height, width, and slope of the same, the amount of costs assessed against such party, and the expenses of performing the work apportioned to such party, when to be paid, and by what time the work shall be completed. [73 v. 88, § 8.]

§ 4596. **Meaning of the word "levee," in this chapter.** The word "levee," in this chapter, shall be understood to embrace and include, with or without being specially mentioned in the petition for a main levee, any side, lateral, or spur levee, or levees necessary to be constructed to secure the objects and purposes for which any main levee may be made. [73 v. 88, § 9.]

§ 4597. **Changes in route authorized.** The court may, in making the final order, on the recommendation of the viewers and engineer, or of the jury, alter or change the termini and route of a proposed levee, from that set forth in the petition, so as more effectually to secure the objects and purposes of the original petition, if the compensation for lands appropriated is not affected thereby. [73 v. 88, § 10.]

§ 4598. **When another viewer or engineer appointed.** If a viewer or the engineer die, resign, or refuse, or neglect to perform the duties required of him, the court shall forthwith appoint an eligible person to fill his place, who shall qualify and perform the duties the same as if originally appointed. [73 v. 88, § 11.]

§ 4599. **When riprapping to be done.** If it be found necessary by the court to protect such levee from being washed away by high waters or freshets, that any portion of the same should be riprapped or otherwise protected by stone or timber, in its final order, it may direct additional work to be done, particularly describing its kind and character, and the particular place and the sections on which the same shall be done. [73 v. 88, § 12.]

§ 4599a. **Court may order construction of flood-gate, etc., for draining lands.** If it be found necessary by the court to construct, erect, build and operate any flood-gate or flood-gates, pump or pumps, elevator or ele-

vators along any portion of said levee for the purpose of draining the lands benefited by said levee, in its final order it may direct the same to be done, particularly describing its kind and character and the place or places and locality or localities on which the same shall be done. [88 v. 504.]

§ 4600. **The jury and venire.** If at any time set for hearing the petition any party in interest demand a jury, the probate judge shall select and impanel a jury of twelve disinterested freeholders of the county, who shall constitute a jury for the case, in which case no viewers shall be appointed, and the probate judge shall issue a venire for such jury, directed to the sheriff of the county, returnable at a day therein named, not exceeding twenty days, which venire shall specify the time of meeting of the jury in said court; and the rights of all the parties in interest shall be investigated in one case and by one jury. [73 v. 88. § 13.]

Body of men under this section is not a jury within the meaning of the constitution, 25 O. S. 91.

§ 4601. **Impanelling jury and form of verdict.** At the time fixed for the meeting of the jury, any party interested may challenge any juror for cause, and the court shall hear and determine all further preliminary questions pertaining to the case, and may direct the sheriff of the county to fill any vacancies which may then be in the panel arising from any cause; and the judge shall thereupon administer an oath to the jurors, faithfully and impartially to try the issues submitted to them in the case, and a true verdict render according to the law and evidence, and the jury shall in their verdict report in writing to the court:

1.—Whether the proposed levee will be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare.

2.—The amount of compensation each person claiming compensation for lands appropriated for the construction of the proposed levee, is entitled to in case the same is located.

3.—What owners of lands should assist in the construction of the proposed levee, and in defraying the costs and expenses thereof, and the lots and lands,

and the quantity thereof which will be benefitted by such levee, specifying the sections and work to be done and by whom to be paid for, as provided in this chapter. [73 v. 88, § 14.]

§ 4602. **Trial to the jury.** The jurors may, in the discretion of the court, before making up their verdict, be ordered to view the premises along the route of the proposed levee, and the court shall direct the engineer to make, return, and lay before the jury, the necessary maps, plats, and profiles of the proposed levee and the lands which may be affected by the same; the parties in interest may offer evidence, and may be heard in person and by counsel before the jury, and the jury shall be subject to the judicial direction of the court in the hearing of the case and in making up its findings or verdict, and shall return a verdict within ten days after being sworn, unless the court, for good cause allow further time; and it is authorized to adjourn the proceedings in the premises as the circumstances of the case may require. [73 v. 88, § 15.]

§ 4603. **Proceedings on the verdict.** Upon the return of the verdict and report of the jury, the court shall receive the same, if found regular and in accordance with law, and thereupon discharge the jury, but if not found regular and in accordance with law, he shall recommit the case to the jury with proper instructions, to return the same in conformity with the law; and after the jury have returned their verdict and reported according to law, they shall be discharged, and the court shall proceed to confirm the verdict and report, if found to be favorable to the construction of the proposed levee, and shall also make an order for the payment of compensation, as found by the jury, for lands appropriated, and also for the performance of such things as the jury shall find in their verdict; and the court shall also make and enforce such further orders in the premises as are prescribed in §§ 4593, 4594, and 4595, and all such orders as may be necessary to the complete accomplishment of the objects and purposes of this chapter. [73 v. 88, § 16.]

§ 4604. **Fees and costs.** Jurors and viewers shall each be allowed pay at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day, and mileage at five cents per mile from their residence to the office of the probate judge, and from there to the place of the location of the proposed levee, in case of a view; and the engineer shall be allowed, not to exceed five dollars per day, while actually employed, and all other costs and expenses shall be taxed as is provided by law in similar cases, and all costs and expenses of the probate judge shall be collected and retained by him but not in excess of those allowed by any other law. [73 v. 88, § 17.]

§ 4605. **Court may correct errors, etc.** The probate court shall have power to correct any irregularities or clerical errors or mistakes in the report of the viewers, or in the verdict of the jury in relation to the lots and lands, and the quantity and the ownership thereof, if the levee shall be ordered to be constructed, and upon a final order being made for the construction of the proposed levee, the judge shall make a record of the proceedings had in the case; and the court may, after final order extend the time for the completion of the work on any section of the proposed levee, if deemed necessary. [73 v. 88, § 18.]

§ 4606. **When proceedings to be dismissed.** If the viewers or the jury report against the construction of the levee, or if the court at any stage of the proceedings before the final order is made, find that such levee should not be constructed, the court shall dismiss the proceedings at the costs of the petitioners, who shall be bound jointly, for the costs and expenses, with the principal or principals on the bond given, as provided in § 4586. [73 v. 88, § 19.]

§ 4607. **Repair of levees.** When it becomes necessary to repair any levee constructed under the provisions of this chapter, or under any other law, or under any agreement of the owners of the lands affected by such levee, the same shall be done under the provisions of this chapter, and the proceedings therefor shall conform as far as possible to proceedings under this chapter for the location of a levee. [89 v. 257; 73 v. 83, § 20.]

§ 4608. When levee intersects watercourse or another levee. If the route of any proposed levee extend along any natural stream or watercourse and over, including or connected with the line of any levee already constructed or partly constructed, the parties interested shall be entitled to have the amount of work and expense they have already been to in the construction of such levee, taken into account in determining the question of what further work and expense, if any, they shall be required to pay for, in the construction of the proposed levee. [73 v. 88, § 21.]

§ 4609. Proceedings when levee benefits a road. When any levee established under this chapter affects beneficially any public or incorporated turnpike road or railroad so that the road-bed or track on any such road will be made better or safer by the construction of the levee, there may be apportioned to the county, if a county, state, or free turnpike road, to the township, if a township road, and to the company, if a corporate turnpike road or railroad, such portion of the work, costs, and expenses thereof, as if they were private individuals, and the court shall require them to pay for such work and pay such costs and expenses in like manner as individuals, except that when a county or township is ordered to pay for any such work and pay such costs and expenses, the commissioners of the county and the trustees of the township are required to pay for such work and such costs and expenses from the general fund of the county, or township. [73 v. 88, § 22.]

§ 4610. The sale of the work. The levee shall be constructed and compensation paid within the time specified in the order of the court, and upon the making of the final order, the judge shall immediately give notice of the sale of such work by sections, or parts of sections, to the lowest bidder, by printed or written handbills; the time of sale shall not be less than ten nor more than twenty days from the date of the notice, and the place shall be either at the door of the court house, or at either terminus of the

levee, as the judge may direct; and he shall take such security for the performance of such work and for the payment of all damages to the parties interested in case the same is not completed within the time and in the manner prescribed, as he may deem necessary, and he shall, immediately after such sale, enter his proceedings on his journal and make them a part of the record in the case; and he shall, in case of a sale of the work to the person who is ordered to pay for the same, only take the bond as aforesaid. [73 v. 88, § 24.]

§ 4611. When assessment to go on duplicate. In all other cases the judge shall fix the time within which the parties who have been ordered to pay for the work so sold, shall pay into the court their portion of the work at the price so sold, and in case the same is not paid by the time so fixed he shall certify to the county auditor the several amounts, including costs and expenses apportioned so assessed against each owner or person interested as aforesaid, not before paid, describing each piece or parcel of land so to be charged; and the auditor shall thereupon enter the same on the duplicate to be collected as other taxes, and when collected the same shall be paid over to the persons entitled thereto, upon the order of the probate judge, whenever he shall be satisfied that the several sections have been completed according to the order of the court before made; in case of a failure to sell any portion of the work at any lettings, and in case any purchaser at any letting fails to give bond or complete any part of the work as required, the judge shall proceed to again let the same and make all necessary orders in relation thereto as prescribed in this section. [73 v. 88, § 24.]

§ 4612. No person may complain of error unless materially affected. No person shall be permitted to take advantage of any error committed in any proceeding to locate, establish, and construct, or repair a levee under the provisions of this chapter, nor of any error committed by the probate judge or probate court, the viewers, or the jury in the case, or by the

engineer or other person, in such proceedings, nor of any informality, error, or defect appearing in the record of the proceedings, nor of want of notice to the owner of any lands affected thereby, unless the party complaining is first shown to be materially and substantially affected thereby. [73 v. 88, § 25.]

§ 4613. Relief in case of manifest error. But the court in which any action may be brought to enjoin, reverse, or declare void the proceedings by which any such levee is ordered to be located, established, constructed, or repaired, or to enjoin the performance of any work, or the assessment or collection of any costs and expenses ordered by the probate court for the purposes aforesaid, may, if there be manifest error in such proceedings affecting materially the substantial rights of any plaintiff, in such action, set the same aside as to such plaintiff without affecting the rights or liabilities of the other parties in interest; and the court shall, on the final hearing, make such order in the premises as may seem equitable and just, and may order the work done, and the costs and expenses paid, by the plaintiff, or the amount of money returned to the auditor of the county against the plaintiff, or any part thereof, to remain on the duplicate for collection, or may perpetually enjoin the same or any part thereof; the costs of such action, and of the proceedings had therein shall be apportioned among the parties, or paid out of the county treasury, in whole or in part, as justice and equity may require and the court direct. [73 v. 88, § 25.]

§ 4614. When and how township trustees may establish levees. The trustees of any township through which a stream or river subject to overflow passes may, on application of any party, enter upon any land in their township, to view any proposed levee or embankment, for the purpose of protecting any land held by more than one person, and cause such levee or embankment to be located and constructed, whenever, in their opinion, the same is demanded by or will be conducive to the public health, convenience, or welfare; and they may appropriate private

property, according to the provisions of law relating to the appropriation of private property to the use of corporations; but before any proceedings shall be taken by the trustees under this section, the expenses and cost of location and construction, and all other costs and expenses necessary or incident to the location or construction of the proposed levee, shall be guaranteed or paid to the trustees by the parties, or some of them, interested in the construction of the levee. [57 v. 88, §§ 1, 2.]

PROCEEDINGS ON APPEAL IN STATE ROAD CASE.

§ 4627. *Notice of appeal and bond.* An appeal from the final decision of the commissioners, on any application for damages or compensation sustained by the location of any state road, shall be allowed to the probate court of the proper county, if notice of such appeal be given by the appellant during the same session of the commissioners at which such decision was made, and the appellant shall, within ten days thereafter, enter into bond with good and sufficient surety, to be approved by the county auditor, for the payment of all costs and expenses, arising from, or in consequence of, such appeal; and the appellant shall, within five days thereafter, deliver to the probate judge a transcript of the proceedings had before the commissioners. [51 v. 388, § 12.]

Form of appeal bond.—Know all men by these presents, that we, —, —, and —, are held and are firmly bound unto the state of Ohio in the sum of [name amount equal to double the probable costs], for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, if default be made in the condition following, to wit:

Whereas the said — has taken an appeal to the probate court, from the final decision of the county commissioners on his application for damages [or compensation] sustained by the location of the state road leading from — to —, [or known as the — and — road]: now if the said —, —, shall pay all costs arising from, or in consequence of, such appeal that may be adjudged against him, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect.

Witness our hands, this — day of —, 189—.

Surety approved this —, 189—.
—, County Auditor. }

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—
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§ 4628. Summons. The jury and its proceedings. Upon receiving the transcript, the judge shall immediately issue a summons against the obligors in the bond filed under § 4618, which shall be served and returned as other writs of like character; in such suit the appellant shall be plaintiff and the obligors defendants; and upon the return of service, the judge shall cause a jury of twelve men to be selected and returned by the sheriff and clerk as provided by law, and such proceedings and trial may be had before the jury as are provided in chapter four; (1) and upon return of their verdict to the probate judge, he shall enter the same on record, with the former proceedings, and certify the decision to the county auditor, and the decision made and recorded shall be final, except as hereinafter provided. [51 v. 388, § 12.]

§ 4628 et seq.

§ 4629. Costs on appeal. In all cases of appeal from the final decision of the county commissioners, as provided in § 4627, the appellant shall pay all costs that may accrue in consequence of said appeal, unless the award rendered by the jury in the probate court shall exceed in amount the award rendered by the jury appointed by the county commissioners. [51 v. 388, § 13.]

§ 4630. When costs and damages paid by county. If, upon the reception of the decision obtained in the probate court, the county commissioners shall not deem the road of sufficient importance to cause the expenses incurred and damages assessed in the probate court to be paid by the county, they may refuse to establish the same, unless the parties interested in the location of the road, shall pay or cause to be paid, before the opening of the road, to the satisfaction of the county commissioners, in case the road is established a highway, all expenses incurred and damages assessed; but the commissioners, if in their opinion a part only of the road will be of public utility, may record and establish such useful part, and reject the residue, in case it be capable of division. [51 v. 388, § 14.]

§ 4632. **Fees and costs.** For services required by §§ 4627, 4628, the officers and other persons, shall each be entitled to the same fees as they are entitled to by law for like services in other cases; the auditors to be paid out of the county treasury, and the judge and others entitled to fees, to be taxed in the bill of costs in the cause in court. [51 v. 388, § 16.]

APPEALS IN ROAD CASES.

§ 4687. **When order to open road may be executed.** No order of the county commissioners for the establishment of a county road, or for the alteration or vacation, in whole or in part, of a state or county road, or changing the width of a county road, shall be executed until twenty days have elapsed after the entry of such order in the record of the commissioners, and no order shall issue to open any township road until fifteen days after the same has been established, at which time the clerk of the township may issue such order, by direction of the trustees, unless an appeal has been perfected. [53 v. 119, § 1; 74 v. 167, § 33.]

§ 4688. **Who may appeal to probate court.** An appeal from the final order of the county commissioners establishing a county road, or altering or vacating, in whole or in part, a state or county road, or changing the width of a county road, may be taken to the probate court of the same county by any person having an estate in fee, for life, or years, in any lands or tenements situate in any township in the county, in or through which township such new, altered, changed, or vacated road passes, or by the husband of any married woman, or guardian of any ward having such an estate. [53 v. 119, § 2.]

§ 4689. **Appeal bond.** To perfect such appeal, the appellant shall execute with sufficient sureties, or cause to be executed by sufficient sureties, to be approved by the county auditor, a bond or undertaking, payable to the state, in a penal sum of not less than one hundred nor more than three hundred dollars, in the discretion of the auditor, conditioned for the payment by such appellant of all costs that may

be adjudged against him in the probate court, or in any other court, to which the proceeding may be removed by petition in error, which bond shall be filed with the auditor on or before the twentieth day after the entry of the order appealed from in the record of the commissioners; but minors, idiots, or lunatics, or their guardians respectively, may appeal without giving bond, by causing an entry to that effect to be made within the period aforesaid, by the county auditor in the record of the commissioners. [53 v. 119, § 3.]

The appeal is perfected when the bond is filed and to the acceptance of the auditor, 24 O. S. 60. Appeal from order to establish one road and vacate another carries both proceedings, *Id.*

§ 4690. Auditor to transmit papers to court. Within ten days after the filing of an appeal bond, or the making of an entry for an appeal, as aforesaid, the county auditor shall transmit to the probate court the original papers in the proceeding, and a certified transcript, from the record of the commissioners, of all proceedings and orders had or made by or before them therein, upon the receipt of which, the probate judge shall forthwith docket the proceedings, styling the petitioners plaintiffs, and the appellants defendants, and shall set a day for the hearing thereof, which shall not be later than the twentieth day after such docketing of the appeal. [53 v. 119, § 4.]

The jurisdiction of the probate court is not lost by failure of the auditor to transmit the necessary papers, 24 O. S. 60.

§ 4691. When court may affirm or set aside proceedings. If, upon the hearing of the matter, it appear that the proceedings previous to the appeal were, in substance, regular and legal, and if no exception be taken by any claimant of compensation and damages to the assessment returned to and approved by the county commissioners, the probate court shall affirm the orders of the commissioners, and enter a judgment against the appellants for all costs created by the appeal; but if the previous proceedings are found to be substantially erroneous, the court shall set them aside, and order another view by three disinterested freeholders of the county, to be appointed

by the court, who shall perform the same duties that are required by chapter two of viewers appointed by county commissioners, except that they shall make their return to the probate court. [53 v. 119, § 5.]

§ 4646, R. S.

Entry affirming proceedings.—This cause comes into this court by appeal from the final decision of the commissioners of — county, in relation to the establishment of a county road on petition of the said — and others; and the court finding, upon hearing and inspection, that the proceedings had by and before the commissioners, previous to the appeal, were, in substance *, regular and legal, and no exception being taken by any claimant of damages to the assessment returned to said commissioners, said proceedings are affirmed, and it is ordered that the appellant pay all costs that have been created by the appeal.

Entry reversing proceedings.—[Title.] [Continue as in preceding form to *] erroneous in this, to wit: [state the error] and the same are hereby reversed and set aside, and thereupon the court appoints —, —, —, three judicious disinterested freeholders of the county as viewers and — as surveyor of said road. It is therefore ordered that the said viewers and surveyor meet at [name place] on the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock, and after being duly sworn proceed to view and survey said road according to law, and make report of their proceedings in the premises to this court on or before the — day of —, 189—.

§ 4692. The order to viewers. The order to the viewers shall specify a place where, and a day upon which, or within two days, Sunday excepted, thereafter, they shall meet to commence the performance of their duties, and shall require them to make their report on or before a day therein specified, which shall not be later than the twentieth day after the entry of the order in said court; and the court shall also appoint a surveyor to attend the viewers and perform the duties required by the chapter aforesaid of surveyors, who shall have power to take to his assistance two chainmen and a marker, all of whom shall be disinterested, and he shall deliver a report and plat of his survey to one of the viewers, in time to be returned with their report, and it shall be so returned. [53 v. 119, § 5.]

§ 4693. When the court must confirm proceedings. If the proceedings and report of viewers and surveyor, or of the reviewers hereinafter mentioned, be substantially legal, and also substantially coincides

with the order of the commissioners appealed from, the court shall confirm such proceedings and report, and shall render a judgment against the appellants for the costs created by the appeal; or, if the report of the viewers be favorable to the petitioners, but materially varies from the order appealed from, the court shall nevertheless confirm the same, if it be within the scope of the petition, and substantially legal; and the court may, in such case, require all the costs created by the appeal to be paid by the appellants, or by the petitioners, or a portion of them by the one party, and the residue by the other, as may be equitable, and shall render a judgment accordingly. [53 v. 119, § 6.]

Entry confirming report.—The viewers appointed in this case having reported in favor of the establishment of said road, and it appearing, upon examination that said report and the proceedings of said viewers are substantially legal, the same are approved and confirmed. And it further appearing that said report and proceedings substantially coincide with the order of the commissioners appealed from (or that the same materially varies from the order appealed from but is favorable to the petitioners and within the scope of the petition and substantially legal), the said report and proceedings are approved and confirmed. It is therefore ordered that the said— pay the costs created by said appeal, and in default of his so doing that execution issue against him according to law.

‡ 4694. When review may be ordered. If the report of the viewers, appointed by the court, be adverse to establishing, altering, vacating, or changing the width of the road, the court shall, upon the motion of the petitioners, or any twelve of them, but not otherwise, order a review by five disinterested freeholders of the county, to be appointed by the court, to whom an order similar to that hereinbefore prescribed in respect to viewers shall be issued; and such reviewers shall examine the proposed new road, alteration, or change, or road or part thereof, proposed to be vacated, as defined or referred to in the order appealed from, and report in writing to the court their opinions for or against the same, with their reasons; and if their report be such as is mentioned in the first clause of the preceding section, the

court shall proceed as directed in said clause, but if it be adverse to such new road, alteration, change, or vacation, no further proceedings shall be had in the premises, except to render a judgment against the petitioners for all costs that have accrued from the commencement of the proceedings before the commissioners. [53 v. 119, § 7.]

Entry ordering review.—The viewers appointed in this case having reported adversely to the establishment of said road [or alteration, or vacation], now come the said — and [state number—showing twelve or more] others, original petitioners for said road, and file their motion for a review of said road; and the court being of opinion that said motion is reasonable and proper it is ordered that —, —, —, —, and —, five disinterested freeholders of the county of — be, and they hereby are, appointed a committee to review said road; and said reviewers are directed to meet at —, on the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock, forenoon, and after having performed the duties of their appointment that they report in writing to this court for or against the same and their reasons therefor on or before the [not later than the twentieth day after the issuing of the order].

§ 4695. When other viewers, etc., may be appointed. When a viewer, reviewer, or surveyor, appointed by the court, is unable or fails to attend to the duty required of him, the court may substitute another in his stead. [53 v. 119, § 8.]

§ 4696. Oath of viewers, etc. Every viewer, reviewer, surveyor, chainman, or marker, appointed or selected under the provisions of this chapter, shall, before entering upon his duties, take an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of his appointment, which oath may be administered by any person authorized by § 4648 to administer an oath, or by any other competent authority. [53 v. 119, § 9.]

§ 4648 authorizes the oath to be administered by the surveyor or one of the viewers or reviewers who has been previously sworn.

§ 4697. Appeals from township trustees—appeal bond—when filed. An appeal to the probate court, from the final decision of the trustees of the township, on any petition or report for or against the establishment of a road, shall be allowed, and the court may order another view of the road, assessments of damages, or make any other order which may be just and reasonable in the case, if the appellant enter into bond to

the state, for the use of the township, in the sum of one hundred dollars, with sufficient security, to the acceptance of the township treasurer, within fifteen days from the date of the decision of the trustees, conditioned in case the appeal be from a decision in favor of the establishment of a road, for the payment of all costs and expenses arising from such appeal if the road be established and the assessment of compensation and damages be not increased by the proceedings had in the probate court; and in case the appeal be from a decision against the establishment of a road, such bond shall be conditioned for the payment of all costs and expenses arising from such appeal, if the road be not established by the proceedings in the probate court; and the appeal shall be entered with the probate judge within six days from the filing of the bond with the township treasurer. [88 v. 137.]

See 54 O. S. 324, 328.

§ 4698. Decision of court certified to township clerk. The decision obtained in the probate court, as provided in the foregoing sections, shall be certified to the township clerk, who shall notify the trustees thereof; whereupon the trustees shall dispose of the case agreeably to the order of the probate court, and the probate judge shall be allowed to tax the same fees which are by law allowed for similar services in other cases. [51 v. 303, § 34.]

§ 4699. Appeal from assessment of compensation and damages. Every claimant of compensation and damages on account of the establishment or alteration of a county or township road, or alteration of a state road, or change in width of a county road, may appeal to the probate court, from the final decision of the county commissioners or township trustees, confirming the assessment of compensation and damages made by the viewers in his behalf, or the refusal of the viewers to award damages to him, which appeal shall be perfected and docketed in the mode hereinbefore prescribed in § 4690, [except that] the appellant shall be the plaintiff, and the obligors in the bond shall be the defendants; and several claimants may unite in a joint appeal, although their claims

may be distinct, or they may severally appeal. [68 v. 111, § 10.]

Appeal bond.—Know all men by these presents: That we, —, —, and — are held and firmly bound unto the state of Ohio, for the use of — township, — county, in said state, in the penal sum of one hundred dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators. Signed by us and dated this — day of —, 18—. The condition of this obligation is such that, whereas, — has taken an appeal to the probate court from the decision of the trustees of — township, confirming the assessment of compensation and damages by the viewers [or, the refusal of the viewers to award him damages] in a proceeding before said trustees to establish [alter, change, or vacate] a [describe road, alteration, change, or vacation]. Now, if the said — shall pay all the costs and expenses arising from said appeal, if the compensation and damages be not increased by the proceedings in the probate court, then this obligation to be void; otherwise, to be and remain in full force.

Approved.

—, Township Treasurer.

See § 4689. The right of appeal, by which a trial to a constitutional jury is secured, gives validity to the action of the viewers in the first instance, in assessing compensation and damages, 22 O. S. 275; 4 O. S. 167; 5 O. S. 140.

§ 4700. *Proceedings thereon. Jury, how drawn.* Upon such appeal, whether joint or several, the probate court shall confine itself to the questions of compensation and damages presented by it, and shall forthwith, after the docketing thereof, cause a jury of twelve men to be selected and returned by the sheriff and clerk of the county, as provided by law, and, after receiving the names of such jurors, issue a venire commanding them to appear in court, on a day and hour named in the venire, which shall not be later than the twentieth day from its date, to serve as jurors upon the trial of such claims. [68 v. 111, § 10.]

Venire for jury.—The State of —, — County, SS:
To the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon [name the jurors] to appear in the probate court within and for said county, on the — day of —, 18—, at — o'clock, forenoon, then and there to serve as jurors in a cause now pending in said court, wherein — is plaintiff, and — and others are defendants, being an appeal from the final decision of the commissioners of said county, in relation to the assessment of compensation and damages by reason of the location of a certain state road. Hereof fail not; and of this writ make due return.

Witness my signature and the seal of said probate court, this — day of —, A. D., 18—. —, Probate Judge.

§ 4701. **Notice to appellants and obligors. Service.** The court shall also issue a summons or notice to all the appellants, whether joint or several, and to the obligors aforesaid, to attend at the same time and place, which summons or notice shall be served by delivering to each person named therein a copy thereof, or by leaving such copy at his usual place of abode; and if any of the parties are non-residents of the county, but have an agent or attorney therein, service on such agent or attorney, in manner aforesaid, shall be sufficient, or a summons or notice may be sent to another county for service upon any party residing or being therein; if an appellant is a non-resident when he perfects his appeal, he shall leave with the probate judge the name of an agent or attorney in the county, upon whom service may be made, and if he fail to do so, no service upon him shall be necessary; and service upon a guardian shall be sufficient service upon his ward. [68 v. 111, § 10.]

§ 4702. **Challenges. Talesmen. Oath of jurors.** If any of the jurors fail to attend, or for good cause be excused from serving, or be set aside on account of a challenge, the panel shall be filled with talesmen as in other cases; each party shall be entitled to two peremptory challenges, and may make any number of challenges for cause; and in respect to challenges, the appellants whose claims are on trial shall be considered as one party, and the obligors as the other; the jury shall be sworn in all the causes, whether the appeals are joint or several, at the same time, unless for good cause shown the court otherwise direct; and the oath of the jury shall conform, as nearly as may be, to the oath prescribed for the jury in proceedings by corporations to appropriate property. [68 v. 111, § 11.]

§ 6427.

Oath of jurors.—You and each of you do solemnly swear [or, declare and affirm] that you will faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties enjoined on you by law, as jurors in the cause now on hearing, wherein — is plaintiff, and —, and others are defendants, being an appeal from the final decision of the commissioners of — county, in relation to the assessment of compensation and damages to the said — by reason of the location through his premises of the — road leading from — to —, according to the best of your understanding and ability. So help you God. [Or, this you do under the pains and penalties of perjury.]

§ 4703. **Conduct of the trial.** On motion of either party, or of any one of the appellants, the jury shall, under the care of an officer of the court, and with such person or persons as the court may appoint to show them the premises, and before any testimony shall be given, except the plat and field notes of the road and the title papers of the claimants, if produced, which they shall take with them, proceed to examine the road as established or ordered, and the property of the several claimants taken therefor, or alleged to be injured thereby, and after making such examination, shall return to the probate court, at the time the court shall have appointed; whereupon, or upon the jury being sworn, if no view is moved for, the trial of the claims, in the order the court shall direct, or any number or all of them at the same time, if the parties so agree, shall be proceeded with in the same manner as in other jury trials in the court; but any claimant may elect to have his claim tried separately; and the jury shall render a separate verdict upon each claim, which shall be entered upon the record of the court, and a new trial shall not be granted except for misconduct of the jury, nor shall an appeal, except by petition in error, as hereinafter provided, be taken to any other court. [68 v. 111, § 11.]

Verdict. [Title.] We, the jurors impaneled and sworn in the case of A B against C D and others, having examined the state road leading from — to —, where the same is laid out over the premises of the said A B, and having heard the testimony adduced by the parties, do award and determine that the said A B be paid the sum of — dollars, as compensation for the land belonging to him which has been taken for said road.

Given under our hands, this — day of —, A. D., 189—.

[Signed by the jurors.]

Final entry—judgment upon the verdict.—The jurors who were summoned to try this cause having appeared were sworn and affirmed, and proceeded to view the — road leading from — to —, where the same is laid out over the premises of the said A B, and having returned into court, and heard the testimony offered by the parties, and the arguments of counsel, delivered their verdict, in writing, to the court, as follows: [Copy verdict of jurors] and thereupon the court proceed to render judgment upon said verdict as follows: [Verdict in full.]

§ 4704. Trial by jury after assessment. When an assessment for compensation and damages has been made, or refused, by viewers of a county or township road, or alteration of a state, county, or township road, or change of width of a county road, appointed by the probate court, any claimant may, before the confirmation of the report of the viewers, file exceptions to their decision upon his claim, whether it was rejected altogether, or compensation and damages awarded to him; whereupon such proceedings shall be had for a trial by jury, of his claim, and of any others thus presented, as are provided in the preceding section; and the provisions of said section shall, in all respects, apply to the same. [53 v. 119, § 12.]

§ 4705. When claimant to pay costs. If, by the final decision in the probate court, any claimant of compensation and damages do not obtain a greater sum than was awarded to him by the order of the commissioners or township trustees from which he appealed, he shall pay all costs created by his appeal, so far as the court can ascertain the same, and judgment shall be rendered against him for the same; and in cases not hereinbefore specially provided for, the court shall give such judgment in respect to costs as may be equitable, and the county commissioners may, in their discretion pay out of the county treasury, any part or all of any costs that may be adjudged against defendants if in their opinion the public utility, and the justice of the case justifies it. [89 v. 130; 53 v. 119, § 13.]

§ 4706. Judgment for costs, how rendered. All such judgments shall be rendered in favor of the state, and may be enforced by execution issued by the probate court, of its own motion, or at the instance of any person entitled to any part thereof, and the money, when collected, shall be paid to the persons respectively entitled thereto. [53 v. 119, § 14.]

§ 4707. Record. The probate judge shall make a record of all proceedings had in the probate court under the provisions of this chapter, including the reports and plats of viewers, reviewers, and survey-

ors, and forthwith, after the termination of the proceedings upon an appeal, transmit to the county auditor, if the appeal was from the county commissioners, or to the township clerk, if it was from township trustees, all original papers received from him, and also a transcript, from the record aforesaid, of the proceedings upon such appeal. [53 v. 119, § 15.]

§ 4708. When auditor to make record and its effect. If it appear by the transcript so transmitted to the county auditor that the court has approved the establishment, alteration, vacation, or change of a road, and that the compensation and damages, if assessed in or under the orders of the court, do not, in the aggregate, exceed the amount assessed, approved, and ordered to be paid out of the county treasury before the appeal, the auditor shall forthwith record, in the proper book, the final decision of the court in the premises, with all reports, plats, field notes, or other matters appearing in the transcript necessary to a right understanding of the same, and note in said book the date of such recording; and thenceforth the road shall be established, vacated, altered, or changed, as the case may be, and he shall issue the necessary orders for the payment of the compensation and damages. [53 v. 119, § 16.]

§ 4713. Decision of court reviewable on error. The final decision of the probate court, made under the provisions of this chapter, may be reviewed, upon a petition in error, by the court of common pleas of the proper county, but shall not be reversed for any defect in form if found to be substantially correct; and upon a reversal, a court of common pleas may award a writ of *precedendo*, when deemed necessary. [53 v. 119, § 20.]

TURNPIKES.

§ 4761. Compensation to land owners. When the commissioners and owners fail to agree as to the amount of compensation for private property taken for the construction of turnpikes or when the owner

is unknown, non-resident or incapable of contracting, this section provides that the compensation shall be ascertained by proceedings had in the name of the county commissioners under the law providing for the appropriation of private property by corporations. [§§ 6414, *et seq.*]

See §§ 6414, *et seq.*; 18 Bull 308.

ONE MILE ASSESSMENT PIKE.

§ 4782. Application to probate court. If the road commissioners and owner can not agree on the price of the material which the former are authorized to procure for the construction and repair of the pike, the commissioners may apply to the judge of the probate court of the county to appoint appraisers to assess the value of such material.

Application to probate court to appoint appraisers.—To the Honorable, the probate court in and for — county, Ohio: The undersigned represent that they are the duly appointed and qualified commissioners of the [*give the name of the pike*] in said county. That in the discharge of their duties, as such commissioners, they have found it necessary in the construction [*or repair*] of said road, to appropriate [*describe the material wanted*]. That they as such commissioners, and the said — owner thereof, can not agree upon a price that is fair and reasonable; therefore they, in pursuance of law, make application for the appointment of appraisers to assess the value of such material.

Dated —, 189—.

_____,
Commissioners.

§ 4783. Assessment of damages for material taken. On the filing of such application the probate judge shall appoint three disinterested freeholders, who, after being duly sworn to impartially assess the value of the material or any part thereof, shall enter upon the premises of the owner of such materials, and assess the value thereof, and the damages that will accrue to the owner by the removal thereof through his premises, and within ten days after appointment return their award to the court; thereupon the probate judge shall require the commissioners to pay for or give security for the payment of all material to be

taken, and damages done to the owner of the premises, and in ten days after the return of the award, on application of the commissioners, furnish them a copy of the same; and they may thereupon enter upon the lands, either inclosed or unincloded, and remove such stone, gravel or other material, unless an appeal has been taken as provided in the next section. [72 v. 93, § 6.]

Journal entry, appointing appraisers. [Title.] This day this cause came on for hearing on the application of plaintiffs for the appointment of appraisers, as hereinbefore stated, and it being made to appear that the notice to the defendant, as hereinbefore ordered, has been duly served more than ten days prior to this date [and said defendant having failed to appear, or said defendant being in court and making no objection, *state the facts*], it is ordered, that —, —, —, three judicious disinterested freeholders, be, and they are hereby, appointed appraisers herein, and that notice be issued by this court, and served upon said appraisers by said commissioners, directing them to meet and discharge their duties in the premises, and return their award to this court within ten days from this date.

—, Probate Judge.

Award. — We, the undersigned appraisers, having been first duly sworn, and having examined the materials sought to be taken by said commissioners, owned by —, do appraise the value thereof at \$—, and we assess the damages that will accrue to said — by the removal of said materials through his premises at \$—.

Dated, —, 189—.

—, —, } Appraisers.
—, —, }

Journal entry, on return of award. [Title.] This day this cause came on to be further heard, and the appraisers having returned their award herein, and said award having been examined and found correct, the same is approved and confirmed. It is therefore ordered, that said commissioners pay, or secure to be paid to said —, the sum of \$—, the value of said material as assessed [and the further sum of —, the amount of damages awarded him] by said appraisers, and that they pay the costs of this proceeding taxed at \$—.

Made to apply to county commissioners. [83 v. 167, § 4800.]

§ 4784. Appeal from assessment. An appeal from the decision of the appraisers may be taken by either party to the court of common pleas within twenty days after the rendering of the award, upon the appellant entering into an undertaking to the adverse party, in a sum not less than fifty dollars, and in all cases not less than double the amount of such award. [72 v. 93, § 6.]

Appeal bond.—Know all men by these presents: That we, —, —, and —, are held and firmly bound unto —, in the penal sum of [not less than fifty dollars, nor less than double the amount of the award], for the payment of which, well and truly to be made, we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, if default be made in the condition following, to wit: Whereas, the said — has appealed to the common pleas court of — county, from the final order of the probate court of said county, confirming the award of appraisers in a certain proceeding in said court, wherein said —, —, as commissioners of the — pike, made application for the appointment of appraisers to assess the value of material owned by said —, necessary in the construction [or repair] of said — pike (and to assess the damages accruing to said — by the removal of said material through his premises); Now, if the said — shall abide by, and perform the order, judgment, or decree of the appellate court, and pay all costs and moneys which may be awarded against him [or them], then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Witness our hands this — day of —, 189—.

Approved, —, —,

—, Probate Judge. —, —,

Date, —, 189—.

This proceeding is somewhat analogous to proceedings to appropriate private property by corporations, and if the provisions of the statute in relation to appeals from the probate court to the common pleas court in cases of appropriation of property be complied with in this case, no exceptions can be taken thereto, Gilmore's Probate Practice p. 181, see §§ 2255 *et seq.* Provisions of law constitutional, 8 C. C. 166. The word "damages" includes "compensation." *Id.*

APPEAL IN TWO-MILE ASSESSMENT PIKE CASES.

§ 4834. Appeal to probate court—proceedings—guardian may act for ward. All applications for damages shall be barred, unless they be presented as above required, (1) and any person feeling aggrieved by the assessment made may demand of the commissioners to have the same assessed by a jury; in which case the claimant may appeal to the probate court of the county, and the same proceedings shall there be had, and like orders and judgments rendered, as are provided in chapter four; (2) but the guardian of any minor, idiot, or insane person may act for his ward, and all his acts shall be binding upon the ward. [64 v. 80, § 3.]

1. § 4833, provides that "the viewers shall not be required to assess damages to any person except minors, idiots or lunatics, in consequence of the appropriation of any private property for the making of the improvement, unless the owner thereof, or his agent file a written application with the viewers giving a

description of the premises on which damages are claimed by them.

2. Appeals in road cases, §§ 4688 *et seq.* See 42 O. S. 61.

The guardian may act for the ward in making application for damages; but the county is as much required to appropriate the land to be used for the highway as if the guardian had not exercised such power. 89 O. S. 62.

§ 4853. Commissioners may receive donations and contract for material. The commissioners may receive subscriptions and donations, in money, or real or personal property, which shall be applied to the construction or improvement of the road, and may contract for and purchase such stone, gravel, or other material as may be necessary for the construction and repair of the road. [74 v. 79, § 11.]

§ 4854. Appointment of appraisers of material. If the commissioners and owner of such stone, gravel, or other material can not agree on a price deemed fair and reasonable, the commissioners may apply to the judge of the probate court of the county, or if such material is located in another county than that in which the road is located, then to the judge of the probate court of the county in which such material is located, to appoint appraisers to assess the value of the material; thereupon an order shall be entered of record in the office of such probate court, directing that notice in writing be served by the commissioners, upon the person whose property is sought to be appropriated, not less than ten days before the further proceedings herein provided for shall be had; and such notice shall contain a brief description of the property sought to be appropriated, and state the use to which it is to be put, and the time when further proceedings shall be had. [74 v. 79, § 11.]

§ 4855. Duties of appraisers. Assessment of damages. Upon the day so fixed, the probate court before whom such application is filed shall appoint three disinterested freeholders, who, after being duly sworn to impartially assess the value of the material, or any part of the same, shall enter upon the premises of the owner and assess the value thereof; and they shall also assess the damages that will accrue to the owner by the removal of the material through his premises, and shall, within ten days after their appointment, return their award to the probate court. [74 v. 79, § 11.]

§ 4856. Affirmance of the award. The judge of the

probate court shall, upon the return of the award, furnish the commissioners, on application, a copy of the same, and also furnish a copy to the owner of the material; and thereupon, if neither party signify an intention to appeal to the court of common pleas, the probate court shall at once render judgment for the amount of compensation and damages awarded by the appraisers, and order that, upon payment of such sums and costs, the commissioners may enter upon the lands, either inclosed or uninclosed, and remove such material as may be required to make the road. [74 v. 79, § 11.]

§ 4857. Appeal to common pleas. An appeal from the decision of the appraisers to the court of common pleas may be allowed, if, taken within thirty days after the rendering of the award; either party desiring to appeal shall give notice at the time, or within three days thereafter, of his intention to appeal to the court of common pleas, and thereupon the probate court shall require such appellant to enter into a bond in a sum not exceeding the value of the property sought to be appropriated, conditioned that the appellant shall perform the judgment of the court of common pleas, and pay all costs and damages adjudged or ordered by such court; when such bond is filed, the probate court shall send all the original papers in the proceeding with a certified copy of the journal entries made in the cause, to the clerk of the court of common pleas; and in that court a jury of twelve men shall be impaneled according to law, to try and determine the amount of compensation and damages that shall be awarded, and such proceedings shall be had as are provided by law to appropriate private property for public use; but such appeal shall not prevent the immediate entry upon the premises by the commissioners, for the purpose of taking material. [74 v. 79, § 11.]

§ 4858. When road is in more than one county. When any proposed road improvement contemplated by this chapter is in more than one county, application shall be made by petition to the commissioners of each of the counties, and the commis-

sioners of such counties, upon the petition and bond being filed in their respective counties, shall meet in joint session, at such time and place as the auditor of the county in which there is more of such proposed improved road located than in any other county, shall appoint, in a notice to the auditors of each of the counties in which the petition has been filed. The auditor of the county in which the joint board meets shall be the clerk of the board, and furnish a certified copy of the proceedings to each of the counties interested. The said joint board shall not order such improvement made until the said petitions are respectively signed by a majority of the resident land owners of the county wherein such petition is filed, whose lands will be assessed to pay the expense of said improvement. The petitioners shall have the qualifications required in § 4836. The reviewers, surveyors, and engineers, persons to apportion the estimated expense of the improvement shall have the qualifications required, when the improvement is confined to one county. And the viewers and persons to apportion the estimated expense shall be appointed so as to allow one at least to each county, if there are not more counties than there are persons to be appointed. There shall be separate reports of the viewers and of the persons to apportion the expenses, for so much of such improvement as lies in each county, which shall be filed with the clerk of the joint board. If any person appointed to perform duty under the provisions of this chapter shall be unable to perform such duty, the commissioners, or joint board of commissioners, as the case may be, shall appoint another person to fill the vacancy. The assessment shall be paid into the county treasury of the county where the lands assessed are located; and the money shall be paid out on the order of the joint board. A majority of the joint board shall have power to make findings and orders necessary to carry out the provisions of this section; but such majority shall be composed of at least one commissioner from each county in which the improvement is located. In all matters not herein provided for the joint board shall proceed according to the provisions of this chapter. But proceedings already commenced shall be continued as if this act was not passed. [89 v. 176; 74 v. 56, § 1.]

‡ 4859. Appeals in such cases. Applications may be made by the joint board, to the probate judge of the county in which stone, gravel, or other material is located, to appoint appraisers to assess the value thereof, and damages, and like proceedings shall be had thereon as are provided in other cases; and any person feeling aggrieved by any decision of such appraisers may appeal from such decision to the probate court of such county, and such proceedings shall then be had as are provided for appeals in ‡ 4834, and such orders and judgments be rendered as are there provided for, and the necessities of the case may require. [74 v. 56, ‡ 2.]

Appeals from assessment of damages in reference to material taken to repair improved roads are subject to all the provisions of the statutes relating to the appropriation of material for road purposes; but notice of such appeal shall be filed with the probate judge of the county within ten days after the delivery of the certificate, § 4900.

ABANDONMENT OF CERTAIN ROADS.

‡ 4914. What roads may be abandoned and when. Any turnpike or plankroad in the state upon which toll has been or may be authorized to be taken, which has been or may hereafter be out of repair for the period of six months, shall be deemed and held abandoned; and upon such abandonment being declared, as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful for any company or person owning or claiming to own such road, or any person owning or claiming to own the right to take tolls thereon, or any person in behalf of such company or person, to take, demand, or receive toll for the use of such road, or so much thereof as may be so declared abandoned. [75 v. 85, ‡ 1.]

‡‡ 4914, 4916, 4918, so far as they authorized the probate court to declare a turnpike road abandoned and vacated as a toll road and thereby to become a free road without the intervention of a jury or the right of appeal whereby such jury could be had to determine the road or a part thereof has been out of repair for the preceding six months are unconstitutional, 30 Bull 306; 50 O. S. 568.

‡ 4915. Petition to have same declared abandoned. Any twelve or more freeholders of a county in or

through which any toll turnpike or plankroad, or any part thereof, has been or may hereafter be constructed, may present to the probate court of any county in which such road or part thereof is situate, their petition, stating that such road or part thereof has not been kept in repair for the preceding six months, and praying that the same may be declared abandoned and vacated as a toll road; to which petition the company or persons owning or claiming to own such road, and all persons owning or claiming to own the right to take toll thereon, shall be made defendants. [75 v. 85, § 2.]

Petition for abandonment of toll road.—To the probate court in and for _____ county, Ohio: The undersigned, freeholders of _____ county, represent that the _____ toll road [or, that about _____ miles of the toll road], known as [the _____ turnpike], leading from [state termin], is situate in said county. That for more than six months last past said road has not been kept in repair, in the particulars following, to wit: [state matters complained of.]

Your petitioners further say, that a company, known as the _____ turnpike company, claims to own said road and the right to take toll thereon.

They pray that the said _____ may be made parties defendant herein: that they may be notified of the pendency and prayer of this petition, as required by law, and that, upon hearing, said road may be declared abandoned and vacated as a toll road.

[Signed by at least twelve freeholders.]

§ 4916. Notice and hearing on petition. On the filing of such petition the court shall fix a time for the hearing thereof, not less than thirty days nor more than forty days thereafter, and issue a notice in writing to the defendants, stating the filing of such petition, and the day fixed for hearing thereof, and requiring the defendants to appear and answer, which notice shall be served in the same way as a summons in civil cases; and on the hearing of such petition, if the court find that the road or part thereof has been out of repair as aforesaid, the court shall declare the same abandoned and vacated as a toll road. [75 v. 85, § 2.]

§ 4917. Publication against non-resident. If any one of the defendants is a non-resident of the state, and this fact is made to appear by affidavit on the filing of the petition, the court shall order notice to be given by the petitioners to such non-resident, by publica-

tion for three consecutive weeks, in some newspaper printed and of general circulation in the county, stating the time when such petition will be for hearing, and the object and prayer thereof, which publication shall be deemed sufficient service. [75 v. 85, §2,]

PROCEEDINGS IN AID OF EXECUTION.

§ 5472. Examination of debtor after return of execution.

When an execution against the property of a judgment debtor, or of one of several debtors in the same judgment, issued to the sheriff of the county where he resides, or if he does not reside in the state, to the sheriff of the county where the judgment was rendered, or a transcript of a justice's judgment has been filed, is returned unsatisfied, in whole or in part, the judgment creditor shall be entitled to an order from a probate judge, or a judge of the court of common pleas, of the county to which the execution was issued, requiring such debtor to appear and answer concerning his property before such judge, or a referee appointed by such judge, at a time and place within the county to be specified in the order. [51 v. 57, § 459.]

Application for order against judgment debtor.—[Title]. ———, plaintiff, says that, on the ——— day of ———, 189—, he recovered a judgment against the said ———, defendant, for the sum of \$———, and \$——— costs, therein taxed by the consideration of the court of common pleas of ——— county [or, a justice of the peace in and for ——— county]. That, on the ——— day of ———, 189—, he caused an execution to be issued against the property of the said ——— and placed in the hands of ———, sheriff of said county [or, he caused a transcript from the docket of said justice to be filed in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas in said county, upon which he caused an execution to be issued against the property of defendant, and placed in the hands of ———, sheriff of said county], which execution was, on the ——— day of ———, 189—, returned by said sheriff, indorsed "no goods, chattels, lands or tenements, found whereon to levy" [as will appear from a copy of said execution, herewith filed], and said execution remains wholly unsatisfied. Plaintiff asks that an order may be issued, requiring said ——— to appear and answer concerning his property, at such time and place as you may appoint. ———, Attorney.
[Verification.]

Notice of order.—The State of Ohio, ——— County, ss. Probate Court. To the Sheriff of the County of ———, greeting: You

are hereby committed to notify — that the following order has been made by me, to wit:

In the matter of the proceedings in aid of execution in the case of —, plaintiff, vs. —, defendant. No. — of the — Court, of — County, Ohio.

On application of the plaintiff— in the above recited action, and it appearing to the court that an execution has been duly issued to the sheriff of this county against the property of —, the defendant— in this action, and has been returned wholly unsatisfied, and it appearing to my satisfaction that said defendant— has property in the hands of — which he unjustly refuses to apply toward the satisfaction of said judgment: It is therefore hereby ordered that the said — be and appear before —, Esq., at his office, No. — Street, —, Ohio who is hereby appointed referee in this cause to take the examination of the said — in writing, under oath, concerning said property of said judgment debtor, on the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock — M. And the said referee is hereby ordered to report the evidence to me forthwith after such examination. And the said — is hereby enjoined and restrained from transferring, or in any way disposing of any property, money or credits in — possession or control, belonging to said —, until further order in the premises. —, Probate Judge.

And that he the said — be and appear before said — at the time and place in said order mentioned and in all things observe and obey the same.

And at the same time you will make due return of this order. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our said court, at —, Ohio, this — day of —, A. D. 189—.

An examination of witness under this section was held admissible in evidence against him in an action to set aside a deed made to him in fraud of creditors, being the identical matter concerning which he had been so examined, 40 O. S. 345.

Superior court of Cincinnati has no jurisdiction, 9 Bull 241. Court has power to order examination of other witnesses than judgment debtor when satisfied on application of party that additional witnesses should be examined, 11 Bull 144; see 1 Clev. R. 26; 5 C. C. 81. No power of probate judge to issue execution against person on judgment rendered in common pleas, 35 Bull. 270; 54 O. S. 422.

§ 5473. Examination of debtor before return of execution. After the issue of an execution against property, and upon proof by the affidavit of the judgment creditor, or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the court of common pleas, or a judge thereof, or a probate judge, of the county in which the debtor is found, that the judgment debtor has property which he unjustly refuses to apply toward the satisfaction of the judgment, such court or judge may, by order, require the judgment debtor to appear at a time and place, in such county, to answer concerning the same; and such proceedings may thereupon be had, for the application of the property of the judgment debtor to

ward the satisfaction of the judgment, as are prescribed in this subdivision. [51 v. 57, § 460.]

Application.—[Follow from under § 5472 down to * and say:] has not yet been returned. Plaintiff further says, that the said — has property which he unjustly refuses to apply toward the satisfaction of said judgment, and asks that an order may issue against said — requiring him to appear at such time and place as you may appoint to answer concerning the same.

Order for defendant to appear.—[Title.] On application [or motion] of the plaintiff in the above entitled cause and it appearing that an execution has been duly issued against the property of the defendant —, and it further appearing by the affidavit of —, to my satisfaction, that the said — has property which he unjustly refuses to apply to the satisfaction of the judgment in the above entitled cause *, it is hereby ordered that the said — do appear before me [or before —, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee in this cause to take the examination of the said — in writing and to report the evidence to me], at — on the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock — M., to answer under oath concerning his property.

And the said — is hereby enjoined and restrained from transferring, or in any way disposing of any of his property, money or credits, until further order in the premises.

Demand on debtor not required, 11 O. S. 323.

§ 5474. When order of arrest may issue, and proceedings thereon. Instead of the order requiring the attendance of the judgment debtor, as provided in the two preceding sections, the judge may, upon proof, in writing, to his satisfaction, by affidavit of the judgment creditor, or otherwise, that there is danger of the debtor leaving the state, or concealing himself, to avoid the examination herein mentioned, issue a warrant requiring the sheriff to arrest and bring before him the debtor; such warrant can be issued only by a judge of the court of common pleas, or the probate judge, of a county in which the debtor is found, and the sheriff can execute it only within that county; in executing the warrant the sheriff shall deliver to the debtor a copy thereof, and of the testimony on which it issued; the debtor, when brought before the judge, shall be examined on oath, and other witnesses may be examined on either side; if it appear in the examination that there is danger of the debtor leaving the state, or that he has property which he unjustly refuses to apply to the judgment, he may be ordered to enter into an undertaking, with surety, in such sum as the judge may prescribe, that he will attend

before the judge or referee for examination, from time to time, as shall be directed; and in default of entering into such undertaking he may be committed to the jail of the county, by warrant of the judge, as for contempt. [51 v. 57, §461.]

Order for arrest.—[Title.] [As form under § 5478 to *, and continue:] and it further appearing from the affidavit of the said — that there is danger of the said — leaving the state, it is therefore ordered that the sheriff of this county arrest him, the said —, and bring him before me, at — on the — day of —, 189—, for examination concerning his intentions and his property.

Order for undertaking.—[Title.] This day came before me the said — in custody of the sheriff, on the warrant of arrest heretofore issued by me, and being satisfied that there is danger that the said — will leave the state [or conceal himself] to avoid examination as judgment debtor in this case, and that he has property, which he unjustly refuses to apply to the judgment herein; it is hereby ordered that the said — enter into an undertaking in the sum of — dollars, with good and sufficient sureties, that he will from time to time, as directed, attend before me [or before —, hereby appointed referee for that purpose] for examination. And such undertaking being given, the said — shall be discharged from the custody of the sheriff. And in default thereof, the said — shall be committed to the jail of the county as for a contempt.

§ 5475. Examination of debtor of judgment debtor, etc.; effect of such order. After the return of an execution against the property of a judgment debtor, or of one of several debtors in the same judgment, and upon proof, in writing, by affidavit, or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the judge, that a person or corporation has property of such judgment debtor, or is indebted to him, the judge may, by an order, require such person or corporation, or any officer or member of the corporation, to appear at a specified time and place, within the county in which such person or corporation is served with the order, and answer concerning the same; the service of the order shall bind the property in the possession or under the control of such person or corporation from the time of service; and the person or corporation so served with the order shall be liable to the judgment creditor for all property, money, and credits in his hands belonging to the judgment debtor, or due to him from such person or corporation, from the time of service; but if, on the filing of the affidavit of the judgment creditor,

his agent or attorney, the judge is satisfied of the existence of any of the grounds upon which an order of attachment may be issued, as provided in section *fifty-five hundred and twenty-one*, the order may be issued before the issue and return of execution; and the judge may also require notice of such proceeding to be given to any party in the action, in such manner as may seem to him proper. [71 v. 53, § 464.]

Order for appearance of third person.—[Title.] On motion of the plaintiff in the above entitled cause, and it appearing that an execution has been duly issued upon the judgment herein against the property of the defendant — [and returned unsatisfied], and it appearing to my satisfaction that one — has in his hands property of [or is indebted to] the said —, it is hereby ordered that the said — appear before me and answer concerning the same at —, on the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock. [And it is further ordered that the plaintiff notify the said defendant — of the matters herein, so as to give him sufficient time to be present at such examination.]

Debtor of execution debtor can not, after service of order, discharge himself by payment to execution debtor of his indebtedness, 6 O. S. 255. Examination of debtor not subject to review, 11 O. S. 569. Judgment in such proceedings against judgment debtor and his debtor, ordering the latter to pay the amount due from him to judgment creditor protects him from suit on same demand by judgment debtor, effect of reversal of judgment in original case, 2 C. C. R. 77.

As to contempt proceedings to enforce an order under this section, see 5 C. C. R. 78, 83.

§ 5476. Existence of fraud not to excuse examination.

No person shall, on examination pursuant to this subdivision, be excused from answering any question on the ground that his examination will tend to convict him of a fraud; but his answer shall not be used as evidence against him in a prosecution for such fraud. [51 v. 57, § 462.]

This section does not apply to a civil action based on discoveries made in such proceedings in the probate court, and brought for the purpose of applying upon a judgment property subject to such application, 40 O. S. 345.

§ 5477. Reference by judge. The judge may, in his discretion, order a reference to a referee agreed upon, or appointed by him, to report the evidence or the facts. [51 v. 57, § 472.]

Testimony before referee may be used as a deposition in the case, 8 Rec. 364. Refusal to confirm reverses finding not subject to review, 2 Clev. R. 185.

§ 5478. Proceedings may be continued. The judge or referee, acting under the provisions of this chapter,

may continue his proceedings from time to time, until they are completed. [51 v. 57, § 471.]

§ 5479. How attendance of parties and witnesses compelled. A party or witness may be compelled, by an order of the judge, or by a subpoena, to attend before a judge or referee, to testify. [51 v. 57, §§ 465, 466.]

Attendance enforced only by order of judge, 1 Clev. R. 26; see 11 Bull 144.

§ 5480. Examination before referee to be certified. Oath of witness. If before a referee, the examination must be taken by the referee, and certified to the judge; all examinations and answers before a judge or referee must be on oath; and when a corporation answers, the answer must be on the oath of an officer thereof. [51 v. 57, § 466.]

See § 5213.

§ 5481. How disobedience of order punished. If a person, party or witness disobeys an order of the judge, court, or referee, duly served, he may be punished as for contempt; and such referee may at his discretion report the case to the court, or judge, and such court or judge may punish for contempt as provided in chapter 4, division 7, title 1, of the Revised Statutes of Ohio. [86 v. 48.]

There is no power under this section, or any other, to imprison for refusal to obey the order where the person having possession of the money claims to own it, 42 O. S. 111, 112; see 4 Bull 733; 5 C. C. 78; 27 Bull 289, 291.

§ 5482. Debtor may pay execution against creditor. After the issue of execution against property, a person indebted to the judgment debtor may pay to the sheriff the amount of his debt, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the execution; and the sheriff's receipt shall be a sufficient discharge for the amount so paid, or directed to be credited by the judgment creditor on the execution. [51 v. 57, § 463.]

And the same rule applies to an execution held by a constable and issued by a justice of the peace, 15 O. S. 176. See 50 O. S. 590.

§ 5483. Judge may order property to be applied on execution. The judge may order any property of the judgment debtor, or money due to him, not exempt

by law, in the hands either of himself or other person, or of a corporation, to be applied toward the satisfaction of the judgment; but the earnings of the debtor for his personal services, at any time within three months next preceding the order, can not so be applied, when it is made to appear, by the affidavit of the debtor, or otherwise, that such earnings are necessary for the use of a family supported wholly or partly by his labor. [51 v. 57, § 467.]

Order for application of property. [Title].—And now it appearing, upon the examination of the said —, that he has certain property, not exempt from execution, to wit: [describe], it is hereby ordered that the same be delivered [or paid over] to the sheriff [or clerk or receiver], that it may be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment rendered against him, in favor of the said —.

Order for application of property in hands of third person. [Title]. And now it appearing upon the examination of the said — that he has in his hands certain property not exempt from execution belonging to the said —, to wit: [describe] [or that the said — is indebted to the said — in the sum of \$—] it is hereby ordered that the same be delivered over [or paid] to —, that it may be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment rendered against the said — in favor of the said —.

The mode of applying property under this section is not prescribed, but it must be in analogy as to claims of the debtor against third persons, to the remedies to which the debtor himself might resort. The court, or judge, is not, under this section, authorized to settle disputes between the debtor and a third person, or to enforce the collection of claims by order of payment and attachment. Where claims are to be collected, the appointment of a receiver is the proper course, 11 O. S. 323. A judge can not, under this section, enforce the payment of a debt, in the absence of all fraud, by imprisonment, as for a contempt, but may direct the application of the proceeds of the debt, when collected by a receiver or otherwise, 6 O. S. 255. Earnings of debtor, etc., exempt; see 25 O. S. 516. See 5430, subdivision 6 nn.; 49 O. S. 651; 5 C. C. 81.

§ 5484. Judge may appoint receiver, and prohibit transfer, etc., of property. The judge may, by order, appoint the sheriff of the proper county, or other suitable person, a receiver of the the property of the judgment debtor; and he may also, by order, forbid a transfer, or other disposition of, or any interference with, the property of the judgment debtor not exempt by law. [51 v. 57, § 468.]

Order appointing receiver. [Title].—It appearing from the examination of the judgment debtor herein [or of —] before me [or —, referee, who has filed the report of his proceedings]

that there is certain property not exempt from execution in the hands of the said ——— [or ——— belonging to the said ———] which can not be directly applied upon the said judgment, on motion of the said ———, it is hereby ordered that ——— be and he is hereby appointed receiver herein of all the debts, property, equitable interest, rights, and things in action of the said judgment debtor; that before entering upon his duties such receiver execute to the state of Ohio an undertaking in the sum of ——— dollars, conditioned according to law, with good and sufficient security.

It is further ordered that the said judgment debtor [or the said ———] deliver to the said receiver all moneys and other property now in his possession, or under his control belonging to him [or to the said ———] and not exempt from execution. And the said ——— is hereby enjoined from transferring, or in any manner interfering therewith until further order in the premises.

§ 5485. Liability of sheriff on official bond; undertaking by receiver. If the sheriff be appointed receiver, he and his sureties shall be liable on his official bond as such receiver; and if another person be appointed, he shall take an oath and give an undertaking, as in other cases. [51 v. 57, § 470.]

§ 5486. Proceedings when indebtedness denied, or another claims the property. If it appear that the judgment debtor has an interest in real estate, in the county in which proceedings are had, as mortgagor, mortgagee, or otherwise, and his interest can be ascertained as between himself and the person holding the legal estate, or the person having a lien on or interest in the same, without controversy as to the interest of such person holding such legal estate, or interest therein, or lien on the same, the receiver may be ordered to sell and convey such real estate, or the interest of the debtor therein; such sale shall be conducted, in all respects, in the same manner as is provided for the sale of real estate upon execution; and the proceedings of sale shall, before the execution of the deed, be approved by the court in which the judgment was rendered, or the transcript filed. [51 v. 57, § 469.]

§ 5487. Pleadings to be reduced to writing, and filed with clerk. The order mentioned in sections *fifty-four hundred and seventy-two, fifty-four hundred and seventy-three, and fifty-four hundred and seventy-five*, shall be in writing, and signed by the judge who makes the same,

and shall be served as a summons; and the judge shall reduce all his orders to writing, which, together with a minute of his proceedings, signed by himself, shall be filed with the clerk of the court of the county in which the judgment is rendered, or the transcript of the justice is filed, and the clerk shall enter on his execution docket the time of filing the same. [51 v. 57, § 474.]

No record is required, but the judge must file his "orders" and a "minute of his proceedings" with the clerk, who alone can certify transcripts thereof, 1 W. L. M. 87.

§ 5488. Compensation of probate judge. The probate judge shall be allowed for his services under this subdivision the sum of three dollars in each case, and such fees as are allowed by law to clerks of the court of common pleas for similar services. [51 v. 57, § 476.]

§ 5489. Costs. The judge shall allow to clerks, sheriffs, referees, receivers, and witnesses, such compensation as is allowed for like services in other cases, to be taxed as costs in the case, and shall enforce by order the collection thereof, from such party or parties as ought to pay the same. [51 v. 57, § 475.]

The judge is authorized to order the costs to be paid by such party as ought to pay the same, 1 W. L. M. 87.

ACTIONS TO COMPLETE REAL CONTRACTS.

§ 5800. Action by executor, etc., to complete contract for sale of land. When a person who entered into a written contract for the sale and conveyance of an interest in land dies before the completion thereof, and his executor, administrator, or other legal representative, desires to complete the contract, he may file a petition therefor in the court of common pleas or probate court of the county in which the land, or any part thereof, is situate; if the petition be filed in the probate court, service may be made therein as in civil actions; and the heirs at law, devisees, or other legal representatives of the deceased vendor, when not plaintiffs, must be made defendants in the action. [29 v. 258, § 5.]

Petition by executor, etc.— Probate court — county, Ohio. — as executor of the last will of [or administrator of the estate of] —, deceased, and — and —, heirs at law of —, deceased, plaintiffs vs. — and —, as the legal guardians of —, an infant and heir at law of said —, deceased.

Plaintiffs say that on or about the — day of —, 189—, the said —, late of the county of —, died testate [or if he left no will, intestate] leaving the plaintiffs, — and —, and defendant —, who is an infant aged about — years, and whose legal guardian is the defendant — his sole heirs at law: that plaintiff — is the duly qualified and acting executor [or administrator] of —, deceased, a duly certified copy of his letters of executorship [or administration] as hereto attached, marked exhibit —. Plaintiffs say that — died possessed of the legal title in fee simple to the following described lands, to wit: [describe them]. Plaintiffs further say that, the said — in his lifetime, on the — day of —, 189—, contracted in writing with said —, to sell and convey to said — in fee simple, by deed of general warranty, the said premises, with the appurtenances —, which contract was in substance as follows: [state substance of contract], a copy of which contract is hereto attached marked exhibit —; and that said contract was not completed by said — in his life time, and the plaintiffs are desirous of completing the same according to its terms. Wherefore plaintiffs pray that said —, as executor of the last will and testament of — deceased, may be authorized to complete said contract, and to execute deeds of general warranty for and on behalf of the heirs-at-law to the said —, which shall be as binding on said heirs-at-law as if the same had been made by said —, deceased, in his life time, and for all other proper relief.

[Verification.]

Attorney for plaintiff.

§ 5801. When court may order conveyance. Deed. The court, after causing to be secured to and for the benefit of the estate of the deceased its just part and proportion of the consideration of the contract, may authorize the executor, administrator, or other legal representative to complete the contract, and to execute a deed for and on behalf of the heirs at law to the purchaser, which shall recite the order, and be as binding on the heirs at law, and all other persons interested, as if it had been made by the deceased in his lifetime. [29 v. 258, §§ 6, 8.]

§ 5802. Heirs of deceased purchaser, may enforce specific performance. The heirs at law, or devisees, of a person who purchased an interest in land by written contract, and died before conveyance thereof to him, may compel such conveyance as the deceased might have done. [29 v. 258, § 7.]

SURETIES.

§ 5837. Sureties of probate judge, etc., may apply to be discharged. A surety of a sheriff, auditor, probate judge, county treasurer, clerk of the court of common pleas, recorder, and coroner, or infirmary director, may at any time notify the county commissioners, by giving at least five days' written notice, that he is unwilling to continue as surety for such officer, and will, at a time to be therein named, make application to the commissioners to be released from further liability upon his bond; and he shall also give at least three days' written notice to such officer of the time and place at which such application will be made. [88 v. 264.]

§ 5838. Duty of commissioners in such case. The county commissioners, upon such notice being given, shall hear the application, and if, in their opinion, there is good reason therefor, shall require such officer to give a new bond, conditioned according to law, to their satisfaction, within such reasonable time as they may direct; and if such officer fail to execute such bond, the office shall be deemed vacant, and shall be immediately filled as other vacancies therein; but such original sureties shall not be released or discharged until the filing of the new bond, or the expiration of the time allowed therefor, and shall be liable only for the official acts of such officer from the time of the execution of the original bond to the filing of the second bond, or the expiration of the time allowed therefor; and the costs of such application shall be paid by the surety who makes the same. [62 v. 69, § 2.]

TITLE II.

CHAPTER I.

WILLS.

§ 5913. **Construction.** In this title the term "will" shall be construed to include codicils as well as wills; every word importing the masculine gender may extend and be applied to females as well as males; every word importing the singular number only may extend to and be applied to several persons or things as well as one; and every word importing the plural number only may extend to and be applied to one person or thing as well as several. [50 v. 297, §§ 77, 78.]

Definitions. A will is the disposition of one's property to take effect after death. Redfield on Wills, 4th Ed. 5.

A devise is a gift of real property by one's last will and testament. Schouler on Wills, § 8.

A bequest is a gift by will of personal property. *Id.*

A legacy is "that gift or disposition which comes to a survivor through one's last will," Schouler on Wills, § 5. Though the term is more commonly applied to money or other personal property than to real estate, it "acquires a popular sense which regards rather the value of the gift, than the elements real or personal, of which it may happen to be composed." *Id.* § 5.

A codicil is an addition to or qualification of one's last will and testament, Redfield on Wills 287. The codicil is a testator's addition annexed to and to be taken as part of the testament, "being for its explanation, or alteration, or to make some addition to, or else some subtraction from, the former dispositions of the testator," 2 Bl. Com. 500; Schouler on Wills § 7.

A residuary legatee is one to whom the remainder of a testator's estate is given after the payment of his debts, legacies, etc.

A vested remainder is where a present interest passes to a certain and definite person to be enjoyed *in futuro*, and there must be a particular estate to support it.

A contingent remainder is where the estate in remainder is limited either to a dubious and uncertain person or upon the happening of a dubious and uncertain event. A contingent remainder, if it amount to a freehold, can not be limited on an estate for years nor any estate less than a freehold. A contingent remainder may be defeated by the determination or de-

struction of the particular estate before the contingency happens; hence, trustees are appointed to preserve such remainders.

An *executory devise* is such a disposition of real property by will, that no estate vests thereby at the death of the deviser, but only on a future contingency. It differs from a remainder in three material points, (1) it needs no particular estate to support it; (2) a fee simple or other less estate may be limited by it after a fee simple; (3) a remainder may be limited, of a chattel interest after a particular estate for life in the same property.

§ 5914. **Who may make a will.** Any person of full age and of sound mind and memory, and not under any restraint, having any property, personal or real, or any interest therein, may give and bequeath the same to any person by last will and testament lawfully executed. [72 v. 3, § 1.]

Infants can not make a will. The day of birth must be included in computing the age of attaining majority, 2 Kent; Com. 233; Harr. (Del.) 557; Schoul. § 41; *contra* 1 Redf. 20. A ratification at majority of a will made under age would seem to require re-publication, 1 Redf. 19; Schoul. § 41. But see 1 Jarm. 33. No presumption as to age, 5 C. C. 159.

Married Women.—Coverture is no disability now, § 8114; (84 v. 133.) Before the code a married woman could make a will of her separate property, 5 O. 65.

Widow's rights when not mentioned in husband's will, 50 O. 8. 330.

Insane persons can not make a will but wills of insane persons made during lucid intervals have been sustained, 27 Ga. 593; 1 Monr. 263; 21 La. An. 58; 21 Me. 461; 4 How. (Miss) 459; 9 Pa. St. 151; 2 Green Ch. 629; 1 Phillim. 90; 9 Ves. 611; 11 Ves. 11; 1 Sw. & Tr. 239, 401; 4 Bradf. 226; 14 Pa. St. 417. The burden of proof is on the party alleging a lucid interval, 13 Ves. 87 and cases cited *supra*. Suicide is not conclusive evidence of insanity, 7 Pick 94; 2 Harr. 375, see 85 La. An. 160; 2 Curt. 415; 1 Hagg. 109. Insanity from use of Cocaine. 21 Bull. 279.

Delirium and drunkenness.—Persons suffering from delirium or drunkenness can not make a will. The presumption of continued incapacity is not so strong in cases of delirium as in those of insanity, 4 Met. 545; 58 Me. 453; 9 Or. 128.

Intoxication does not incapacitate unless it disorders the faculties and perverts the judgment, 27 N. Y. 9; 2 Green Ch. 604; 38 Mich. 413; 57 Cal. 274; 23 Wend. 526, see 2 Harr. 375, 383, 384; 1 H. & M. 417; 1 Dallas 64; 2 Aiken 454; 2 Add. 206.

Idiots and imbeciles are devoid of testamentary capacity, 26 Wend. 253; 5 Redf. 93; 21 Vt. 168; 14 E. L. & Eq. 581.

Deaf, dumb and blind.—The law does not prohibit deaf, dumb or blind persons from making a will. Defects of the senses do not incapacitate, if the testator possesses sufficient mind to perform a valid testamentary act, 1 Redf. 56, 57, see 2 Bradf. 42; 235; 4 Id. 226; 4 Johns. Ch. 441; 6 Ga. 324; 101 Pa. St. 426; 1 Green Ch. 82.

Monomaniacs are those persons who are insane upon some one or more subjects and apparently altogether sane upon others, 1 Redf. on Wills 63, 71. Monomania does not destroy testamentary capacity unless the will is the direct offspring of

monomania, 30 Bull. 283; 7 Gill 10; 3 Add. 79; L. R. 5 Q. B. 549; 47 Ill. 192; 33 N. Y. 619; 8 Watts 71; 7 B. Mon. 198; 27 Conn. 193; 68 Pa. St. 342; 136 Mass. 145; 2 Bradf. 449, S. C. 21 Barb. 107; 47 N. H. 120; 45 Ala. 378; 53 Md. 376; 37 N. Y. Eq. 221, see 50 Mich. 448; 3 Wall Jr. 120; 62 Me. 539; 49 Wis. 179; 2 Bull. 147. When it is, it will be refused probate, 5 Redf. 220, 320; 33 N. Y. 619; 24 Ga. 640; 136 Mass. 145.

Eccentricities of character are not sufficient to invalidate a will, 32 La. An. 1055; Taylor's Med. Jur. 776; 36 Am. Rep. 426; 1 Spinks 357; nor is a belief in witchcraft, spiritualism and the like, 2 Bradf. 449; 5 Ind. 137; 61 Ia. 23; 62 Me. 389; 53 Md. 376; 33 Miss. 19; 52 Wis. 543; 3 Redf. 384.

Moral depravity does not incapacitate, 2 Bull. 147.

Senile dementia is that peculiar decay of the mental faculties, which occurs in extreme old age, and in many cases much earlier whereby the person is reduced to second childhood, and becomes sometimes wholly incompetent to enter into any binding contract or even to execute a will, 1 Redf. on Wills 63. Senile dementia disqualifies a person from making a will, but old age alone does not, Schouler on Wills, § 134; 2 Hagg. 142; 5 Johns. Ch. 148; 2 Bradf. 360; 72 N. Y. 269, 276; 2 Phillim 449, 461.

"There is no presumption against a will, because made by a man of advanced age, nor can incapacity be inferred from an enfeebled condition of mind or body," 72 N. Y. 269, 276, see 2 B. Mon. 74, 79; L. R. 5 Q. B. 549, 566; 2 J. J. Marshall 340; 10 S. & R. 84; 3 Denio 87; 33 N. J. Eq. 701; 101 Pa. St. 495; but see also 33 N. J. Eq. 211; 7 Lans. 465; 23 Hun 189.

Undue influence.—"Whatever delays free agency and constrains a person to do against his will and what he would not do if left to himself is undue influence whether the control were exercised by physical force, threats, importunity or any other species of mental or physical coercion," see 60 Md. 286; 33 N. J. Eq. 491; 33 Ala. 611; 33 Ala. 131; 19 Ark. 563; 5 Harring 459; 21 Ga. 552; 45 Ill. 485; 26 Md. 95; 15 N. J. Eq. 243; 99 Mass. 84; 2 Wend. 526; 63 N. Y. 504; 77 Id. 394; 88 Id. 357; 43 Pa. St. 46; 76 Pa. St. 106. But influence obtained by honest argument or persuasion is not, 34 N. Y. 197; 74 Ill. 33; 41 Pa. St. 312; 52 N. J. Eq. 238; 99 Mass. 88; 112; nor by flattering speeches, without fraud, 4 Greenl. 220; indelicate or improper arguments, 17 Barb. 236; 76 Pa. St. 106, nor by a wife over her husband in absence of fraud, 32 N. J. Eq. 701; 88 Mich. 412; 22 Wend. 526; 61 Mo. 295; 75 Ill. 260; see 4 Me. 220; 90 Ill. 184; 1 Duv. 203. Distinction between influence of wife and mistress, 5 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 436. What constitutes undue influence, *Id.* note p. 589, what does not, p. 590. Mere existence of improper influence not evidence of exercise of undue influence, 84 Mo. 293. No presumption of undue influence from legacy to draughtsman, testator's counsel, 91 N. Y. 539, see 3 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 52.

Joint Wills.—Tenants in common may join in making a will, 39 O. S. 639. It has been held that two can not make a joint will, 14 O. S. 187 (*contra* 1 Deane & Swab, 6; 1 Bradf. 476) unless all the property belongs to one, 2 C. S. C. R. 440.

§ 5915. Bequest or devise to charitable purposes, when void. If any testator die leaving issue of his body,

or an adopted child, living, or the legal representatives of either, and the will of such testator give, devise, or bequeath the estate of such testator, or any part thereof, to any benevolent, religious, educational, or charitable purpose, or to this state or to any other state or country, or to any county, city, village, or other corporation or association in this or any other state or country, or to any person in trust for any of such purposes, or municipalities, corporations, or associations, whether such trust appears on the face of the instrument making such gift, devise, or bequest or not; such devise, or bequest, shall be invalid unless such will shall have been executed according to law, at least one year prior to the decease of such testator. [72 v. 3, § 1.]

This act is constitutional, 39 O. S. 590. The devise or bequest must be made at least a year prior to testator's death, 39 O. S. 590; 1 C. C. R. 320; 37 Bull. 433. See 3 N. P. 65; 4 N. P. 276; 14 C. C. 68. A gift to a charitable use should receive the most liberal construction, 20 O. 483, and will not fail in consequence of the indefiniteness of the object, 2 Redf. 402. A devise to the "poor and needy" of a named township is valid, 1 O. S. 160, and a devise for support of parents with remainder to named societies for the support of religion, 30 O. S. 77, and of a remainder "for the advancement of the christian religion," 24 O. S. 525, and a devise for the preaching of the gospel naming the places where it was to be preached, 39 O. S. 29, and a bequest to a charitable institution to be chosen by a trustee or executor, 11 Bull 192, and to the "Home Missions" though there was nothing to indicate what Home Mission was intended, 11 Bull 305, and a devise for the education of the poor children of Zanesville, 9 O. 203; 20 O. 433, have been upheld; and a devise to named persons as trustees of an unincorporated church, 1 O. S. 478, takes effect when it becomes incorporated, 9 O. 203. The statute of charitable uses is not in force here, 1 O. S. 160. A trust does not cease when the trustee fails, *Id.* 8 O. 558; 7 O. (pt. 1) 217. Devises for institutions of learning, are treated in law as charitable trusts, and entitled to the most liberal interpretation, 6 C. C. 196.

County commissioners, 41 O. S. 711; § 20 R. S.; 16 O. S. 353, and township trustees may take by devise, 39 O. S. 153. Devise to township means township as organized at testator's death, 26 O. S. 210.

Miscellaneous.—Legacy for charitable masses, 134 Mass. 426. Provision for saying masses valid, see 99 N. Y. 451; S. C. 4 Am. Prob. Rep. 399, note p. 408. 10 Bull 218, 387; 15 Bull 92; void, 19 Bull 362. Bequests for public purposes not charitable, 4 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 367. That a witness to a will is a corporator of a charitable institution and a distributee upon the dissolution thereof, will not defeat a bequest thereto, 11 Bull 192. Bequest to a mayor in trust "to be expended by him in acts of hospitality and charity" in his discretion held void, 11 Bull 127. A gift "to the Rochester, N. Y., Theological Seminary, and to Hamilton Theological Seminary \$10,000," is a gift of that amount to each, 12 Bull 86. Deposit of money to be ex-

pended for reading masses for repose of souls a valid trust, 14 Bull 314. A bequest of money for establishment of home for orphan girls to be educated for employment in stores, seamstresses or domestics, etc., does not warrant incorporation of home whose primary object is the fitting and training of such orphan girls as nurses, 15 Bull. 397. Charitable bequests rendered invalid by 9 C. C. 473; 3 N. F. 65.

§ 5916. **How will made.** Every last will and testament (except nuncupative wills hereinafter provided for) shall be in writing, and may be hand written or type written, and such will shall be signed at the end thereof by the party making the same, or by some other person in his presence and by his express direction, and shall be attested and subscribed in the presence of such party, by two or more competent witnesses, who saw the testator subscribe, or heard him acknowledge the same. [92 v. 189; 50 v. 297, § 2.]

Form of Will.—I, A. B. of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio, do hereby make my last will and testament.

I appoint my son C. D. sole executor of this will and direct that he shall not be required to give bond in qualifying as such executor.

I give and bequeath to E. T., G. H. and I. J. the sum of one thousand dollars each. I give and bequeath to my servant K. L. the sum of one hundred dollars. All the residue of my estate real and personal, I give, devise and bequeath to my children C. D., M. N. and O. P., to be divided among them in equal portions.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

A. B.

Signed, published and declared by the above named A. B. as and for his last will and testament in presence of us, who in his presence, and in the presence of each other, and at his request have hereto subscribed our names as witnesses.

Q. R.
S. T.

Form of Codicil.—I, A. B. make this codicil to my last will and testament which was dated Sept. 1, 1894. I cancel and revoke the legacy of one thousand dollars given to G. H.

I give to my son C. D. executor of my will in addition to the portion given him under my will one thousand dollars.

In all other respects I confirm my will.

Witness my hand this first day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. A. B.

Signed, published and declared by the above named A. B. as and for a codicil to his last will and testament in presence of us who in his presence and in presence of each other and at his request have hereto subscribed our names as witnesses.

L. B.
G. F.

This form of attestation is more full than the law requires. Under our statute the witnesses need not sign in each others presence See *infra*.

In writing.—If a portion or a whole of the will is in print, engraving or lithograph it is a sufficient compliance with the statute, 9 Pick. 812; 4 Vt. 536; 2 M. & S. 286; L. R. 2 P. & D. 367; 3 Id. 159. Applies only to will in writing, 47 O. S. 191, 194.

It may be written with pencil instead of ink, 1 Hagg. Eccl. 219; 3 Phillim 178; 18 Ves. 848; 84 Pa. St. 510; 89 Md. 535, but a will written on a slate was not admitted to probate, 11 Phila. 541. A testator may write his will in any language he may choose, 1 Phillim 58, provided he understands what the will contains, *Id.* 21 Rep. 95; but he need not understand the language in which it is written, 64 Wia. 487.

No precise form of language is essential to the validity of a will, 1 Redf. on Wills 174, provided the testamentary intent is shown, 53 Me. 561; 14 Ga. 596; 2 Hagg. 248; 3 Ves. Jr. 231; 1 McCord 409. An entry in a book held not a will, W. 406.

Signing by mark, 16 B. Mon. 102; 8 Strobb. 297; 12 Cush. 332; 5 John. 144; though testator was able to write at the time, 8 R. I. 252; 28 Md. 115; 11 Allen 49; 61 Pa. St. 196; 8 Ad. & El. 94; 19 Mo. 609, is sufficient. So also is signing by initials, 15 Jur. 1042. "And if a testator in making his mark is assisted by some other person and acquiesces and adopts it, it is just the same as if he had made it without any assistance," 12 Simons 28. "The hand of the testator may be guided by another, whenever he is physically unable to subscribe the will without such assistance, and it is not necessary to prove any express request for such assistance on his part," 1 Redf. on Wills 205; 13 Simons 28; 29 Pa. St. 232; 44 Barb. 494; see 4 Wash. (U. S. Cir.) 263.

Signing a fictitious or assumed name has been held sufficient, 2 Rob. 839, and signing by stamp where testator was paralyzed, 3 W. & Tr. 93. A seal is not required, W. 53.

Signed at the end.—Where testator made and signed his will, but without having it witnessed, and subsequently added another provision in regard to the ultimate disposition of the property named before, and then had it witnessed, but without signing the same again, it was held that the whole was inoperative as not being signed "at the end thereof" in conformity with the statute, 17 O. S. 184, see generally 51 O. S. 217; 1 Duv. 126; 91 N. Y. 261; 516; 18 Barb. 17; 5 Whart. 386; 2 Green. Ch. 625; 107 Pa. St. 381; 79 Ky. 607; 3 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 142; 94 N. Y. 535. Where the testator signs the will on several sheets or in different places, the last signature if at the end of the will is held the efficient one, Schouler on Wills § 814; 58 Pa. St. 238. Signing above certain words sufficient, 31 Bull 170.

Signed by some other person in testator's presence.—This may be done by one of the witnesses, 11 Bull 59 (18 Sup. 50); 86 Ala. 496; 81 Ind. 1; 27 Barb. 556. The mere fact that testator's name is written or his mark made by another person, affords no presumptive evidence that it was done at his request and in his presence, 11 Pa. St. 489. "A subscription A. B. for C. D. at his request" is held a sufficient form, 17 Ark. 292; 30 Pa. St. 218.

Attestation and subscription by witnesses.—Subscription of witnesses may be by mark, 59 Ga. 472; 58 N. H. 7; 7 Humph. 92; 8 Ves. 185; 2 Rob. 116; 3 Curt. 758, or by initials, 2 Rob. 110, contra 1 Hill Ch. 265. Sealing is not sufficient, 3 Curt. 117. Witness's hand may be guided by another, 3 Bradf. 227, and it has been held that witness's name may be written by another

at his request, 8 Gratt. 57; 16 B. Mon. 102; see 58 N. H. 7, though our statute is not, as in case of testator's subscription, express upon this subject. In any case the subscription must be made *animo attestandi*, L. R. 1 P. & D. 269, 277; 29 L. J. Prob. 114; 1 Rob. 712. The presumption is that testator and witnesses signed the will in the presence of each other, 29 O. S. 379, but it is not essential that witnesses should see the testator sign if he acknowledged his signature, 7 O. (pt. 2) 89, nor that the witnesses should attest the will at the same time or in the presence of each other. 6 O. S. 807, nor that the acknowledgment of subscription be made in words, *Id.*; 33 O. S. 598, nor that the testator acknowledge to each or both the attesting witnesses that the signing was done in pursuance of his previous express authority and in his presence by the person signing for him, *Id.* Attestation made in the same room with testator, 23 Ga. 289; 1 Leigh 6; 81 N. J. Eq. 242, 252; if he is enabled to perceive the act, 26 Ga. 294; 1 Leigh 6; 12 B. Mon. 619; 19 Mich. 482; 42 Wis. 482; or in an adjoining room, 48 Ind. 502; 11 Fred. 682; 74 Ill. 109; 10 Gratt. 106; 44 Wis. 392, is sufficient, but not if made in an adjoining room out of testator's sight though the door between stands partly open, Schoul. § 342; 2 Cush. 433; 81 N. J. Eq. 242; 33 Ga. 289; but see 10 Bull 277. Defective attestation of will: codicil properly attested. 20 Bull 158.

When testator is blind the attestation should be made where he may perceive the act by his other senses, 3 Curt. 63; 135 Mass. 288; 3 Strobb. 297. Will established against positive evidence of attesting witnesses to fact of execution, 96 N. Y. 329. Necessity of acknowledgment of signature in presence of two subscribing witnesses, 37 Bull. 385. Failure of recollection of subscribing witnesses can not defeat probate of will, 91 N. Y. 255.

The witnesses must be competent.—One having an immediate beneficial interest in a will is disqualified at common law, 10 Allen 155; 46 N. H. 125; 23 Pick. 10. As to the effect of a witness being a devisee or legatee, see § 5925. Amanuensis of testator in drawing will, not disqualified as witness, 12 Bull 189.

What instruments held to be a will.—Informal, 50 Cal. 595; 21 Ia. Ann. 280. Instrument in form of deed, 2 Swan. 654; 2 Ves. Jr. 231; 51 Pa. St. 126; 68 Mo. 584; 11 Bull 181, held to be a deed and not a will, 2 Head. 561; 24 Ala. 122. Assignment held to be a will, 88 Pa. St. 111; 62 Ga. 627; Memorandum, 9 Gill. 44; 31 Ala. 59. Note, indorsement on, 4 Ves. Jr. 555; 4 N. H. 434; see 3 B. & A. 233; 19 Conn. 7. Checks held codicils, 3 Phillim 317. Distinction between deed and will, 111 Ill. 563. Instrument in nature of contract, 86 Ind. 289. Written promise to pay sum of money after the death of the maker placed in hands of second person with injunctions to deliver it after his decease not a will, 8 O. S. 239. Deed, what constitutes a delivery in escrow so as to pass title. 37 O. S. 182, what does not, 43 O. S. 47; will in form of letter, 61 Md. 206. Agreement between two saving bank depositors that the survivor shall have the others deposit, each retaining absolute title and control of his deposit, not valid as a will, 12 Bull 290.

§ 5917. May be deposited with probate judge — Notice of probate. Any will in writing may be deposited, by the person making the same, or by some person for

him, in the office of the judge of the probate court in the county in which such testator lives, to be safely kept until delivered or disposed of as hereinafter provided; and the probate judge on being paid the fee of one dollar therefor, shall receive and keep such will, and give a certificate of deposit therefor; and no will shall be admitted to probate without notice to the widow or husband and next of kin of the testator, if any, resident in the state, in such manner and for such time as the probate court shall direct or approve. [75 v. 839, § 5; 76 v. 112, § 1.]

Certificate of deposit.—The state of Ohio, _____ county, ss.: probate court: This is to certify that _____ has this day deposited in the probate court in and for the county of _____, a paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of _____, now a resident of our said county, the same to be delivered to _____ upon the decease of said testator, and subject to withdrawal during the lifetime of the testator, as provided by law.

Witness my hand and seal of office,

this _____ day of _____, A. D. 18—.

Probate Judge.

By _____, Deputy.

Form of notice.—State of Ohio, _____ county, ss.: Probate court _____ county: To A B, of _____ county. We command you that you notify _____ [5 days' notice required in Hamilton county] that a paper purporting to be the last will and testament of C. D., late of said county deceased, has been filed in the office of the probate court of said county; and that the same will be offered for probate and record before the judge of the probate court at the court house in _____ in said county, on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 189—at o'clock—M.

In witness whereof, I _____ judge of the said court, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at _____ this _____ day of _____ A. D. 189—.

_____ Probate Judge.

By _____ Deputy Clerk.

State of Ohio, _____ county. Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, judge of the probate court, in and for the county of _____ A. B. who upon oath deposes and says that on the _____ day of _____ 189—he served the persons named herein personally with a true copy of the within notice.

_____ A. B.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this _____ day of _____ A. D. 189—.

_____ Probate Judge.

By _____ Deputy Clerk.

Form of waiver of notice.—Probate Court, _____ county, Ohio.

Probate of the last will and testament of _____ late of _____ county, deceased.

Cincinnati, O. _____ 189—.

We, the undersigned, next of kin [or widow and next of kin] of said decedent residents of Ohio, hereby waive notice, and consent to the probate of said will of _____ deceased.
 _____ residence.

WITNESSES.

§ 5918. How such will enclosed, etc. Every will intended to be deposited as aforesaid, shall be inclosed in a sealed wrapper, which shall have indorsed thereon the name of the testator, and the said probate judge shall indorse thereon the day when, and the person by whom it was delivered; and the wrapper may also have indorsed the name of any person to whom it is to be delivered after the death of the testator; and it shall not be opened or read until delivered to a person entitled to receive the same, or otherwise disposed of as hereinafter provided. [50 v. 297, § 4.]

§ 5919. To whom it may be delivered. Such will shall, during the lifetime of the testator, be delivered only to himself, or to some person authorized by him, by an order in writing, duly proved by the oath of a subscribing witness; and after his death it shall be delivered to the person named in the indorsement on the wrapper of the will, if there be any person so named, who shall demand it. [50 v. 297, § 5.]

§ 5920. When to be opened. If no person shall demand the will in pursuance of such appointment, it shall be publicly opened in the probate court, within two months after notice of the death of the testator, and shall be retained in the office of the probate judge, until offered for probate; or if the jurisdiction belongs to any other court, it shall be delivered to the executor or other person entitled to the custody of it, to be presented for probate in such other court; and if the jurisdiction of such will belongs to the probate judge opening the same, he shall immediately give notice to the executor or executors, if any are named in such will, and if none are named therein, then to other persons immediately interested, of the existence of such will. [50 v. 297, § 6.]

§ 5921. Who may enforce the production of a will and how. If any real or personal estate shall be devised,

or bequeathed, by any last will, the executor of such will, or any person interested therein, may cause the same to be brought before the probate court of the county in which such estate may be, and the court may, by citation, attachment, or warrant, or if circumstances require it, by warrant or attachment in the first instance, compel the person having the custody or control of such will to produce it before the court for the purpose of being proved. [50 v. 297, § 7.]

1 C. C. R. 95, 97.

§ 5922. Into what counties such process may issue. The process mentioned in the preceding section may be issued into any county in the state, and shall be served and returned by the sheriff, or other officer to whom it may be delivered. [50 v. 297, § 8.]

§ 5923. Liability of officer serving same. The officer to whom such process may be delivered shall be liable for neglect in the service or return of such process, in like manner as sheriffs are, or may be by law, liable for neglect in not serving or returning a capias issued upon an indictment. [50 v. 297, § 9.]

§ 5924. Punishment and liability of person refusing to produce will. If the person having the custody or control of a will, shall, without any reasonable cause, neglect or refuse to produce the same for probate, after being duly cited for that purpose, he may be committed to the jail of the county, there to be kept in close custody until he shall produce the will, and he shall be further liable to the action of any party aggrieved, for the damages which may be sustained by such neglect or refusal. [50 v. 297, § 10.]

§ 5925. Effect of a person being a devisee or legatee. If a devise or bequest is given to a person who is a witness to the will, and the will can not otherwise be proved than by the testimony of such witness, the devise or bequest shall be void, and the witness shall be competent to give testimony of the execution of the will, in like manner as if such devise or bequest had not been made; and, if such witness would have been entitled to any share of the testator's estate, in case the will was not established, so much of such

share as shall not exceed the bequest or devise to him . shall be saved to him; and the devisees and legatees shall contribute for that purpose in the mode herein-after directed for absent or after-born child. [50 v. 297, § 11.]

This section is not applicable to verbal wills, 47 O. S. 191.

§ 5926. **Examination of witnesses to will.** The said court shall cause the witnesses to such will, and such other witnesses as any person interested in having the same admitted to probate; may desire, to come before such court; and said witnesses shall be examined in open court, and their testimony reduced to writing, and filed. [50 v. 297, § 12.]

Form of examination.—Probate court, _____ county, Ohio. Probate of the last will of A. B. deceased, late of _____ county, Ohio, presented on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 189____. Personally appeared in open court C. D. and E. F. the subscribing witnesses of the last will and testament of A. B. deceased, and being duly sworn according to law, to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, in relation to the execution of said will, and depose and say: That they were present at the making of said will, and, at the request of the deceased, subscribed their names to said will as witnesses, in the presence of the deceased (and of each other); that they saw the said A. B. deceased, sign said will [or heard him acknowledge the same to be his last will and testament]; that the said A. B. deceased, was at the time of making and signing said will of legal age and of sound and disposing mind and memory, and under no undue and unlawful restraint whatsoever.

(Signed.)
Subscribed and sworn to in open court this _____ day of A. D. 189____

—Probate Judge, etc.

Notes.—In the proceedings authorized for admitting a will to probate, persons interested in resisting its probate are not allowed to introduce evidence to contest its validity, 4 O. S. 363. Nor is it required that those interested adversely should be summoned, as no issue is made for a contest between adverse parties, *Id.* Witnesses should all be called but error will not lie for the omission to call all the witnesses, 29 O. S. 220. No person is authorized to offer evidence in the probate court in opposition to the probate of a domestic will, 3 C. C. 444. §§ 5926-5932 relate exclusively to domestic wills, 2 C. C. 391.

§ 5927. **How will proved, if witnesses unknown or incompetent, etc.** If it shall appear to the court, when the will is offered for probate, that any witness thereto is gone to parts unknown; or if the witnesses to a will were competent at the time of attesting its execution, and afterward became incompetent, or the

-testimony of any witness can not for any reason be obtained within a reasonable time, the will may be admitted to probate, and allowed upon such proof as would be satisfactory, and in like manner as if such absent or incompetent witness were dead. [50 v. 297, § 13.]

Form of examination.—The state of Ohio, ——— county, ss.:
——— probate court. Probate of the last will of G. H., deceased, presented on the ——— day of ———, A. D. 189—. Personally appeared in open court A. B. and C. D., who being duly sworn, according to law to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, in relation to the signature of E. F., one of the attesting witnesses to said will, depose and say: That they were well acquainted with the said E. F., now deceased, in his life-time, and were familiar with his hand-writing and signature, and that the signature of the said E. F. attached to said last will and testament of G. H., deceased, as one of the subscribing witnesses thereto, is the true and genuine signature of said E. F., as they verily believe.

Sworn to and subscribed in open court, }
this ——— day of ———, A. D. 189—. }
———, Probate Judge. }

§ 5928. When court may issue commission to take their testimony. The court may issue a commission, with the will annexed, directed to any suitable person or persons to take the deposition of any witness to a will who resides out of the jurisdiction of the court, or who resides within it and is infirm and unable to attend court; and every deposition so taken, certified, and returned by any one or more of the persons named in such commission, shall be valid as if taken in open court. [50 v. 297, § 14.]

Commission to take testimony.—State of Ohio, ——— county, ss.:
To X. Y., Greeting:

Know ye, That we, in confidence of your prudence and fidelity, have appointed you, and by these presents do give to you full power and authority to examine and take the depositions of A. B. and C. D., subscribing witnesses to the last will and testament of E. F., deceased, hereto annexed, late of the county of ———, in the state of Ohio, deceased, and therefore we command you that at certain days and places appointed by you, you cause the said A. B. and C. D. to be brought before you, and then and there examine them on oath or affirmation first taken before you touching the due execution of said will of the said E. F., deceased, and that you reduce such examination to writing, and return the same, together with this commission and the will of the said E. F., deceased, thereto annexed, closed up under your seals and our said probate court with all convenient speed.

In testimony whereof, I, ———, judge of the said court, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at ———, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 189—.

———, Probate Judge.

Return of commissioner. — In the matter of the last will and testament of E. F., deceased, I, X. Y., duly appointed and commissioned by the judge of the probate court of the county of —, in the state of Ohio, to take the testimony of A. B. and C. D., the subscribing witnesses of the last will and testament of E. F., deceased, late a resident of said county of —, in the state of Ohio, which commission and the said will are hereunto annexed, — do hereby certify, that in pursuance of said commission I caused A. B. and C. D., said subscribing witnesses as aforesaid to come personally before me, at —, who being by me first duly sworn according to law, to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, concerning and in relation to the execution of said will, depose and say that they were present at the making of said will, hereto attached, marked "A," and at the request of the deceased, subscribed their names to said will as witnesses in the presence of the deceased, [and of each other:] that they saw the said E. F., deceased, sign said will, [or heard him acknowledge the same to be his last will and testament:] that the said E. F., deceased, was, at the time of making, signing and sealing said last will and testament, of legal age, and of sound mind and memory, and under no undue or unlawful restraint whatsoever.

I, X. Y., — do further testify that said testimony was reduced to writing by myself, in the presence of said witnesses respectively, and subscribed by said witnesses in my presence, on the — day of —, 189—.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, —, this — day of —, 189—.

— —, Commissioner.

Journal entry. — In re last will and testament of E. F., deceased, commission. The last will and testament and codicil thereto of E. F., late of this county, deceased, were this day presented to the court for probate and record, and it appearing to the court that all the next of kin of said decedent, resident of Ohio, have had due notice of the presentation of said will and codicil thereto for probate, thereupon came into open court C. W., one of the subscribing witnesses to said will and codicil thereto, and was duly sworn and examined, and his testimony was reduced to writing and filed. And it appearing to the court that S. C., the other subscribing witness to said will and codicil thereto is a resident of Jericho, Cedar county, Missouri, and without the jurisdiction of this court, it is therefore ordered that a commission with the said will and codicil thereto annexed, issue herein unto C. B., Esq., of Jericho, Cedar county, Missouri, to take the deposition of said subscribing witness, and return the same, duly executed, with all convenient speed unto our said court. Commission issued.

§ 5929. *Admission of will to probate.* If it shall appear that such will was duly attested and executed, and that the testator, at the time of executing the same, was of full age and of sound mind and memory, and not under any restraint, the court shall admit the will to probate. [50 v. 297, § 15.]

Forms of entries.--In re last will and testament of G. Y., deceased, probate, etc. This day came A. Y., widow of G. Y., late of this county, deceased, and presented to the court for probate and record the last will and testament of her said deceased husband. It appearing to the court that all the next of kin of said decedent resident of Ohio, have had due notice of the presentation of said will for probate, thereupon came into open court H. D. and F. H., the subscribing witnesses to said will, and were duly sworn and examined and their testimony was reduced to writing and filed. And it appearing to the court, from the testimony so taken, that said will was duly executed and attested and that at the time of executing same, the testator was of legal age, sound mind and memory, and not under any restraint, the court now admit the said will of G. Y., deceased, to probate, and, order the same, together with the testimony so taken, to be recorded according to law. On application, the court grants unto A. Y., letters testamentary under said will, she being named executrix therein. Whereupon the said A. Y., in open court, accepted said appointment. No bond. And J. F., J. B., and J. S. are appointed appraisers. Letters issued.

When commission issued.--In re last will and testament of E. F., deceased, probate court. The commission heretofore issued herein to take the deposition of S. C., one of the subscribing witnesses of the last will and testament and codicil thereto of E. F., late of this county, deceased, was this day returned duly executed and the same was filed herein. It appearing to the court from the deposition so taken, and from the testimony of C. W., the other subscribing witness to said will and codicil thereto, that said will and codicil thereto were duly executed and attested, and that at the time of executing same, the testatrix was of legal age, sound mind and memory, and not under any restraint, the court now admit the said will and codicil thereto of E. F., deceased, to probate, and order the same, together with the testimony so taken, to be recorded according to law. On application, the court grants unto R. T. letters testamentary under said will and codicil thereto, he being named executor therein. Whereupon the said R. T. in open court, accepted said appointment. No bond. And G. B., C. M., and N. W. are appointed appraisers. Letters issued.

A will can not be received as evidence nor can title be set up under it until probated, 8 O. 5; 14 O. S. 323. The order of the court of probate which recites that the will was presented for probate and that the subscribing witnesses were sworn and examined in open court and their testimony reduced to writing and filed by the order of the court, and that thereupon the court ordered the will to be filed and admitted to record is sufficient evidence that the will was proved according to law and ordered to be recorded, 8 O. S. 384, for the solemn adjudication of any court having jurisdiction of the subject matter is not void, but is valid until reversed, 11 O. 257. The domicile is the place of probate and not the place of death, 23 O. S. 491, but the place of probate need not be at the county seat, 11 O. 257; it may be in any county where property is left, 16 O. S. 488, but letters testamentary can only issue from the probate court of the county in which testator resided at the time of his death. *Id.* See generally 6 C. C. 300; 52 O. S. 519.

§ 5930. **Filing and recording.** Every will, when admitted to probate, shall be filed at the office of the probate judge, and recorded, together with the testimony, by said judge or his clerk, in a book which shall be kept by him for that purpose. [50 v. 297, § 16.]

§ 5931. **Certified copy of will, etc., evidence.** A copy of such recorded will, with a copy of the order of probate annexed thereto, certified by the said judge of probate under seal of his court, shall be as effectual in all cases as the original would be, if produced and established by proof. [50 v. 297. § 17.]

25 O. S. 200 ; 35 Bull. 815.

§ 5932. **Recorded in each county where real estate is situate.** If real estate devised by will is situate in any other county than that in which the will is proved, an authenticated copy of the will and order of probate shall be admitted to record in the office of the probate judge of each county in which such real estate may be situate, upon the order of such probate judge, and shall have the same validity therein as if probate had been had in such county. [50 v. 297, § 18.]

§ 5933. **Uncontested probate after two years binding.** If no person interested shall, within two years after probate had, appear and contest the validity of the will, the probate shall be forever binding; saving, however, to infants and persons absent from the state, or of insane mind, or in captivity, the like period, after the respective disabilities are removed. [85 v. 99; 50 v. 297, § 19.]

See § 5906. Code of Civil Procedure. A will set aside at the instance of any person included within the saving clause of the statute is wholly annulled and the entire estate will be distributed according to law, 10 O. 372. Where a will is set aside at the instance of one heir who is within the saving clause of the statute of limitations, it is wholly annulled and the entire estate is distributed, 1 O. 362. Where a proceeding for the contest of a will is commenced within the statutory period of limitation although only part of the persons interested in the contest are made parties thereto, the right of action is saved as to all who are ultimately made parties, notwithstanding some of them are not brought into the case until after the period of limitation has expired, 20 O. S. 222. Of two disabilities the longer one controls, 52 O. S. 103. When absence ceases to be a disability, *Id.*

§ 5934. Appeal from refusal to admit will to probate. In case of the refusal to admit a will to probate, any person aggrieved thereby may appeal from such decision to the next term of the court of common pleas, by filing notice of his intention to appeal within ten days. [51 v. 167, § 22.]

Formerly appeal did not lie, 6 O. 148. and does not lie from refusal to admit authenticated copy of foreign will, 2 C. C. R. 387. Persons having no notice of refusal until too late to perfect appeal not concluded, but may repropound the will, notwithstanding former order of refusal has not been vacated, 48 O. S. 357. Error may be prosecuted to circuit court from refusal of common pleas to admit to probate, 38 Bull. 13.

§ 5935. How appeal perfected and proceedings in common pleas. The person appealing shall procure and file in the court of common pleas a certified copy of the order of said probate court, rejecting the will, together with the will, and thereupon said appeal shall be deemed perfected; and the court of common pleas, on the hearing, shall take testimony touching the execution of such will, and have the same reduced to writing; and the final order of the court of common pleas shall, together with the will and testimony so taken, be certified by the clerk to the probate court; and if by such order the will is admitted to probate, the will, order, and testimony shall be recorded in the probate court. [51 v. 167, § 23.]

§ 5936. Duty of judge on notice of contest. Whenever the probate court shall receive from the clerk of the court of common pleas a certificate that a petition has been filed in the court of common pleas to contest the validity of any will admitted to record or recorded in the probate court, the probate court shall forthwith transmit to the court of common pleas, the will, testimony, and all papers relating thereto, with a copy of the order of probate, attaching the same together and certifying the same under the seal of the court; and a copy of the final judgment, on such contest, shall be certified by the clerk of the court of common pleas to the probate court; and the said clerk shall also transmit to the probate court the will and other papers transmitted as aforesaid to the common pleas;

and the same shall be deposited and remain in the probate court. [51 v. 167, §§ 24, 25.]

See § 5858-5866. Code of Civil Procedure. Error and not appeal lies from judgment of Common Pleas to Circuit Court in cases to contest will, § 5865. Limitation does not apply when, 35 Bull. 368. See 52 O. S. 103.

§ 5937. Will executed in other States admitted to record here and its effect. Authenticated copies of wills executed and proved according to the laws of any state or territory of the United States, relative to any property in the state of Ohio, may be admitted to record in the probate court of any county in this state, where any part of such property may be situated; and such authenticated copies, so recorded, shall have the same validity in law, as wills made in this state, in conformity with the laws thereof, are declared to have; provided, that where any such will, or authenticated copy, has been or shall hereafter be admitted to record, in the probate court of any county in this state, where any part of such property may be situated, a copy of such recorded will, with the copy of the order to record the same annexed thereto, certified by the probate judge, under the seal of his court, may be filed and recorded in the office of the probate judge of any other county in this state, where any part of such property is situated, and it shall be as effectual, in all cases, as the authenticated copy of said will would be, if proved and admitted to record by the court. [50 v. 297, § 26.]

A will made in a sister State though proved and recorded in that State, must be admitted to record in this State before the title of a devisee to land in this State can be deemed complete, 6 O. 172, but the laws of Ohio govern in the construction of such will disposing of lands situated in this State, 21 O. S. 56. Such will takes effect from the death of the testator and not from the date of its record in Ohio, 9 O. 96; 8 O. 239. The provisions of § 5939 requiring the giving of notice by publication of the application to admit a foreign will to record in Ohio do not apply to wills executed and admitted to probate in a sister State, 29 O. S. 379 (act 1840), and when an authenticated copy of a will executed and admitted to probate in a sister State is admitted to record in this State, and afterwards a copy of such record is filed and recorded in another county, the latter record may be given in evidence in an action for the recovery of lands devised under the will, although so admitted to record after the action was commenced, *Id.* To admit an authenticated copy of a will from another State to record in this State, the original will

must have been admitted to probate and record, and the court admitting it must be satisfied of that fact, 15 Bull 319, affirmed, 2 C. C. R. 387. Appeal does not lie to common pleas from judgment of probate court refusing to admit authenticated copy of such will to probate, 2 C. C. R. 387; 30 Bull 264. A proceeding in the probate court on application to have an authenticated copy of a foreign will admitted to probate is not an adversary one and the rule of *res adjudicata* does not apply to it, 2 C. C. R. 387; 3 C. C. R. 441. Full faith given to probate of foreign will, *Id.* Land in the county is not necessary to its admission to record, *Id.*

§ 5938. Probate, etc., of will made out of the United States. A will executed, proved, and allowed, in any country other than the United States and territories thereof, according to the laws of such foreign state or country, may be allowed and admitted to record in this state, in the manner and for the purpose mentioned in the following sections. [50 v. 297, § 27.]

§ 5939. Proceedings to admit will to record which has been probated without the state. A copy of the will and probate thereof, duly authenticated, shall be produced by the executor, or by any person interested therein, to the probate judge of the county in which there is any estate upon which the will may operate, whereupon said probate judge shall continue the motion to admit such will to probate, for the term of two months, and notice of the filing of such application shall be given to all persons interested, in some public newspaper printed or in general circulation in the county, where such motion is made, at least three weeks successively; the first publication to be at least forty days before the time set for the final hearing of said motion. [50 v. 297, § 28.]

5937 n; 29 O. S. 379.

§ 5940. Admission and effect of admission to record. If, on hearing, it shall appear to the court that the instrument ought to be allowed in this state, the court shall order the copy to be filed and recorded; and the will, and the probate and record thereof, shall then have the same force and effect as if the will had been originally proved and allowed, in the same court, in the usual manner; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to give any operation or effect to the will of an alien, different from what it would have had if originally proved and allowed in this state. [50 v. 297, § 29.]

§ 5941. Powers of executor or administrator under will made out of this state. After allowing and admitting to record a will, pursuant to any of the four preceding sections, the court may grant letters testamentary thereon, or letters of administration with the will annexed, and shall proceed in the settlement of the estate, that may be found in this state; and the executor taking out letters, or the administrator with the will annexed, shall have the same power to sell and convey the real or personal estate by virtue of the will or the law, as other executors, or administrators with the will annexed, shall or may have by law. [50 v. 297, § 30.]

§ 5942. Will not admitted to probate or record void. No will shall be effectual to pass real or personal estate, unless it shall have been duly admitted to probate or record, as provided in this title. [50 v. 297, § 31.]

See 8 O. S. 14 O. S. 323. A will executed in another state takes effect from the death of testator and not from the date of its record in this state, 9 O. 96. See 3 N. P. 220.

§ 5943. Effect of devisee withholding will from probate for three years. No lands, tenements, or hereditaments, shall pass to any devisee in a will, who shall know of the existence thereof, and have the same in his power to control, for the term of three years, unless, within that time, he shall cause the same to be offered for, or admitted to probate; and by such neglect, the estate devised to such devisee shall descend to the heirs of the testator. [50 v. 297, § 32.]

Limitation for recording refers to original probate, 29 O. S. 379; (act 1840.) See 42 O. S. 50.

SPOLIATED WILLS.

§ 5944. Wills when lost or destroyed may be admitted to probate. The probate court shall have full power and authority to admit to probate, any last will and testament which such court may be satisfied was duly executed according to the provisions of the law upon

the subject in force at the time of the execution of such last will and testament, and not revoked at the death of the testator, when such original will has been lost, spoliated, or destroyed, subsequent to the death of such testator, or after the testator has become incapable of making a will by reason of insanity, and it can not be produced in court in as full, ample, and complete a manner as such court now admits to probate last wills and testaments, the originals of which are actually produced in court for probate. [64 v. 20, § 47.]

Lost or spoliated wills can not be probated unless they existed after testator's death, 5 O. S. 290; 23 *Id.* 491, but the omission of the record to state that the destruction of the original will was subsequent to the death of testator does not render the order admitting such will to probate void, 23 O. S. 491. Not every variance between a spoliated will as made and the will as admitted, to probate will avoid the latter, 12 O. S. 487. Devisees and legatees may maintain proceedings in the probate court to have spoliated wills admitted to probate, 1 C. C. R. 95, and after the will has been admitted to probate may maintain an action for damages against the person who spoliated the will and recover as damages reasonable fees paid attorneys for their services in having the will admitted to record, *Id.* When a will once known to exist, and to have been in the custody of the testator, cannot be found after his decease, the legal presumption is that it was destroyed by the testator with the intention of revoking it, 47 O. S. 329. And it is competent to prove the declarations of the testator after making his will that he had destroyed or intended to destroy the same, *Id.* Testator's declarations admissible to rebut presumption of revocation and prove contents of will, 134 Mass. 252, 258; 8 Mich. 411; 40 Conn. 587; 32 Ga. 156. Proof of contents of lost will by single witness, 118 Ill. 576. Quære whether error will lie to review testimony upon which spoliated will is admitted to record, 29 O. S. 220. Admissibility of evidence on probate, 2 N. P. 190, 194, 209.

§ 5945. Notice of application. In all cases where application shall be hereafter made to the probate court to admit to probate a will duly executed as aforesaid, and which has been lost, spoliated, or destroyed, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the party seeking to prove the same, to give a written notice to all persons whose interest it may be to resist the probate, and who reside in the county where the testator resided at the time of his death or to their agent or attorney, five days before the day on which such proof is to be made, or to give notice, by publi-

cation in a newspaper printed in the county, thirty days before the day set for hearing such proof. [50 v. 297, § 48.]

When no person interested in resisting the probate of a lost, spoliated or destroyed will resides within the county in which application is made to admit the same to probate, notice must be given in the manner and for the time designated in the statute, 26 O. S. 541. Error to establish spoliated will without notice, 1 Bull 126.

§ 5946. **Examination of witnesses.** In all such cases, the said court shall cause the witnesses to such will so executed and lost, spoliated or destroyed, and not revoked, and such other witnesses as any person interested in having such will admitted to probate may desire to come before such court, and said witnesses shall be examined by said probate judge, and their testimony reduced to writing and filed by him in his court; provided, that in all cases where it may be necessary so to do, in consequence of witnesses residing out of the jurisdiction of said court, or who reside within such jurisdiction and who are infirm or unable to attend court, the court may order the testimony of such witnesses to be taken and reduced to writing by some competent person, which testimony shall be filed in such probate court. [50 v. 297, § 49.]

§ 5947. **On what proofs, will established.** If the court, upon such proof, shall be satisfied that such last will and testament was duly executed in the mode provided by the law in force at the time of its execution, that the contents thereof are substantially proved, and that the same was unrevoked at the death of the testator, and has been lost, spoliated, or destroyed subsequent to the death of such testator, or his becoming incapable, as aforesaid, such court shall find and establish the contents of such will as near as the same can be ascertained, and cause the same and the testimony taken in the case to be recorded in said court; and in any case in which a will has been or may hereafter be lost, spoliated, destroyed, mislaid or stolen, after the same has been duly admitted to probate, but before it has been recorded, the court, upon notice being given, as provided in § 5945 of this title and chapter, to persons whose interest it may be to resist the probate and record of

said will, may hear testimony, and, if satisfied that the contents of said will have been substantially proved, record said will as thus proven, which record shall have all the force and effect of a record of the original will. [80 v. 24; 50 v. 297, § 51.]

Admissibility of evidence, 2 N. P. 190, 194, 209. Degree of proof required by word "satisfied," 6 C. C. 294, 300.

§ 5948. Effect of will so established. The contents of any such last will and testament so found, established, and admitted to probate, as aforesaid, shall be as effectual to pass real and personal estate, and for all other purposes, as if the original will had been admitted to probate and record, according to the provisions of this title; and such wills shall, in all respects, be governed by the laws in force relating to other wills, not only as relates to the contest of the same, but in all other matters. [50 v. 297, § 51.]

Probate is *prima facie* evidence of due attestation, execution and contents, 12 O. S. 437. 47 O. S. 329.

RECORD OR PROBATE WHEN RECORD OF WILL DESTROYED.

§ 5949. When record of will destroyed, authenticated copy of the will and probate thereof may be admitted to record. When the record of any will has been or shall hereafter be destroyed, a copy of such will and the probate thereof may be recorded by the probate court of the proper county, whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that said record has been destroyed, and whenever it shall further appear, by a certificate, under the hand and seal of the probate judge, or clerk of the court of common pleas of the proper county, that such copy is a true copy of the original will and the probate thereof. [65 v. 99, § 1.]

§ 5950. An original will may again be admitted to probate. When the record of any will has been, or shall hereafter be destroyed, as aforesaid, the original will may be again admitted to probate and record in the same manner provided for the probate of wills. [65 v. 90, § 2.]

§ 5951. Or an authenticated copy of the will alone may be admitted to record. The probate court of any

county, where the record of any will has been or shall hereafter be destroyed, may admit to record a copy of said will, whenever it shall appear that such copy produced for record bears the certificate of any probate judge or clerk of the court of common pleas, setting forth that the same is a true copy of the will, the record of which has been destroyed; provided, that nothing in this or the next two preceding sections shall be so construed as to affect the proceedings or extend the time for contesting the validity of any will, or for asserting any rights thereunder, and the record provided for in the preceding sections shall show that the original record was destroyed, and the time as near as may be, when the will was originally admitted to probate and recorded. [65 v. 90, § 3.]

§ 5952. Notice that copy has been admitted to record to be published, contest of same, and effect if not set aside. It is hereby made the duty of every probate judge, who shall admit to record any will or copy thereof, under the provisions of either the three preceding sections, immediately thereafter to give notice for three consecutive weeks, in two weekly newspapers of his county, if so many be published therein, or if not, in one newspaper published and of general circulation therein, stating the name of the person, the record of whose will has been destroyed, and the day when said record was supplied; and all persons interested in said record shall have the right at any time within five years from the making of said new record, to come into the probate court of the proper county, and contest the question whether the record thus supplied is the same as the record destroyed; and from all final orders and decrees of the probate court in such contest, either party may appeal to the court of common pleas, in such manner as appeals are now or hereafter may be provided for from the probate court; and if any person interested in said record shall, at the time such record is supplied, be under any legal disability, such person shall have the right to contest said record within two years from the removal of such disability; and such new record supplied, according to either of the three preceding

sections, shall, unless set aside in proceedings provided for in this section, have the same force, effect, and validity, as the original record. [65 v. 90, § 4.]

REVOCATION.

‡ 5953. How will expressly revoked or canceled. A will shall be revoked by the testator tearing, canceling, obliterating, or destroying the same—with the intention of revoking it—by the testator himself, or by some person in his presence, or by his direction; or by some other will or codicil, in writing, executed as prescribed by this title; or by some other writing, signed, attested, and subscribed, in the manner provided by this title for the making of a will, but nothing herein contained shall prevent the revocation implied by law, from subsequent changes in the condition or circumstances of the testator. [50 v. 297, § 39.]

Tearing, cancelling, etc.—In order to constitute a revocation by tearing, obliterating, cancelling or destroying, the sign or symbol of the attempt so to do must be apparent upon the instrument purporting to be a will, 10 O. S. 204. Cutting name out held sufficient revocation, 1 Curt. 768, tearing, 1 Redf. 451; tearing off signatures, Johns. 530, slight tearing, 6 Cow. 377; 4 Cow. 483; 2 Nott & M. 272; slight burning, 2 W. Bl. 1043 cf. 6 Ad. & El. 209; obliteration, 3 McCord 232; 7 Johns. 394; 58 Pa. St. 238. Erasures when not, 84 Barb. 140. Cutting out particular clause or name of particular legatee is a revocation *pro tanto*, 2 P. & D. 206; 401, but drawing ink lines through particular clause is not, 3 C. C. R. 110; 48 O. S. 211; and under a similar statute partial obliteration is construed not to have the effect of a revocation *pro tanto*, 88 N. Y. 377; 25 Hun. 537; see 61 Md. 478. *contra* under other statutes, 123 Mass. 102; 2 E. I. 94; 22 N. J. Eq. 468. Cancelling either duplicate an effective revocation, 11 Bull 231; 18 Ves. 810; 8 C. B. 724, unless testator has possession of both, 8 Hagg. 548. Drawing scroll through signature not a revocation, 60 Ia. 415. What constitutes destruction, 60 Ia. 415. Interlined legacies excluded, residue of will, etc., sustained, 17 Bull 243.

Intention to revoke necessary, otherwise there is no revocation, 50 Barb. 119; 1 Add. 4. Testator's declaration admissible as showing, 47 O. S. 323: or rebutting presumption of revocation, 134 Mass. 252, 258. See 63 N. H. 475, S. C. 5 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 538; 16 Bull 109.

Presumption of revocation where will in testator's custody is found mutilated or partially destroyed, 3 Sw. & Tr. 81; 32 Ga. 156, but not when so found in another's custody, 2 Pa. St.

110; 8 Hagg. 508, or when will in testator's custody can not be found, but the presumption may be rebutted by contrary proof, 35 N. Y. 658; 87 Pa. St. 67; 14 Vt. 125; 8 Met. 487; 14 Ala. 474; 40 Conn. 587. Revocation may be shown by proving revocatory clause in lost will though no other part of it is remembered, 19 Bull 315.

By testator or some person in his presence, etc.—Dea & Sw. 290. See 45 Barb. 488; 11 Ired. 96.

Some other will or codicil, etc.—15 Hun. 410; 4 Wis. 254; 55 Md. 385; 23 N. J. L. 447, must be totally inconsistent, otherwise it will only revoke *pro tanto*, 45 Mich. 241; 1 Pick 585; 28 Pa. St. 23; 15 N. J. Eq. 359; 28 Vt. 274; 7 B. Mon. 290; 68 N. C. 209; 8 Cow. 56, or must expressly revoke prior will, Schouler § 417. A nuncupative will does not revoke a written one, 8 O. 144, nor does a codicil by implication, 3 O. S. 389. See 52 N. Y. 450; 55 Md. 385; 13 Gray 103, 108; 2 Jones Eq. 13; 17 Sim. 86; 8 Cow. 56; 9 Cush. 291. Whether destruction of will revokes codicil, see 2 Add. 116, 229; 1 Curt. 289; 8 P. D. 169; L. R. 1 P. & D. 72.

Some other writing signed, etc.—81 Pa. St. 246; 9 R. I. 434; 2 Bradf. 210; 1 Pick. 543; 3 Mac Arth. 153. See 87 Vt. 356; 2 Nott & McC. 272; 7 Harr. & J. 388; 60 Wis. 187, S. C. 4 Am. Prob. Rep. 137, note p. 147.

Subsequent changes in condition of testator, see § 5954 et seq. Divorce from wife does not revoke devise to her, 27 O. S. 293.

Alterations, in general require statutory execution in presence of witnesses, to operate. Schouler § 432, citing, 61 Md. 478; 55 Pa. St. 424; 4 Redf. 178. There must be a sufficient attestation of the will as altered, otherwise it stands as before, *Id.* citing, 7 Johns. 399; 43 Me. 72; 20 Minn. 245. Unattested and unexplained alterations presumed to have been made after execution, 5 Redf. (N. Y.) 544; 2 Demarest 160. See 3 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 336; subject to rebuttal by contrary proof, see 72 Ala. 384; 16 Q. B. 747. Alterations made by a stranger after due execution without testator's knowledge do not affect validity of will in other respects, 91 Pa. St. 236. See as to effect of alterations, 61 Md. 478; S. C. 4 Am. Prob. Rep. 17, note p. 29. A will altered by testator after execution, if republished by a codicil which refers to it is valid and it may be shown by extrinsic evidence that the alterations were made prior to re-publication, 12 Bull 128. Interlineations after execution excluded, 17 Bull. 243.

§ 5954. What shall not be deemed a revocation. A bond, agreement, or covenant, made for a valuable consideration by a testator, to convey any property devised or bequeathed in any will previously made, shall not be deemed a revocation of such previous devise or bequest, either at law or in equity, but such property shall pass by such devise or bequest, subject to the same remedies on such bond, agreement, or covenant, for a specific performance or otherwise, against the devisees or legatees, as might be had by law against the heirs of the testator, or his next of kin, if the same had descended to them. [50 v. 297, § 33.]

§ 5955. Charge or incumbrance not deemed a revocation. A charge or incumbrance upon any real or personal estate, for the purpose of securing the payment of money, or the performance of any covenant, shall not be deemed a revocation of any will relating to the same estate, previously executed; but the devises and legacies therein contained shall pass and take effect, subject to such charge or incumbrance. [50 v. 297, § 34.]

Charges on devise bind devisee accepting, 17 O. S. 288; 40 O. S. 591, but special fund must first be exhausted, *Id.* 4 O. S. 833; 41 O. S. 241. Charges are equitable liens and bind purchasers, 4 O. S. 445; 32 O. S. 358; 40 O. S. 27, see § 5967 *n.* Charge on land with power of sale gives purchaser good title, 23 O. S. 645.

§ 5956. Conveyance, etc., altering but not divesting estate, not a revocation unless, etc. A conveyance, settlement, deed, or other act of the testator, by which his estate or interest in property previously devised or bequeathed by him, shall be altered, but not wholly divested, shall not be deemed a revocation of the devise or bequest of such property, but such devise or bequest shall pass to the devisee or legatee, the actual estate or interest of the testator, which would otherwise descend to his heirs, or pass to his next of kin; unless, in the instrument by which such alteration is made, the intention is declared, that it shall operate as a revocation of such previous devise or bequest. [50 v. 297, § 35.]

The will attaches *pro tanto* to any part of the estate undisposed of and carries it to the devisees, 11 O. S. 287. Testator can not control descent of intestate property, 1 O. S. 279. The section does not apply where no part of the devise remains in specie. 10 C. C. 181, 189.

§ 5957. When provisions of instrument are inconsistent with terms of will—effect. But if the provisions of the instrument by which such alteration is made, are wholly inconsistent with the terms and nature of such previous devise or bequest, such instrument shall operate as a revocation thereof, unless such provisions depend on a condition or contingency, and such condition be not performed, or such contingency do not happen. [50 v. 297, § 36.]

§ 5958. Marriage of woman does not revoke. A will executed by an unmarried woman, shall not be deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. [50 v. 297, § 37.]

§ 5959. Revocation by birth of child. If the testator had no children at the time of executing his will, but shall afterward have a child living, or born alive after his death, such will shall be deemed revoked, unless provisions shall have been made for such child by some settlement, or unless such child shall have been provided for in the will, or in such way mentioned therein as to show an intention not to make such provision, and no other evidence to rebut the presumption or revocation shall be received. [50 v. 297, § 38.]

That testator survives the child does not revive the will, 9 O. S. 383. Under the act of 1824 it was held that the birth of testator's child after the probate of the will revokes it, 15 O. S. 324. Devise of real estate to wife for life, and after her death to the heirs of her body begotten. Child born after execution of will is not provided for, 46 O. S. 234. A reversionary interest, whether vested or contingent, is not a provision for an after-born child. To save a will from the revocation provided by the act, provision must be express and specific, *Id.* If a will valid when it is executed is afterwards revoked by the testator himself in any of the modes pointed out in § 5953 or revoked by operation of law under this section and should nevertheless be admitted to probate and record, any person interested in having it set aside may contest its validity, § C. C. 92. See 37 Bull. 265.

§ 5960. Destruction of second will not to revive first, unless, etc. If, after the making of a will, the testator shall duly make and execute a second will, the destruction, canceling, or revocation of such second will shall not revive the first will, unless it appear by the terms of such revocation that it was his intention to revive and give effect to his first will; or unless, after such destruction, canceling, or revocation, he shall duly re-publish his first will. [50 v. 297, § 40.]

12 Bull 12; 134 Mass. 256.

§ 5961. Child absent, reported dead, or born after will made to have portion of estate—how portion raised. When a testator, at the time of executing his will, shall have a child absent and reported to be dead, or having a child at the time of executing the will, shall afterward have a child who is not provided for in the will, the absent child, or the child born after the execution of the will, shall take the same share of the

estate, both real and personal, that he would have been entitled to if the testator had died intestate; toward raising which portion the devisees and legatees shall equally contribute, in proportion to the value of what they shall respectively receive under the will, unless, in consequence of a specific devise or bequest, or of some other provisions in the will, a different apportionment among the devisees and legatees shall be found necessary, in order to give effect to the intention of the testator, as to that part of the estate which shall pass by the will; provided, that if such child, supposed to be dead at the time of the execution of the will, shall have a child or children provision for whom is made by the testator, the other legatees and devisees shall not be required to contribute, but such child, supposed to have been dead, shall take the provision made for his child or children by the testator, or such part thereof as the circumstances of the case, in the opinion of the court of proper jurisdiction, may think just and equitable. [50 v. 297, § 41.]

Common pleas has jurisdiction, 22 O. S. 190.

§ 5962. **Advancements to be taken into account in such settlement.** In settling the extent of the claim of any child, as provided for in the preceding section, any portion of the estate of the testator received by a party interested, by way of advancement, shall be deemed a portion of the estate, and charged to the party who has received the same. [50 v. 297, § 42.]

§ 4169 *et seq.*

ELECTION BY WIDOW OR WIDOWER.

§ 5963. **Citation to widow or widower to make election.** If any provision be made for a widow or widower in the will of the deceased consort, the probate court shall, forthwith, after the probate of such will, issue a citation to such widow or widower to appear and elect whether to take such provision or to be endowed of the lands of the deceased consort and take the distributive share of the personal estate; and such election shall be made within one year from the date of the service of the citation aforesaid; provided, that such widow or widower may, at any time before the

period of such election has expired file [his or] her petition in the court of common pleas for the proper county, making all persons interested in said will defendants to such petition, asking a construction of the provisions of said will in her or his favor, and to have the advice of said court, or of the proper appellate court on appeal thereon; and if proceedings for such advice, or proceedings to contest the validity of such will be commenced within such year, the widow or widower shall be entitled to make election within three months after such proceedings shall have been finally disposed of, and said will shall not have been set aside; but the widow or widower shall not be entitled to both dower and the provisions of the will in her or his favor, unless it plainly appears by the will to have been the intention that the widow or widower should have such provision in addition to the dower and such distributive share. [91 v. 204, 77 v. 307; 55 v. 36, § 43.]

The provisions of this section as last amended, apply to pending proceedings.

Entry ordering citation, etc.—In the matter of the estate of —, deceased. The last will and testament of —, late of said county, deceased, having been duly admitted to probate and record by the probate court within and for said county, and it appearing to the court that said deceased left a —, and that provisions have been made for said — in said will: It is now ordered that a citation issue to said — widow — of said deceased to be, and appear before the judge of the probate court of said county, at the court house in —, within twelve months after service of this writ, then and there to elect whether — will take the provision made for — by said will, or be endowed of the lands of — said deceased — and take — distributive share of — personal estate.

Citation to widow, etc.—The State of Ohio, — County, ss. To the Sheriff of the County: You are commanded to notify A B, widow of C D deceased, that the last will and testament of C D, late of said county, deceased, has been duly admitted to probate and record by the probate court within and for said county.

And cite the said A B, widow of said C D deceased, to be and appear before the judge of the probate court of said county, at the court house in —, within twelve months after service of this writ, then and there to elect whether she will take the provision made for her by said will, or be endowed of the lands of said deceased, and take her distributive share of his personal estate.

And of this writ make due service and return to our said court forthwith.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the probate court at —, this — day of —, A. D. 189—.

—, Probate Judge.

By —, Deputy Clerk.

Return.—Received this writ on the — day of —, A. D. 189—, and on the — day of —, A. D. 189—, I served A B, widow of C D deceased, with a true copy of the within summons by delivering the same to A B personally. — —, Sheriff.

By — —, Deputy.

Her year in which to elect begins from service of citation, 34 O. S. 164. The act does not apply to foreign wills, 21 O. S. 56. A divorced widow can not elect, 27 O. S. 298. Where dower is barred by jointure election is not necessary, 34 O. S. 164, but her share of intestate property is not affected by her election, 14 O. S. 505. Her election must be made if bequest is not in lieu of dower, 18 O. S. 95. Where a widow without following the forms prescribed by law for making her election to take under the will sets up no claim for dower, but *actually* and in *fact* takes under the will, and for a series of years has the use and occupancy of the property devised, she is barred of her dower and estopped to deny her election to take under the will, 6 O. S. 481. So also where the widow with the full knowledge and acquiescence of the heirs and devisees of the testator sets up no claim for dower but actually takes possession and has the use and occupancy of the property devised to her under the will for a series of years; after the probate of the will the heirs or devisees are estopped to deny the election of the widow to take under the will, 20 O. S. 184; 33 O. S. 218. And where the provisions of the will include dower, if the widow actually accepts the provisions made for her, and then dies without making the statutory election in court, and without being cited to appear in court for that purpose, she will be held to have taken under the will, and her representatives will be entitled to no part of the personal estate except that given to her in the will, 19 O. S. 490. She is not estopped by her election from claiming as heir, 16 O. S. 353. When she elects to be endowed of the lands of her husband instead of under the will, the devisees who are prejudiced by such election are equitably entitled to compensation out of the rejected provisions made for her in the will, 21 O. S. 56; 2 D. 282. Her election formally made and entered upon the journal at the instance of the widow can not afterward and within a year from the service of a citation be set aside at pleasure, 11 O. S. 386. Provision by deed in lieu of dower may be waived by her and dower claimed, 39 O. S. 642. Second marriage forfeits her right if the will so provides, 19 O. S. 24. Election bars dower in land previously mortgaged, 45 O. S. 203. Dower covers no part of her separate estate, 4 C. C. 510. Her acts may be an election, and she must have notice, 2 C. C. 2441. Quere whether citation must issue when no provision is made by will for widow, 28 Bull 161, 197. Widower shall not be entitled to both, etc., 6 C. C. 576. Widow not deprived of distributive share of personal estate of deceased husband, 50 O. S. 330, 339. Error now lies from Circuit Court to Supreme Court, 55 O. S.; 37 Bull. 53.

25964. Election or non-election, effect. The election of the widow or widower to take under the will, shall be made in person, in the probate court of the proper county, except as hereinafter provided, and on the

application by a widow or widower to take under the will, it shall be the duty of the court to explain the provisions of the will, the rights under it, and by law in the event of a refusal to take under the will. The election of the widow or widower to take under the will shall be entered upon the minutes of the court; and if the widow or widower shall fail to make such election, the widow or widower shall retain the dower, and such share of the personal estate of the deceased consort as the widow or widower would be entitled to by law in case the deceased consort had died intestate, leaving children. If the widow or widower elect to take under the will, the widow or widower shall be barred of dower and such share, and take under the will alone, unless, as provided in the next preceding section; but such election by the widow or widower to take under the will shall not bar the right to remain in the mansion of the deceased consort, or the widow to receive one year's allowance for the support of herself and children, as provided by law, unless the will shall expressly otherwise direct. [86 v. 188.]

Probate judge need not advise her as to her rights as heir. 16 O. S. 358. The entry of an election by a widow need not show affirmatively that the judge had explained to her the provisions of the will, etc., for in the absence of an averment or proof to the contrary, such explanation will be presumed. 11 O. S. 886. Such election when made and recorded can be vacated only by petition to the common pleas or other court having general equity jurisdiction, *Id.* Her election must be made in person and with full knowledge on her part, 37 O. S. 460. Her representatives can not elect for her. *Id.* She can not have both bequest and dower. 33 O. S. 572. She can claim year's support, etc., though the will expressly state that the provision made for her therein shall be in lieu of dower and all other claims against the estate of testator. 3 O. S. 369. She may either personally occupy mansion house or rent it as she chooses. 28 O. S. 134. See § 6040 and note § 6043. The statute does not refer merely to the personal property as to which the deceased consort died testate, but to all the personalty, 6 C. C. 575. Affirmed, 53 O. S. 679.

§ 5965. If person unable to appear or non-resident of county, how election taken. If the widow or widower of the testator shall be unable to appear in court by reason of ill health, or is not a resident of the county in which such election is required to be made, the probate court shall, on an application made in behalf of such person, issue a commission, with a copy of the will annexed, directed to any suitable person, to take the election of such widow or widower, to accept the

provisions of such will in lieu of the provisions made by law; and it shall be the duty of the court in such commission to direct such person to explain the rights of such widow or widower under the will, and by law. [86 v. 188.]

§ 5966. How election made for insane or imbecile widow, etc. If the widow or widower of any testator shall be unable to make an election by reason of unsoundness of mind, the probate court, shall, as soon as the facts come to the knowledge of the court, at any time within one year after the death of the testator, appoint some suitable person to ascertain the value of the provision made by the testator for such widow or widower, in lieu of the provisions made by law, and the value of the rights by law in the estate of the deceased consort; and if the court shall be satisfied, on the return of the report of the person appointed to make such investigation, that the provision made by testator for the widow or widower, in the will, is more valuable and better than the provision by law, the court shall record upon its minute book an entry that such insane or imbecile widow or widower, by virtue of the proceedings herein provided, elects to take under the will of the deceased consort, which election, when so entered, shall have the same force and effect as an election made by one not under such disability. [86 v. 188; 50 v. 297, § 46.]

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION.

§ 5967. Rights of purchaser without knowledge of foreign will—No contest of foreign will—Effect, if set aside in foreign State. The title of any *bona fide* purchaser, without knowledge of a will, to any land situated in this state, derived from the heir or heirs of any person not a resident of this state at the time of his or her death, shall not be defeated by the production of the will of such decedent, unless such will shall be offered for record in this state within four years from the final probate and establishment of such will in the state or territory in which it may have been admitted to probate: provided, that the rights of infants, married women or persons of insane mind and memory, shall not be concluded by any delay or failure to

record such will in this state, until two years after their respective disabilities are removed; provided, further, that no proceeding shall be had in this state to contest a will executed and proved according to the law of any state or territory of the United States, or of any foreign country, relative to property in this state; but if the said will shall be set aside in the state, territory or country in which it is executed and proved, the same shall be held of no validity in this state as to all persons claiming under said will, with notice of the same being set aside, as aforesaid; and as to all other persons, from the time that an authenticated copy of the final order or decree setting the same aside, is filed in the office of the probate judge of the county in which said will is recorded. [50 v. 297, § 52.]

This section has reference to such foreign wills as, when made and proved in conformity to the foreign law, are by the laws of this state, valid to dispose of property therein situated, and does not apply to cases arising under former laws, of wills, valid where made but inoperative here because not executed in conformity to our law. 17 O. S. 171.

Construction.—A will in general speaks from the death of testator, 29 O. S. 488; 31 O. S. 657; 41 O. S. 118. A will of personality is governed by the law of the testator's last domicile, 8 O. 144; a will of realty by the law of its location, 21 O. S. 56, (see 14 O. 868) in force at the date of death, 2 D. 444.

Rules for construing the language of a will are less rigid than in regard to other instruments, 15 O. S. 108. It is not necessarily to be viewed technically and with strict grammatical accuracy, but sensibly and liberally in order to give effect to intention, *Id.* 4 O. S. 351; 17 O. S. 597; 24 O. S. 416. The sole purpose of the court should be to carry out the intention of the testator, 25 O. S. 477; that is the controlling consideration, 3 O. 157; 15 O. 559; 2 O. S. 880; 1 O. S. 279; 32 O. S. 1; 18 O. S. 327. Such intention must be ascertained from the words contained in the will, 25 O. S. 477. Words contained in a will if technical must be taken in their technical sense, *Id.* if not technical in their ordinary sense, *Id.*; 32 O. S. 1, unless it appear from the context that they were used by the testator in some secondary sense, 25 O. S. 477. When void for uncertainty. 45 O. S. 464.

The entire will must be construed as a whole and effect given to every part if possible, 17 O. 171; 25 O. S. 477, 668; 17 O. S. 597; 18 *Id.* 95; 3 O. 157. A later clause in a will must be deemed to affirm, not to contradict an earlier clause, if such construction can fairly be given, Schouler on Wills, § 474; for in construing doubtful language that interpretation should be preferred which gives consistency to the whole will, rather than one which works inconsistency, *Id.* and the rule that the last clause shall govern, should be the last rule applied, 2 O. S. 350.

Repugnancy.—Since a will is to be expounded favorably, 3 O. 157; 19 O. 323, when it is open to two constructions the one consistent and the other repugnant to law, or one which will give effect to the whole instrument and the other will destroy a part, the former must always be adopted, 14 O. S. 251; 33 O. S. 123. Repugnancies should be reconciled if possible, 19 O. S. 490; 2 O. S. 380. A repugnancy which will justify the rejection of a word or clause from a will must arise from the face of the will itself and can not be created or supplied by extraneous proof, 20 O. S. 550. Such a repugnancy however, need not necessarily arise between the word or clause to be rejected and some other distinct word or clause, but may consist in the fact that the word or clause to be rejected is in conflict with the general tenor and scope of the will including as well its implications and omissions as its positive provisions, *Id.* See 10 O. S. 307; 13 O. S. 95; 19 O. S. 490; 20 O. S. 550; 21 O. S. 527; 37 O. S. 126; 3 O. 498.

Intestacy never presumed.—"It is a settled rule of construction that a testator is never presumed to intend to die intestate as to any part of his estate to which his attention seems to have been directed; and a court of equity will put such construction upon equivocal words as to prevent such a result," 3 O. S. 369, 374; 17 O. S. 396; 25 O. S. 668; 34 O. S. 352; 19 O. 323.

Precedents.—"Wills are so unlike in their terms and the circumstances surrounding a testator so unlike in their facts that the decision in one case is not apt to aid in the determination of subsequent cases," 44 O. S. 580, see 17 O. 171; 15 O. S. 703.

Codicil and Will to be construed together as part of one instrument, 3 O. S. 369; 16 O. S. 536; 20 O. 310.

Construction of words.—"Debts" include equitable claims, 44 O. S. 333. "Heirs," construed children, 10 O. S. 307; 2 D. 460; 26 O. S. 409, construed legatees, 3 O. S. 369; 43 O. S. 213; construed "next of kin" and not wife, 33 O. S. 572; construed as a word of limitation and not of purchase, 32 O. S. 1; 33 O. S. 123. "Issue" does not include bastards, 11 O. S. 181. "Now living" does not include posthumous child, 16 O. S. 29. "Die without issue," construed without issue living, 6 O. S. 568; 12 O. S. 330. See 27 Bull 313. "Unmarried," that person never had been married, 31 Eng. Law & Eq. 547, but see 16 Bull 329. "Surviving children," means surviving at testator's death, 29 O. S. 488. "Or" and "and," convertible, 2 O. S. 341. "All my property" includes realty, 4 W. L. M. 627. "Household furniture" includes portraits, 2 A. L. R. 489. Right to "have a home" does not include right to maintenance, 19 O. 282. "Sons and daughters," do not include granddaughters, 12 Bull 135. "Moneys" 12 Bull 167. Bequest to "my wife," former wife living, second wife intended, 13 Bull 112. "Death" means natural, not civil death, 14 Bull 153. "House," carries land, 4 Pa. St. 33. "Farm," 40 N. J. L. 402; 9 East. 448. "Mortgages" 5 De G. & S. 644; 6 Mad. 371. "Effects," personalty only unless contrary intent, 2 M. & S. 448, may include land, 39 N. C. 447. "All the residue" passes real and personal property, 30 Mo. 414; 1 Wash. 45. "Relatives," those who would take under the statutes of distribution or descent. Schouler § 537; 11 S. & R. 103. See 60 Md. 198; 8 Am. Prob. Rep. note, p. 537. "Heirs" may include grandchildren, 38 O. S. 323. "All my worldly goods" does not include real estate, 73 Mo. 212. Husband not "heir" or "next of

kin" of wife, 106 Pa. St. 176; 4 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 179. Widow not "heir" of husband, 106 Pa. St. 216. "What remains," "if anything remaining," 4 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 271. "Children," "grandchildren," 94 Ind. 403. "Ready money," 92 N. Y. 228. "Legacy," "Devise," 8 Am. Prob. Rep. 176. Bonds included under "bank stock," 90 N. C. 629. "My next of kin who may be needy," 18 Bull. 441. "Household effects, books and papers," etc., held to include note and savings bank book, 14 Bull. 29. "Widow," "husbandless," 23 Bull. 269; "To my daughter and her children," 29 Bull. 384; "Use" of property during natural life time, 7 C. C. 426; "Heirs of her body," "children," 4 C. C. 284; 9 *Id.* 143; "pro rata," 3 N. P. 315.

See §§ 5913, 5915, *n.*

Conditions restraining alienation void, 36 O. S. 506; 11 Bull. 67, 71; 207. 6 C. C. 635. Condition excluding testator's "heir, who goes to law to break his will," from any share of his estate valid. Forfeited legacy passes to residuary legatees without express words, 19 O. S. 546; see 8 Am. Prob. Rep. note, p. 310. Limitations preferred to conditions in doubtful cases, 6 O. S. 480; 24 O. S. 416; 2 O. S. 380. Condition that widow shall not marry, valid, 91 Ind. 266; 97 Ind. 570; 35 Pa. St. 100; 11 Bull. 50; or widower, 1 Ch. D. 339; 35 Pa. St. 100; 59 Md. 281; 8 Am. Rep. note 371. And a condition to marry or not to marry a certain person or class of persons, 4 D. F. & J. 524; 23 N. J. Eq. 229; 11 Ch. D. 959. Or without consent of specified person, 10 Ves. 230. Condition in general restraint of marriage void, 10 Gray 581. As to beneficiaries' connection with priesthood, 4 Am. Prob. Rep. 308. Conditions void as against public policy, 4 Am. Prob. Rep. 452.

Evidence.—Parol evidence can not be admitted to alter, contradict or control the words of a will, 18 O. 247. Wills are to be construed from the written language of the instrument, and not by extrinsic evidence, 20 O. 492; but extrinsic evidence may be received to show the circumstances under which a will was made. The testator having used the phrase, "my two farms," such evidence may be introduced to show the situation of the land and the manner in which it had been used and treated in order to ascertain whether a disconnected piece of woodland was, in fact, a part of one of the "two farms," so as to pass under the devise, 32 O. S. 813. Where there is another person bearing the same name as the legatee, 16 L. J. Ch. 434; 2 M. & W. 129, or another piece of property of the same description as that devised, Green Ev. § 290, evidence is admissible to show the person or property intended. Latent ambiguity as to person of devisee, see 8 Am. Prob. Rep. note, p. 558. Parol evidence admissible to prove intention of testator, 11 Bull. 127. Declarations by a testator to the scrivener of the will with proof of the provisions of a will of the testator from which the will in question was copied are not admissible to explain conflicting provisions of the will itself, 3 C. C. R. 152.

Precatory Words.—A bequest made absolutely to a husband with the declaration that testatrix had full faith that he would properly provide for the niece and nephew of her deceased brother, whom "we have undertaken to raise and educate," the children being in frail health, will create a precatory trust for the benefit of these children, 19 Bull. 162. See generally, 4 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 56; 3 *Id.* note, p. 588; 12 Bull. 252.

Residuary Clause.—Construction of generally, 39 O. S. 349. Distribution *per stirpes* or *per capita*, 10 Bull. 313. In case of death of children, leaving no heirs, etc., 40 O. S. 353. Devise clothing executor with power of sale, 11 Bull. 145, 177. To

grandchildren of residuary estate, in case of death without issue, to other grandchildren, 41 O. S. 113. By what words devisees take *per capita*, 48 O. S. 213.

Charges.—"The personal estate is the primary fund for the payment of debts and legacies. If the testator, therefore, gives a legacy without specifying who shall pay it or out of what fund it shall be paid, the presumption is that he intended it should be paid out of his personal estate; and if that is not sufficient, the legacy fails," 7 Paige 421; 17 O. S. 568; 6 C. C. 303; 19 Bull 271. Charges on devise bind devisee accepting, 17 O. S. 288. See 40 O. S. 27; 52 O. S. 24. What necessary to constitute a charge on land, 95 Pa. St. 305; 3 Am. Prob. Rep. note, p. 25. Dower in land charged with payment of legacy, 39 O. S. 172. Limitation of action for recovery of unpaid installments of legacy charged on land, 40 O. S. 27; see 11 Bull 247. When from all the terms and the entire scope of the will it appears that the testator intended to charge property in the hands of his immediate devisee with a trust in favor of third persons, courts will give effect to that intention, whether the terms used by the testator be informal depositive, peremptory, or precatory only, 5 C. C. 239. Power to sell, 6 C. C. 587.

Discretion of executor, etc.—Where the payment of a legacy depends upon the discretion of the executor of a will, the legatee can not recover it for himself and it can not be subjected to the payment of his debts, 9 Bull 292. Discretion as to direction of sale, 13 Bull 85, as to payment of widow's allowance, 14 Bull 29. Power to sell can not be delegated, 37 O. S. 282.

Election.—Where a devise of real estate is upon condition that the devisee shall pay a sum of money for the use of other beneficiaries, the acceptance by the devisee of a legacy, given without condition, by a separate distinct and independent clause of the will, does not of itself constitute an election to take such devise, 3 C. C. R. 119. Generally 3 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 497. Devisee's right of does not pass to creditor, 31 O. S. 144.

Limitations over of real or personal property by way of executory bequest or devise valid and pass the fee, 12 O. S. 320; 37 O. S. 355, see 33 O. S. 99; 38 O. S. 535.

Provision for adopted daughter who subsequently married and was supported by husband held could not be claimed, 39 O. S. 535.

Provision for employe.—Employe whose services and future salary are provided for in the will not a devisee, 41 O. S. 236.

Life Estates and remainders in shares of stock, 5 Am. Prob. Rep. 260, note p. 270. Regular cash dividend declared during continuance of life estate belong to life tenant. It is income and not capital, *Id.* 14 Ves. 66; 11 Leigh (Va.) 595, and it is not material when they were earned, 78 Me. 570; L. R. Eq. 283; 115 Mass. 478. Generally 3 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 436. Life estate given by will is not enlarged to a fee by a power of sale coupled with it unless such appears to have been the intention of the testator, 12 Bull 135. Devise to wife in trust for herself for life with remainder over, 14 Bull 402. A devise of lands to "A" for and during the term of his natural life "with a gift over upon his dying under twenty-one," will not be construed by implication as a fee simple in "A," 1 C. C. R. 362. Bequest of income to trustee for life of certain person, 36 Bull. 309, "to dispose of as she sees fit," enlarges life estate into fee, 13 C. C. 189. See 11 C. C. 625.

Power of appointment.—Where a testator invests his widow with a life estate in his property with power to dispose

of remainder to his heirs, an attempted appointment of it in such manner as to secure to herself a substantial benefit from its disposition, not authorized by the testator, is an abuse of such power of appointment and void, 44 O. S. 287. Power of appointment to be exercised by will can not be exercised by deed. Nor can the grantee of such power lawfully exercise the same for a valuable consideration, 18 Bull 2.

Miscellaneous.—Devise of fund by member of co-operative insurance company to a woman to whom he was engaged to be married at the time of his death held invalid, 15 Bull 357, to one as husband to whom testatrix was not legally married held valid, 15 Bull 120. Testator can not establish tribunal to determine "differences" arising under his will to the exclusion of the proper court, 15 Bull 397. Bequest by mother to married daughter of income of estate providing that in case she be "left a widow or for any other cause should cease to be the wife of the said A", then all the estate should be given to the said daughter and subject to her control, valid, 15 Bull 179. A bequest on condition that the legatee shall remain unmarried until she becomes twenty-one years of age is valid, 19 Bull 46. Where an estate in fee simple is given, language cutting it down must be equally clear, 27 Bull 313. A construction which ties up an estate is not favored. *Id.* Devises for institutions of learning are treated in law as charitable trusts and entitled to the most liberal interpretation, 6 C. C. 188, 196. The provisions of a will devising realty to a devisee, he to divide the fee simple among the heirs of his body, by deed or will, as to him shall deem best, do not empower such devisee to will the property to one of his heirs to hold for three years and then distribute among certain parties, named in proportions as stated in the will, 4 C. C. 353.

Devise of lot divided by street, 12 C. C. 184. Devise of mortgaged land, 12 C. C. 622.

§ 5968. Devise for life, remainder to heirs in fee.
When lands, tenements, or hereditaments are given by will, to any person for his life, and after his death to his heirs in fee, or by words to that effect, the conveyance shall be construed to vest an estate for life only, in such first taker, and a remainder in fee simple in his heirs. [50 v. 297, § 53.]

This section abolishes as to wills the rule in Shelley's case which gave the first devisee the fee. Before the act of 1840 (Swan's stat. 1841 p. 999) of which this section is a re-enactment the rule in Shelley's case was adopted in this State, 5 O. 464; 12 O. 287, unless contrary to the plain intent of testator, 15 O. 559, or where "children" were named or meant instead of heirs, *Id.*; 2 D. 604; 1 C. S. C. R. 288. It is a mistake to suppose that the effect of the rule ever was to convert a fee tail into a fee simple, 27 O. S. 86. See generally 25 O. S. 283; 32 O. S. 1; 33 O. S. 123. The rule is not abolished as to deeds, 1 Bull 58; 20 Bull 200, 1; 26 Bull 113. Where a testator made a devise to his son John "through his natural life and then to his heirs," and another part of the will used the word "heirs" in the sense of "children," it was held that the son took a life estate only, with remainder to his children or issue and not to his heirs generally, and that upon his death without issue the devise in remainder failed

and the estate reverted to the heirs of the testator, 26 O. S. 409. § 47 of the Wills act of 1840 and the corresponding § 53 of our present Wills act were intended merely to forbid the application of the rule in Shelley's case, where such application would defeat the manifest intention of the testator, 32 O. S. 1. "Heirs" construed children, 4 C. C. 31. Devise to son, and heirs to third generation gives son life estate, 9 C. C. 96. Devise to wife with full power of disposition but remainder over, 51 O. S. 446, 462.

§ 5969. Property acquired subsequent to making of will passes. Any estate, right, or interest, in lands or personal estate or other property acquired by the testator after the making of his will, shall pass thereby, in like manner as if held or possessed at the time of making the will, if such shall clearly and manifestly appear by the will to have been the intention of the testator. [50 v. 297, § 54.]

Land held by equitable title passes, 4 O. 115. At common law after acquired realty did not pass by the devise. It does by our law if clearly expressed, 14 O. S. 251. What words in a will are sufficient to indicate an intention to devise after acquired realty; see 5 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 492. When after acquired property will not pass by will, 13 C. C. 139.

After acquired real property passes under the will through the clause by which he devises the residuum of the lands contains a definite description of the residuum of the lands which he owned at the time of making his will, 4 C. C. 235.

§ 5970. When whole estate of devisor in land to pass by the devise. Every devise of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, in any will hereafter made, shall be construed to convey all the estate of the devisor therein, which he could lawfully devise, unless it shall clearly appear by the will that the devisor intended to convey a less estate. [5 v. 297, § 55.]

No words of perpetuity are essential in a will to pass an estate of inheritance. A fee passes without the word heirs, 6 O. S. 481; 12 O. S. 320; 37 O. S. 353. A devise of real estate without words of limitation, vests in the devisee a fee simple though there is a devise of the remainder over, 14 Bull. 386. See § 5967, n n; 8 C. C. 252; 51 O. S. 462.

§ 5971. Devise or bequest not to lapse by the death of devisee or legatee. When a devise of real or personal estate is made to any child or other relative of the testator, if such child or other relative shall have been dead at the time of the making of the will, or shall die thereafter, leaving issue surviving the testator, in either case such issue shall take the estate devised in the same manner as the devisee would have done, if he had survived the testator; or if such devisee shall leave no such issue, and the devise be of a residuary estate to him or her, and other child or relative of the

testator, the estate devised shall pass to, and vest in such residuary devisee surviving the testator, unless a different disposition shall be made or required by the will. [63 v. 47, § 56.]

Applies to devise to "children" as a class, 46 O. S. 307. See 34 Bull. 318; 1 N. P. 814; 38 Bull. 46. The section does not apply to a life insurance policy where the beneficiary dies before the assured, 35 Bull. 69.

§ 5972. When real estate undevise shall be applied to pay debts instead of personalty. When any part of the real estate of a testator shall descend to his heirs by reason of its not being devised or disposed of by his will, and his personal estate shall be insufficient for the payment of his debts, the undevise real estate shall be first chargeable with the debts, in exoneration, as far as it will go, of the real estate that is devised, unless it shall appear from the will, that a different arrangement of his assets, for the payment of his debts, was made by the testator; in which case they shall be applied for that purpose in conformity with the provisions of the will. [50 v. 297, § 57.]

9 O. 197; 7 O. [1 pt.] 21; 8 O. 217, 248; 6 O. 227; 4 O. 68.

§ 5973. Contribution when devised or bequeathed property taken to pay debts. When any estate, real or personal, that is devised shall be taken from the devisee for the payment of the debts of the testator, all the other devisees and legatees shall contribute their respective proportions of the loss to the person from whom the estate is taken, so as to make the loss fall equally on all the devisees and legatees, according to the value of the property received by each of them, excepting as provided in the following section. [50 v. 297, § 58.]

Whether bequest is a personal charge depends on the construction; it can not be inferred unless the will secures the devisee the advantage which is the consideration of such charge. Where, after a devise of land there is direction to pay debts, a payment of debts is a charge upon the devise, 3 O. 157; 4 O. S. 445; 6 O. S. 97; 14 O. S. 129; 7 O. S. 564; 23 O. S. 645.

§ 5974. Except when will otherwise provides. If, in such case, the testator shall, by making a specific devise or bequest, have virtually exempted any devisee or legatee from his liability to contribute, with the others, for the payment of the debts, or if he

shall, by any other provision in the will, have prescribed or required any appropriation of his estate, for the payment of his debts, different from that prescribed in the preceding section, the estate shall be appropriated and applied in conformity with the provisions of the will. [50 v. 297, § 59.]

Express words are not necessary to charge pecuniary legacies upon the real estate; an intention to do so may be derived by implication, 4 O. S. 445. When the trust or charge is defined and limited the purchaser must see to the application of the purchase money; otherwise when it is general and unlimited. *Id.*

§ 5975. But whole estate liable for debts. Nothing contained in the two preceding sections shall impair or in any way affect, the liability of the whole estate of the testator for the payment of his debts; but the provisions of these sections shall apply only to the marshaling of the assets as between those who hold or claim under the will. [50 v. 297, § 60.]

Heirs and devisees hold the land subject to ancestor's debts, 8 O. 217; 9 O. 197. Purchaser takes land charged with ancestor's debts, 6 O. 227. Creditors must first exhaust their remedy against the personal representatives before they can have recourse to lands in the hands of purchasers from the heirs, 8 O. 217.

§ 5976. Portion of child born after execution of will or supposed to be dead, or of witness subject to contribution. When any part of the estate of the testator descends to a child born after the execution of the will, or to a child absent and reported to be dead, or to a witness to a will who is a devisee or legatee, such estate (and the advancement made to such a child or witness) shall, for all the purposes mentioned in the three preceding sections, be considered as if it had been devised to such child or witness; and he shall accordingly be bound to contribute with the devisees and legatees, as before provided, and shall be entitled to claim contribution from them accordingly. [50 v. 297, § 61.]

§ 5977. If any liable to contribute are insolvent, etc., how others to make up deficiency. When any of the persons who are liable to contribute toward the discharge of such debt, according to the provisions contained in the four preceding sections, shall be

insolvent or unable to pay his just proportion thereof, the others shall be severally liable to each other, for the loss occasioned by such insolvency, each one in proportion to the value of the property received by him, from the estate of the deceased; and if any one of the persons so liable shall die, without having paid his proportion of such debt, his executors and administrators shall be liable therefor, in like manner as if it had been his proper debt, to the extent to which he should have been liable if living. [50 v. 297, § 62.]

5978. How contribution enforced. All cases arising under this chapter, in which devisees or legatees may be required to contribute to make up the share of any child born after the execution of the will, or of a child absent and reported to be dead, or of a witness to the will, or in which contribution is to be made among devisees, legatees and heirs or any of them, may be heard and determined in a single action. [50 v. 297, § 63.]

§ 5979. Order to sell land to pay debts—Not affected, etc. Nothing in the foregoing sections contained, shall prevent the court, when a sale of lands aliened or unaliened, by a devisee or heir is ordered for the payment of the debts of the estate, to make such order and decree for the sale of any portion of the aliened or unaliened land, as may be equitable between the several parties and also to make such order of contribution, and such further order and decree as will fully settle and adjust the various rights and liabilities of the parties, which arise by reason of the alienation or the order of sale or otherwise. [50 v. 297, § 64.]

§ 5980. Estate directed or devised to be sold by executors, etc., failure of executors to act, who may sell. When a last will and testament is admitted to probate, or a will made out of this state is admitted to record as hereinbefore provided, and any lands, tenements or hereditaments are given or devised by such will to the executors therein named, or any of them, to be sold or conveyed, or such estate shall be thereby ordered to be sold by such executors, or any of them,

and one or more of the executors so named die, refuse to act or neglect to take upon themselves the execution of the will, then all sales and conveyances of said estate by the executor or executors who took upon himself or themselves in this state the execution of the will, or the survivor or survivors of them, shall be equally valid as if the residue of the executors had joined in the sale and conveyance; but if none of the executors named in such will take upon themselves the execution thereof, or if all the executors who take out letters testamentary, die, resign, or be removed before the sale and conveyance of such estate or die, resign, or be removed after the sale and before the conveyance is made, the sale or conveyance or both shall be made by the administrator with the will annexed. [66 v. 4, § 65.]

Where a will confers power upon an executor to sell lands, it will be so construed as to carry out the intention of the testator, 17 O. 171, and although one executor can not purchase land of his co-executors, yet such a sale may be confirmed by the subsequent assent and ratification of the heirs, 10 O. 117. The executor and not the heir is entitled to possession when the will empowers him to dispose of it, 8 O. 821; 17 O. 171, but his power under the will ceases on his resignation and a deed made by him afterward of land sold by him while in office and before the purchaser is entitled to a deed conveys no title, 32 O. 8. 358. Two of three executors (all alive and acting) can not sell, 2 C. C. R. 153, & Power of sale does not imply power to lease, 22 Bull. 144. See 6 C. C. 587.

TESTAMENTARY TRUSTEES.

§ 5981. Trustees appointed by will to give bond, unless, etc. Every trustee appointed in any will shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duty as such trustee, execute a bond, with freehold sureties, payable to the state, in the probate court of the county in which any such will may be admitted to probate, to the satisfaction of said court, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties as such trustee; provided, that when by the terms of any will the testator shall express a wish that his trustee may execute the trust without giving bond, the court admitting the will to probate, may at its discretion,

grant permission to the trustee to execute the trust with or without bond, as may seem expedient; and when granted without bond the court may, at any subsequent period, upon the application of any party interested, require bond to be given; and provided, further, that the court upon the application of any party interested may, if deemed necessary, require a new or additional bond at any time before the completion of the trust; and provided, further, that where any minor, idiot, imbecile, or lunatic is interested in the estate, the court shall require such trustee to execute a bond for the benefit of said minor, idiot, imbecile or lunatic to the satisfaction of the court, conditioned according to law. [89 v. 247; 62 v. 61, §2.]

Trustees' bond.—Know all men by these presents, That A. B. as principal, and C. D. and E. F. as sureties, are by these presents jointly and severally bound unto the state of Ohio in the sum of — dollars, for the payment whereof well and truly to be made, they hereby bind themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents.

The condition of the foregoing obligation is such, that whereas said A. B. has been by the probate court of — county appointed as trustee to execute the trust — created by the will of G. H., deceased, as admitted to probate in said court.

Now therefore, if said A. B. shall faithfully discharge his duties as such trustee then these presents to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force.

In witness whereof, the above bounden have hereunto set — hand — and seal — this — day of — A. D. 189—.

In presence of — —.

— —,
— —,
— —,
— —.

It is a well settled rule in equity that a trustee is not permitted to so manage the subject of his trust as to make profit or gain therefrom for himself, for the beneficiaries in the trust have a right to expect and require the exercise of his best judgment, care and diligence on their behalf, and the gains resulting therefrom inure to their sole benefit. And what such trustee may not do directly, he is not permitted to do through the intervention of an agent or attorney; and it makes no difference whether such agent or attorney acts for the trustee solely or for him and others, with a view to joint profit; for what he can not do singly, the policy of the law will not permit him to participate in doing, 32 O. S. 532. Trustee can not delegate to another discretion to sell securities and change investments with which he was vested by the terms of the will, 19 Bull 193, see § 5984 n. Note and mortgage given by trustee under will for trust funds which he wrongfully converted to his own use, held to enure to beneficiaries, 40 O. S. 400. Erroneous distribution. 20 Bull. 276.

As a general rule, the powers of an executor are co-extensive with all the trusts devolved upon him by the will and all acts done by him in executing such trusts will be regarded as done in his capacity as executor unless it plainly appears from the whole will that the testator intended to create a special trust to be managed by the person named as executor in the capacity of special trustee, 23 O. S. 272. Where a discretionary power to sell lands is given by a will to the testator such discretion can not be delegated. But where an attorney in fact of such executor assumes to make such sale the subsequent receipt of the purchase money by the executor, is an adoption and ratification of the sale and is equivalent to the exercise of the discretion by the executor himself, 37 O. S. 282. The failure of the probate court to grant permission to testamentary trustees to execute a trust with or without a bond as authorized by this section is not a jurisdictional defect in a case brought against such trustee and others to contest the validity of the will which created the trust, appointed the trustees and excused them from giving bond, 23 Bull. 833. When executor is trustee, 8 C. C. 355.

§ 5982. Id. In case of trusts heretofore created by will. In all trusts heretofore created by will and not fully discharged, the probate court, on the petition of any person interested, and after notice to the trustee, shall, where not otherwise directed in the will and deemed unnecessary by the court, require a bond as provided in the next preceding section. [62 v. 61, § 2.]

§ 5983. Removed on failure to give bond. If any trustee aforesaid shall not give bond within such time as shall be ordered by the court, he shall be removed from his trust, or be considered to have declined it, as the case may be; and some other person may be appointed in his stead, upon giving the required bond. [62 v. 61, § 3.]

§ 5984. Separate bond from each trustee or joint bond. When two or more persons shall be appointed trustees by any will, the probate court may take a separate bond from each, with sureties, or a joint bond from all, with sureties. [62 v. 61, § 4.]

When a loss accrues to a trust fund through the default of one of five trustees appointed by will, his co-trustees will not be held responsible for such loss, if they have acted in good faith and exercised vigilance over the fund which a man of ordinary prudence would exercise over his own property, 18 O. 500; but when trustees authorize one of their number to receive and control the trust fund and are negligent in taking security and looking after the fund, and it is lost by the defalcation of the trustee having such control, all the trustees are liable, 15 O.

598, see 93 N. Y. 104. When a trustee acting in good faith without negligence and in the usual course of business deposits trust funds in a reputable banking house to his credit as such trustee and not mingled with his own funds, he is not liable if they are lost by the failure of the bank, 8 C. C. R. 84; see 34 O. S. 25, 32 (justice of the peace); 1 C. S. C. R. 327.

§ 5985. Surviving trustee may execute trust. When two or more trustees are appointed by will, to execute a trust, and one or more of them die, decline, resign or are removed, the survivors or remaining trustees or trustee may execute the trust, unless the terms of the will express a contrary intention. [50 v. 297, § 66.]

Where an estate is devised to certain trustees and their successors the limitation over to the successors is void, 10 O. 1. Where the duty of making sale of real estate and dividing the proceeds is imposed by will on the executors and one of them declines to qualify the duty of executing the trust devolves upon the other under the statute as it appears in S. & C. 1624, § 65; 36 O. S. 17. See 39 O. S. 29.

§ 5986. When probate judge may appoint person to execute a trust. If any testamentary trustee shall die, decline to accept, resign, become incapacitated, or be removed, and such will has not provided for the contingency of the death, incapacity or refusal of such trustee or trustees to accept or execute the trust, or such will names no trustee, the probate court, having probate of said will, may appoint some suitable person or persons to execute the trust according to the will, who shall give bond with security as provided herein. [90 v. 137; 50 v. 297, § 67.]

Where one of the trustees named in a will died, and another removed to a place unknown, the probate court had power to fill such vacancies although there was a surviving trustee capable of executing the trust, 39 O. S. 29. An executor derives his power over the real estate of the testator from the will, and acts as the trustee of the testator to fulfill a personal trust, while the authority of an administrator with the will annexed, emanates from and is dependent on legislative enactments, 2 O. 124; 9 O. 49; and neither the negligence nor death of the trustee nor other circumstances will be permitted to defeat the interests of those for whose benefit the trust was created, Id. 1 O. 232; 3 O. 321; 2 O. 182; 1 O. 490.

§ 5987. Trusts created by foreign will. Trusts created by a will made out of this state, and relating to lands situated in this state, may, after the will is duly

admitted to record in this state, be executed as hereinafter provided. [50 v. 297, § 68.]

§ 5988. *Id.* **Trustee named in foreign will to give bond.** If a trustee is named in such foreign will, he may execute the trust, upon giving bond to the state of Ohio, in such sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the probate court of the county in which said lands, or any part thereof, are situate, conditioned to discharge with fidelity the trust reposed in him: provided, that when the testator in the will naming the trustee, shall have ordered or requested that bond should not be given by said trustee, the bond shall not be required, unless from a change in the situation or circumstances of the trustee, or for other sufficient cause, the court of probate shall think proper to require it. [50 v. 297, § 69.]

§ 5989. **How trustee appointed by foreign court may execute a trust.** If a trustee has been appointed by a foreign court according to the laws of the foreign jurisdiction, he may execute the trust upon giving bond as provided in the preceding section, and satisfying the probate court of the county in which such lands, or any part of them, are situate, by an authenticated record of his appointment, that he has been duly appointed trustee to execute the trust. [50 v. 297, § 70.]

§ 5990. **Probate court may appoint a trustee under a foreign will.** The probate court of the county where the property affected by the trust is situated, may, when necessary, on application, by petition of the party or parties interested, appoint a trustee to carry into effect a trust created by a foreign will; which trustee, before entering upon his trust, shall give bond with such security, and in such amount, as such court shall direct. [50 v. 297, § 71.]

NUNCUPATIVE WILLS.

§ 5991. **Nuncupative will, how made and proved.** A verbal will, made in the last sickness, shall be valid in respect to personal estate, if reduced to writing, and subscribed by two competent disinterested wit-

nesses, within ten days after the speaking of the testamentary words; and if it be proved by said witnesses, that the testator was of sound mind and memory, and not under any restraint, and called upon some person present, at the time the testamentary words were spoken, to bear testimony to said disposition as his will. [50 v. 297, § 74.]

Form of nuncupative will.—In the matter of the nuncupative will of A. B. deceased. On the sixth day of October A. D. 1888, A. B. being in his last sickness, at his residence number—street in Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, in the presence of the subscribers did declare his last will concerning the disposition of his property as follows: I give my watch to C. D. I give one thousand dollars to E. F. I give all the rest of my personal property to G. H. At the time the said A. B. stated the foregoing as his will, he was of sound mind and memory and not under any restraint; and he at that time called upon us to bear testimony to said disposition as his will.

Reduced to writing by us, this 15th day of October A. D. 1888.
(Signed)

State of Ohio, ——— county, ss. Before me ——— Judge [or Deputy Clerk] of the Probate court of ——— county, personally appeared I. J. and K. L. who being duly sworn say that they were present on the sixth day of October 1888 at the residence of A. B. number ——— street in Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio and did hear A. B. utter what is specified in the foregoing writing: that he was at that time of sound mind and memory, and not under any restraint, and that he, at the time the testamentary words were spoken called upon them to bear testimony to said disposition as his will, and that said A. B. was then in his last sickness to the best of their knowledge and belief.

(Signed)

Sworn and subscribed before me this 16th day of October, A. D. 1888. ——— Judge [or Deputy Clerk] Probate court ——— county, Ohio.

Notes.—A nuncupative will is an oral will declared by a testator before witnesses and afterwards reduced to writing. Schouler on Wills, § 880. It must be made in the "last sickness," 20 Johns. 503; 33 Md. 569; 21 Pa. St. 298. It is of no force therefore, should testator recover, or recover sufficiently to be able to execute a written will, *Id.* cf. 2 Ala. 289. The statute of 1824 (3 Chase 1806) was construed to confer the right to dispose of real estate by such will, 12 O. S. 381; 10 O. 462; the present statute does not, 4 C. C. 325. A nuncupative will must contain substantially the words spoken, 34 O. S. 38. Directions as to distribution are not sufficient, 16 O. S. 586. It does not revoke a duly executed written will, 8 Q. 144. It must be proved that testator "called upon some person present at the time," etc., 2 C. C. R. 298. Where a nuncupative will is reduced to writing and subscribed by two witnesses, one of whom is a legatee thereunder and the other is his wife, the husband is not a competent disinterested witness within the meaning of this section, 47 O. S. 191.

The witnesses must be competent disinterested witnesses at the time of their attestation, and their disqualification by reason of interest under the will can not be removed by a renunciation of such interest at the time the will is admitted to probate, or at the trial of an issue to contest the validity of the will, *Id.* Nuncupative will of all the estate to one person shows an intent to have debts paid out of real estate where the legatees would otherwise get nothing, 4 C. C. 325, 326.

Probate of nuncupative will refused when testator did not die until nine days after making it, 42 N. J. Eq. 625 s. c. 5 Am. Probate Reports: Following cases cited in note p. 391. Probate of nuncupative will refused when testator did not die until two months after, 10 Tex. 120; when he survived thirty days, 42 Ga. 361; nine days, 4 Rawle 46 s. c. 26 Am. Dec. 115; six days, 20 Johns. 503 s. c. 11 Am. Dec. 307; five days, 10 Gratt. 548; four days, 21 Pa. St. 296; one day, 6 Watts & Serg. 184; 2 Stew. 364; 33 Md. 560; one hour before death, 10 Pa. St. 264. Cases where such will was held not invalid because testator may have had time, opportunity and capacity to reduce it to writing, 82 Ill. 50 s. c. 25 Am. Rep. 290; 1 Ala. (N. S.) 242; 7 Heisk. 215; 22 Ga. 293. Testamentary intention necessary, 57 Mass. 115; 15 Phila. 651; 3 Leigh 140; 3 Stew. 364; 27 Ill. 247; 26 N. H. 373; 36 Md. 690; 33 Miss. 629; 9 B. Mon. 553; 14 La. Ann. 729. See 4 C. C. 326.

§ 5992. Must be admitted to probate within six months. No nuncupative will shall be admitted to record, unless the same shall be offered for probate within six months after the death of the testator. [50 v. 297, § 75.]

§ 5993. Expenses and fees. The expense of proving and recording wills, shall be paid by the party at whose instance the same is done; and the witnesses and officers shall have the like fees for attendance and services as in other cases; and upon the executor or administrator being appointed the expense shall be re-imbursed out of the estate. [50 v. 297, § 76.]

CHAPTER II.

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

§ 5994. What court shall grant administration. Upon the decease of any inhabitant of this state, letters testamentary or letters of administration on his estate, shall be granted by the probate court of the county in which the deceased was an inhabitant or resident at the time of his death; and when any person shall die intestate in any other state or country, leaving any estate to be administered within this state, administration thereof shall be granted by the probate court of any county in which there is any estate to be

administered; and the administration which shall be first lawfully granted, in the last mentioned case, shall extend to all the estate of the deceased, within the state; and shall exclude the jurisdiction of the probate court in every other county. [38 v. 146, § 1.]

Form of application for appointment as executor or administrator.—To the Honorable, the Judge of the Probate court of _____ county, Ohio:

Your petitioner represents that A. B., late of said county, died _____ testate on or about the _____ day of _____ 189____, leaving an estate to be administered, worth about \$ _____ consisting of Personalty estimated at _____ \$ _____ and Realty estimated at _____ \$ _____

The following named persons are the next of kin of said decedent:

NAME.	RELATIONSHIP.	RESIDENCE.

Your petitioner asks to be appointed _____ of said estate, and offers as sureties _____ Residence _____ Residence _____ Residence _____

Resident freeholders of said county, and suggests that the court appoint _____ appraisers.

(sign full name) _____

Petitioners residence _____
Place of business _____

_____ Attorneys.

State of Ohio, _____ county, ss. Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, Judge of the Probate court in and for said county _____ who upon oath deposeth and saith that the foregoing statement of the real and personal property of the said A. B. deceased, is in all respects just and true, according to the best of _____ knowledge; and [in case of intestacy] that there is not to _____ knowledge any last will and testament of said decedent.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this _____ day of _____ 189____.

_____ Probate judge.

By _____ Deputy clerk.

Relinquishment of right.—The undersigned hereby relinquishes _____ right to administer the estate of A. B. deceased, and asks the court to appoint _____

When administration unnecessary, 11 C. C. 120.

§ 5995. When letters testamentary to issue. When any will shall be duly proved and allowed, the probate court shall issue letters testamentary thereon, to the executor, if any be named therein, if he is legally competent, and if he shall accept the trust, and shall give bond, if bond required to discharge the same;

otherwise, the court shall grant letters of administration on the estate, as hereinafter provided. [38 v. 146, § 2.]

§ 5996. Bond of executor and its condition; when bond not required. Every executor, before entering upon the execution of his trust, shall give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, in such sum as the court shall order, payable to the state, with condition, as follows:

First—To make and return to the court, on oath, within three months, a true inventory of all the moneys, goods, chattels, rights and credits of the testator which are by law to be administered, and which shall have come to his possession or knowledge; and, also, if required by the court, an inventory of the real estate of the deceased.

Second—To administer according to law, and to the will of the testator, all his goods, chattels, rights and credits, and the proceeds of all his real estate, that may be sold for the payment of his debts or legacies, which shall at any time come to the possession of the executor, or to the possession of any other person for him; and,

Third—To render, upon oath, a just and true account of his administration, within eighteen months, and at any other times when required by the court or the law; and failing so to do for thirty days after he shall have been notified of the expiration of the time by the probate judge, he shall receive no allowance for services, unless the court shall enter upon its journal that such delay was necessary and reasonable.

And when there are two or more persons appointed executors, none shall intermeddle or act as such but those who actually give bond as before prescribed: provided, however, that when, by the terms of any last will, the testator shall express a wish that his executor may execute the same without giving bond, the court admitting the will to probate, may at its discretion, grant letters testamentary, with or without bond, as may seem expedient; and, when granted without bond, may, at any subsequent period, upon the application of any party interested, require bond

to be given, and in default of his giving the same, he may be removed. [59 v. 98, § 3; 45 v. 25, § 2.]

Form of bond.—Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B., C. D. and E. F. are held and firmly bound unto the State of Ohio in the sum of _____ dollars, to the payment of which we do hereby jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators.

The condition of the above obligation is such, that * whereas, letters testamentary upon the estate of G. H., deceased, were granted to the said A. B., by the probate court of _____ county, in the State of Ohio on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 189-; now if the said A. B. as executor of the last will and testament of the said G. H., deceased, shall:

First.—Make and return to the court, on oath, within three months, a true inventory of all the moneys, goods, chattels, rights, and credits of the testator which are by law to be administered, and which shall have come to his possession or knowledge; and also, if required by the court, an inventory of the real estate of the deceased.

Second.—Shall administer according to law, and to the will of the testator, all his goods, chattels, rights, and credits, and the proceeds of all his real estate, that may be sold for the payment of his debts, or legacies, which shall at any time come to the possession of the executor, or to the possession of any other person for him; and

Third.—Shall render, upon oath, a just and true account of his administration, within eighteen months, and at any other times when required by the court or the law; and failing so to do for thirty days after he shall have been notified of the expiration of the time by the probate judge, he shall receive no allowance for services, unless the court shall enter upon its journal that such delay was necessary and reasonable; then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed by us this _____ day of _____ A. D. 189-.

Executed in presence of _____

Affidavit of bondsmen.—State of Ohio, _____ county, ss. Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, Judge of the Probate court in and for the county of _____ C. D. and E. F. who upon oath depose and say that they are residents of said county, and that they own real estate, situate in the county of _____

State of Ohio, worth the sum of [*By order of the Probate court of Hamilton county* "on all bonds taken in this court there shall not be less than two sureties, who must be residents of this county, and such sureties on each bond must in the aggregate own real estate in this county worth double the amount of the bond beyond their debts, and have real estate in this county liable to execution, equal to the amount stated in the bond"] _____ dollars beyond their debts, and that they have real property liable to execution in this county, worth _____ dollars.

(Signed)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ 18-

_____ Probate judge.
By _____ Deputy clerk.

Entry approving bond.—[Title.] A. B. having filed his bond as executor herein in the sum of ———dollars, with C. D. and E. F. as sureties, and the court having examined said sureties concerning their qualifications and having also examined said bond, it is hereby approved and on the recommendation of said A. B., the court hereby appoints I. J., K. L. and M. N., three suitable disinterested persons, appraisers of the property of said deceased.

Letters Testamentary.—State of Ohio, — County, ss: Whereas, G. H., late of the county of —, and State of Ohio, died, leaving a last will and testament (a copy whereof is hereto attached), which said will and testament has been duly proven and admitted to probate and record by our Probate Court within and for the county aforesaid, on the — day of —, A. D. 189—. Know ye, therefore, that the Probate Court of said county doth hereby grant unto A. B., the executor in said will and testament named letters testamentary thereon,† hereby granting to said executor all and singular the powers necessary and by law required, to enable him to take an inventory of, collect, sue for, and recover, all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, and out of the same, or such part thereof as shall come to his hands, the debts of the said deceased [and the legacies in said will named] to pay and discharge according to law, and to the will of said testator, and the same fully to administer in all things as required by law.* And the Court has appointed I. J., K. L. and M. N. to appraise on oath or affirmation, all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Probate Court at —, this — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

— — —, Probate Judge.

Notes.—Letters can not be granted on the estate of a life convict, 17 O. 360; or of any living person, 63 Cal. 60. A bond given by an executor or administrator is governed by the laws in force at the time it was given, 20 O. 98. See 46 O. S. 20, 178; 51 O. S. 225. Authority continues until estate settled, 48 O. S. 545. Power of court as to real estate sold at less than fair value, 10 C. C. 44.

§ 5997. Bond when executor is residuary legatee. If the executor is residuary legatee, he may, instead of the bond prescribed in the preceding section, give bond in a sum and with two or more sureties to the satisfaction of the court with condition to pay all the debts and legacies of the testator, and to pay over said estate to the persons entitled thereto, in case the will be at any time set aside; but the executor shall not be liable for legacies paid to legatees other than himself, after eighteen months from the probating of the will and before an action to set the same aside has been commenced; the legatee, however, shall be liable to repay the legacy and interest thereon if the will be set aside. [87 v. 296; 38 v. 146, § 4.]

Form of Bond.—[Follow the form under the preceding section down to *, and continue as follows]: Whereas, by the last will and testament of G. H., deceased, duly admitted to probate by the Probate Court of — County, Ohio, the said A. B. is made residuary legatee of all the estate, both real and personal, [or, of the personal estate] of said G. H., deceased. Now, if the said A. B. shall pay all the debts and legacies of the said decedent, together with all the charges of administration, and pay over said estate to the persons entitled thereto, in case the will be at any time set aside, and all other legal claims against said estate, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed, etc., [as in form under preceding section.]

In an action against an executor upon his bond as residuary legatee, it is not necessary that the petition allege the presentment of the claim for allowance, or other matters specified in § 6106, 13 O. S. 535.

§ 5998. Such bond not to discharge lien on real estate except, etc. The giving of such bond as is prescribed in the preceding section, shall not discharge the lien on the real estate of the testator, for the payment of his debts, except only on such part thereof as shall have been lawfully sold by the executor, to one who purchased in good faith and for a valuable consideration. [38 v. 146, § 5.]

§ 5999. Separate or joint bond may be taken.—Sureties to be inhabitants of state. When two or more persons are appointed executors, administrators or testamentary trustees, the court may take a separate bond, with sureties, from each of them, or a joint bond, with sureties, from all of them together; and in all bonds with sureties, given by executors, administrators or trustees, all the sureties shall be inhabitants of this state, and such as the court shall approve; and the bonds shall be filed in the court taking the same. [38 v. 146, § 6.]

When two administrators give a joint bond, with surety for the faithful administration of the estate that may come to their possession and thereafter all the property of the deceased comes into their joint possession, if waste is committed by one of the administrators, after the death of the other, it will be the right of the surety, that the estates of both the administrators shall be exhausted before the surety shall be subjected for the surviving administrator's default, 45 O. S. 525; 19 Bull 325. Such administrators, as between themselves and the surety, are principals, and the surviving administrator and the representatives of the deceased administrator will be jointly liable to indemnify the surety, if he has been subjected for the waste, committed by one of the principals after the death of his associate, *Id.*

§ 6000. If executor renounces, etc., administration to be granted. If any person, who is named as executor in the will of a decedent, shall refuse to accept the trust, or if, after being duly cited for that purpose, shall neglect to appear and accept, or if he shall neglect, for twenty days after probate of the will, to give bond, as before prescribed, the court shall grant letters testamentary to the other executor, if there be any capable and willing to accept the trust; and if there is no such other executor named in the will, the court shall commit administration of the estate, with the will annexed, to such person as would be entitled thereto, if the deceased had died intestate. [82 v. 223, 38 v. 146, § 7.]

Letters of administration with the will annexed.—State of Ohio—county, ss. Whereas G. H., late of the county of— and State of Ohio, died, leaving a last will and testament (a true copy whereof is hereto attached) which said will has been duly proven and admitted to record by our probate court within and for the county aforesaid, on the—day of— A. D. 18—.

And whereas the executor in said will named has refused to accept the trust [follow the statute above according to the nature of the case.]

Know ye, therefore, that the said probate court has granted unto X. Y. letters of administration with the said will thereto annexed. [Follow form under § 6000 from † on to the end.]

§ 6001. Administration during the minority of an executor. When a person appointed executor is under the age of twenty-one years, at the time of proving the will, administration may be granted with the will annexed, during his minority, unless there be another executor who will accept the trust, in which case the estate shall be administered by such other executor, until the minor shall arrive at full age, when he may be admitted as executor with the former, upon giving bond as before provided. [38 v. 146, § 8.]

§ 6002. Bond of administrator with the will annexed. Every person who is appointed administrator with the will annexed, shall, before entering on the execution of his trust, give bond in like manner, and with like condition as is required of an executor. [38 v. 146, § 9.]

The form is the same as that under § 5996, the words "letters of administration with the will annexed" being substituted for "letters testamentary" in the second paragraph and "administrator with the will annexed of the estate," etc. for "executor."

§ 6003. Executor of an executor not to administer the estate of the first testator. The executor of an executor shall have no authority, as such, to administer the estate of the first testator; but on the death of the sole or surviving executor of any last will, administration of the estate of the first testator, not already administered, may be granted, with the will annexed, to such person as the court shall think fit to appoint. [38 v. 146, § 10.]

§ 6004. Powers of an executor before letters testamentary are granted. No executor named in a will, shall, before letters testamentary are granted, have any power to dispose of any part of the estate of the testator, except to pay funeral charges, nor to interfere, in any manner, with such estate, further than is necessary for its preservation. [38 v. 146, § 11]

§ 6005. To whom letters of administration shall be granted. Administration of the estate of an intestate shall be granted to some one or more of the persons hereinafter mentioned, who shall be residents of this state, and they be respectively entitled thereto in the following order, to wit:

First—The husband or widow of the deceased.

Second—One or more of the next of kin of the deceased; providing, however, the probate court may grant letters of administration jointly to the husband or widow and one or more of such next of kin, and upon failure of the person or persons so entitled to administer the estate to voluntarily either take or renounce such administration, they, shall, if resident within the county, be cited by the court for that purpose.

Third—If the persons so entitled to administration are incompetent, or evidently unsuitable for the discharge of the trust, or if they neglect, without any sufficient cause, to take administration of the estate, the court shall commit it to one or more of the principal creditors, if there be any competent and willing to undertake the trust.

Fourth—If there be no such creditor, and the court is satisfied the estate exceeds the value of one hundred dollars, the court shall commit administration to such other person as it shall think fit; provided, however, that letters of administration shall not be issued upon the estate of an intestate until the per-

son to be appointed has made and filed an affidavit that there is not, to his knowledge, any last will and testament of the alleged intestate; provided, further, that every person, before being appointed executor or administrator, shall make and file an application under oath, which shall contain the names of husband or widow, and all the next of kin of the deceased to such person known, their post office address if known, and also a statement in general terms as to what the estate consists of, and the probable value thereof. [90 v. 12, 142; 82 v. 223.]

See § 6013 as to administration in case of non-resident in business in Ohio. The next of kin are entitled to a reasonable time to apply for letters. Eighteen days reasonable, 89 O. S. 181. A domestic creditor is entitled to be appointed administrator of a foreigner owning lands here, 4 O. 68. The laws of this State do not recognize an administrator *de son tort*, 15 O. 517. Agreement to secure appointment as administrator of one not entitled thereto by relationship and furnish him with bond, void, 15 Bull 386. Form § 5994 n. Preference of widow. 21 Bull. 54. 4 C. C. 386. (Affirmed, 29 Bull. 220.) Court may refuse to appoint non-resident of state, 12 C. C. 765; may appoint non-resident of county, 89 O. S. 181, 183. Liability of probate judge accepting bond with forged signatures, 36 Bull. 302.

§ 6006. Bond of administrator and its condition.

Every administrator shall, before entering on the execution of his trust, give bond with two or more sufficient sureties, in such sum as the court shall order, payable to the state, with condition, as follows:

*First—To make and return into court, on oath, within three months, a true inventory of all moneys, goods, chattels, rights and credits of the deceased, which have or shall come to his possession or knowledge; and, also, if required by the court, an inventory of the real estate of the deceased.

Second—To administer according to law, all the moneys, goods, chattels, rights and credits of the deceased, and the proceeds of all his real estate that may be sold for the payment of his debts, which shall at any time come to the possession of the administrator or to the possession of any other person for him.

Third—To render, upon oath, a true account of his administration, within eighteen months, and at any other times when required by the court or the law, and failing so to do for thirty days after he shall have been notified of the expiration of the time by the

probate judge, he shall receive no allowance for services, unless the court shall enter upon its journal that such delay was necessary and reasonable.

Fourth—To pay any balance remaining in his hands upon the settlement of his accounts, to such persons as the court or the law shall direct ; and,

Fifth—To deliver the letters of administration into court, in case any will of the deceased shall be thereafter duly proved and allowed. [59 v. 98, § 13.]

Form of administration bond. [Follow the form under § 5996 to * and continue.] Whereas, letters of administration upon the estate of G. H. deceased were granted to the said A. B. by the probate court of _____ county, in the State of Ohio, on the _____ day of _____ 18—: now if the said A. B. as administrator of the estate of said deceased shall first, [Follow the words of the above § 6006 from * to the end.] then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force. (Signed, etc.)

Letters of Administration.—State of Ohio, — County, ss: To all who shall see these presents, greeting: Whereas, G. H., late of the county of —, and State of Ohio, died intestate; whereby it becomes expedient that the Probate Court within and for the county aforesaid, should appoint some suitable and trusty person or persons to collect and administer, all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of the said A. B., deceased, whereof he died possessed. Know ye, therefore, that the said Probate Court has nominated and appointed, and by these presents does nominate and appoint A. B. administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of the deceased; hereby granting to said administrator, all and singular, the power necessary, and by law required, to enable him to take an inventory of, collect, sue for and recover, all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased; and out of the same, or such part thereof as shall come to his hands, the debts of the said deceased to pay and discharge according to law, and of the rest and residue of said goods, chattels and credits, to make a just and lawful distribution, and the same fully to administer in all things by law required. [Follow form under § 5996 from *.]

Notes.—The sureties upon an executor's or administrator's bond are liable on the same for the proceeds of lands sold under an order of court for the payment of debts, 4 O. 127; and when the obligor on such bond becomes administrator of an obligee, the bond is suspended, and the debt due becomes assets in the hands of the debtor's administrator, 18 O. S. 273. The omission of an administrator to give a bond with the requisite number of sureties upon it will not affect his right to recover in an action where letters have been issued by the Probate Court upon the bond as given, 44 O. S. 637. See 45 O. S. 24. Liability of two administrators giving joint bond in case of waste of the estate by one, 45 O. S. 625. Liability of bondsmen for debt of insolvent administrator, 9 C. C. 207. See 10 C. C. 50.

§ 6007. *Special administrator, when appointed.* When by reason of a suit concerning the proof of a will, or

from any other cause, there shall be a delay in granting letters testamentary, or of administration, the court may, in its discretion, appoint a special administrator to collect and preserve the effects of the deceased. [38 v. 146, § 14.]

§ 6008. **Bond of special administrator.** Every such special administrator, before entering upon the duties of his trust, shall give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, in such sum as the court shall order, payable to the state of Ohio, with condition that he will make and return into court, within three months, a true inventory of all the moneys, goods, chattels, rights, and credits of the deceased which have or shall come to his possession or knowledge, and that he will truly account, on oath, for all the moneys, goods, chattels, debts, and effects of the deceased, that shall be received by him as such special administrator, whenever required by the court, and will deliver the same to the person who shall be appointed executor or administrator of the deceased, or to such other person as shall be lawfully authorized to receive the same. [38 v. 146, § 15.]

Form of Bond.—[Follow form under § 5996 down to *, and continue as follows]: Whereas, the Probate Court of — county, in the State of Ohio, on the — day of —, A. D., 188—, appointed the said A. B. special administrator to collect and preserve the effects of G. H., deceased. Now, if the said A. B., as special administrator, as aforesaid, shall make and return into said court within three months, etc., [Follow the words of the statute above to the end] then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force. Signed, etc.

§ 6009. **Powers, duties and compensation of special administrator.** Such special administrator shall collect all the goods, chattels, and debts of the deceased, and preserve the same for the executor or administrator who may thereafter be appointed; and for that purpose, may commence and maintain suits as an administrator, and may also sell such perishable and other goods as the court may order to be sold; and he shall be allowed such compensation for his services as the court shall think reasonable, if he delivers over forthwith to the executor or administrator who may supersede him, the property and effects of the estate, as hereinafter provided. [38 v. 146, § 16.]

§ 6010. **Powers of special administrator to cease on appointment of administrator, etc.** Upon the granting

of letters testamentary or of administration, the power of the special administrator shall cease, and he shall forthwith deliver to the executor or administrator all the goods, chattels, moneys, and effects of the deceased in his hands; and the executor or administrator may be admitted to prosecute any suit commenced by the special administrator, in like manner as an administrator *de bonis non* is authorized to prosecute a suit commenced by a former executor or administrator. [38 v. 146, § 17.]

§ 6011. How special administrator may be proceeded against by the executor, etc. If such special administrator shall neglect or refuse to deliver over the property and estate to the executor or administrator, as provided in the preceding section, the court may, by citation and attachment, compel him to do so; and the executor or administrator may also proceed, by civil action, to recover the value of the assets from him and his sureties. [38 v. 146, § 18.]

Form of Citation.—State of Ohio, — county, ss.

To A. B., special administrator of the estate of [or executor of the last will and testament] of C. D. deceased:

You are hereby required, on or before the — day of — A. D. 188- to deliver to E. F., executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of C. D. deceased, all the goods, chattels, moneys and effects of said decedent in your hands according to law, or to appear in this court on — day of — 188-, and show cause why an attachment should not issue against you for your default.

Witness my signature and the seal of said probate court, at — this — day of — A. D. 188-.

[seal]

— Probate Judge.

Journal entry.—State of Ohio, on application of E. F. executor, etc. v. A. B. special administrator, etc. The writ of citation having been returned served, upon said A. B., defendant, requiring him on or before the — day of — A. D. 188- to deliver to said E. F. executor, etc., all the goods, chattels, moneys and effects of said decedent in his hands; and said A. B. having failed to comply with the order aforesaid, or to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for his default, it is ordered that a writ of attachment issue to the sheriff of — county, to bring the body of said A. B. into this court forthwith, to abide such order as the court may make concerning him in this behalf.

Writ of attachment.—State of Ohio, — county, ss.

To the sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, A. B., special administrator of the estate of C. D.,

deceased, was by the order of the probate court of said county required to deliver to E. F., the duly appointed executor [or administrator of the estate] of the last will and testament of said decedent, all the goods, chattels, moneys and effects of said decedent in his hands, on or before the—day of —188—, or to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for his default, and the said A. B. having failed to comply with the order aforesaid, you are therefore commanded to take the said A. B. and have his body forthwith before said court, to abide such order as may be made concerning him in this behalf. Hereof fail not and bring this writ with you.

Witness my signature and the seal of said probate court, etc.

§ 6012. Special administrator not liable to creditors—limitation of action against executor, etc. Such special administrator shall not be liable to an action by any creditor of the deceased; and the time of limitation for all suits against the estate shall begin to run from the time of granting letters testamentary or of administration in the usual form, in like manner as if such special administration had not been granted. [38 v. 146, § 19.]

§ 6013. Administration and proceeding when decedent was not a resident of the state but engaged in business therein, etc. In all cases where any person has heretofore died or shall hereafter die, whether testate or intestate, such person not being at the time of his decease a resident of this state, but having been engaged in the prosecution of business therein, as a partner or otherwise, and leaving in this state any property belonging in whole or in part to his estate, the probate court of the county in which such business may have been prosecuted as aforesaid, or of any county in which such property may be situated, or where any debtor of such decedent may reside, shall, upon the application of any creditor of such decedent, whose claim is founded on a contract made or a right of action which accrued within this state, grant to such creditor or to some other person, administration of all and singular the assets of such decedent situate within this state; and the proceeds of such assets shall be applied to the payment of the debts which shall be proved against such estate before such administrator; and the surplus, if any, shall be paid into the court granting such administration for the benefit of the estate of such decedent, in the

state where the decedent resided at the time of his death. [49 v. 106, § 1, 2.]

§ 6014. **Limitation for granting original administration—exception.** Administration shall not be originally granted as of right, after the expiration of twenty years from the death of the testator or intestate; provided, nevertheless, that each probate judge shall have power, within his county, to grant letters of original administration upon the estate of any person heretofore deceased, or who may hereafter die, as well after as before the expiration of the said period of twenty years, upon petition of the next of kin or other person or persons interested, or their agent, and on good cause shown for granting such letters as aforesaid; and the said judge may, before allowing the prayer of any such petition, direct notice thereof to be given, by publication for a period not exceeding thirty days, in one or more of the newspapers printed in the county where such petition is filed. [50 v. 127, § 1.]

§ 6015. **Resignation of executor or administrator.** The court issuing letters testamentary or appointing an administrator, may, if it thinks fit, and upon good cause shown, receive the resignation of such executor or administrator, and appoint an administrator in his place. [38 v. 146, § 21.]

Under foreign will see 40 O. S. 335. Purchase of stock belonging to estate after, 11 Bull. 67. See 48 O. S. 549; 26 Bull. 284; 51 O. S. 81.

§ 6016. **Effect of such resignation.** The acceptance of such resignation, and the appointment of another administrator, shall not affect the liability of such former executor or administrator, or his sureties, previously incurred. [38 v. 146, § 22.]

By accepting the resignation of an administrator pending the settlement of his accounts, the probate court does not thereby lose its jurisdiction over his person, or the settlement of accounts and may proceed to hear and determine exceptions thereto and ascertain the amount due from him to the estate, in like manner as if he had continued in the execution of his trust; and the amount so found due will in the absence of fraud and collusion be conclusive not only upon him but upon his sureties, in an action upon the administration bond, unless an appeal has been taken, or the judgment has been reversed upon a proceeding in error, 44 O. S. 637.

§ 6017. Removal of executor or administrator and cause therefor. The probate court may at any time remove any executor or administrator, he having twenty days' notice thereof, for habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, incompetency, fraudulent conduct, removal from the State, or that there are unsettled claims or demands existing between him and the estate, which in the opinion of the court may be the subject of controversy or litigation between him and the estate, or persons interested therein, or any other cause which in the opinion of such court renders it for the interest of the estate that such executor or administrator be removed, and the other executor or administrator, if any there be may proceed in discharging the trust as if the executor or administrator so removed were dead, and if there be no other executor or administrator to discharge the trust, the court may commit the administration of the estate not already administered to some other person or persons, in like manner as if the executor or administrator so removed were dead. [81 v. 137.]

Error and not appeal lies from order of removal, 15 O. S. 484. Removal terminates authority over assets received or unreceived, 6 O. 418. All parties interested are bound to take notice, 5 O. 200. Acts prior to removal are valid, 4 O. 183, 148. When a removed executor or administrator has settled with the court and the balance in his hands is ascertained, suit may be sustained against his sureties without first obtaining a personal and separate judgment against him; and in such suit it is not necessary to aver that the removed administrator has had notice of his successor's appointment, 5 O. 200.

Conviction of larceny in another state held not to incapacitate, 12 Bull 245. Insanity, see 15 Bull 229. Where testator's widow was given a life estate with remainder to her children, and the executors turned over the entire estate to her without exacting any security, held that such conduct justified their dismissal, 15 Bull 190. While choses in action or other assets belonging to the estate remain in the executor's or administrator's hands unadministered, his authority to administer the same is not extinguished by an order made upon what purports to be the settlement of his final account directing that he be discharged from his trust, 48 O. S. 545. Guardian, 4 N. P. 278.

§ 6018. Administration de bonis non when to be granted. When any sole executor or administrator shall die without having fully administered the estate, the court shall grant letters of administration, with the will annexed, or otherwise, as the case may require, to some suitable person, to administer the

goods and estate of the deceased, not already administered; provided, there be personal estate of the deceased not administered, to the amount of twenty dollars, or debts to a like amount remaining due from the estate. [38 v. 146, § 24.]

Form of bond same as under § 6006. "administrator *de bonis non*" being substituted for "administrator," and "letters of administration *de bonis non*" for "letters of administration."

An administrator *de bonis non* cannot without legislative aid maintain an action against the representatives of deceased administrator or sureties on his bond, 19 O. S. 392. Without legislative aid an administrator *de bonis non* whose predecessor's powers have ceased by death can have recourse only to the administration bond of the deceased administrator, 28 O. S. 175. There is no such thing in Ohio as an executor *de son tort*, 15 O. 517.

§ 6019. Will proved after administration granted—effect. If, after granting letters of administration, as of an intestate estate, a will of the person deceased shall be duly proved and allowed, the first administration shall be revoked by the court, unless a petition contesting the probate of such will shall, before such revocation, be filed in the court of common pleas, in which case, in the discretion of the probate court, the administration may be continued in the hands of the original administrator, until the final determination of such proceedings to contest, when, if the will is sustained, the first administration shall be revoked; and in either case, upon the revocation of the first administration and the appointment of an executor or administrator with the will annexed, the executor or administrator with the will annexed shall be admitted to prosecute or defend any suit, proceeding, or matter commenced by or against the original administrator, in like manner as an administrator *de bonis non* is authorized to prosecute or defend a suit commenced by a former executor or administrator. [73 v. 109, § 25.]

When the obligor in a bond becomes administrator of the obligee the bond is suspended and the debt due becomes assets in the hands of the debtor as administrator, 4 O. 138. Where an estate has been fully settled and all the moneys in the hands of the administrator have been paid over in pursuance of an order of court, should a will be discovered and proved subsequent to such settlement the executor cannot compel the former administrator to account for the money or property by him received and paid over, 18 O. 268.

§ 6019 a. Powers of executors and administrators, etc., during contest of will. Whenever a will is contested, the executor or the administrator, or administratrix *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, or the testamentary trustee shall have power, during the contest of said will, to control all the real estate not specifically devised, included in said will, and all the personal estate of said testator, not before said contest duly administered, to collect the debts, and convert all assets into money, except such as may be specifically bequeathed, pay all taxes on said real and personal property, and all debts according to law, and whenever necessary to preserve said real property from waste, to repair buildings and other improvements, and insure the same, upon an order therefor first obtained from the probate court having jurisdiction of such executor or administrator or testamentary trustee and for such repairs, taxes and insurance, to advance or borrow money on the credit of such estate, which shall be a charge thereon: and shall also have power to receive and receipt for any distributive share of any estate or trust to which such testator would have been entitled, if living. The probate court may require such additional bonds as from time to time may be proper. [85 v. 252, 84 v. 174.]

§ 6020. Proceedings by administrator or executor against former administrator or executor. An administrator or executor appointed in the place of an executor or administrator who has resigned, been removed, or whose letters have been revoked, or authority extinguished, shall be entitled to the possession of all the personal effects and assets of the estate unadministered, and may maintain a suit against the former executor or administrator and his sureties on administration bond, for the same and for all damages arising from maladministration or omissions of the former executor or administrator. [38 v. 146, § 26.]

An administrator *de bonis non* has the right and power to sue for and recover assets of estate wherever found, 52 O. S. 499.

Liability of sureties on bond of removed executor for conversion of assets in action by successor, 46 O. S. 20. The cause of action survives against personal representatives of deceased executor or administrator, 2 O. S. 431. This section does not authorize an administrator *de bonis non* upon the death *in office* of the first administrator to bring suit against

his representative, or the sureties on his official bond, 20 O. 479. See 19 O. S. 392; 31 Bull 35. Judgment against such former administrator is evidence against him and his sureties in an action on his administration bond, and can only be impeached by proving fraud or mistake, 18 O. 225. An order of the probate court duly entered of record, on exceptions filed to an executor's or administrator's account, is not a bar to an action by an administrator *de bonis non* against such executor for matters found by the probate court against the widow and heirs on such exceptions, 2 O. S. 431. "Personal effects and assets of the estate unadministered" include the indebtedness of an administrator resigned, to the estate on account of assets received and converted to his own use, as well as such effects and "assets" as remain in specie, and may be recovered by his successor in an action upon the administration bond, 44 O. S. 637. Where upon the settlement of the account of an administrator who has resigned or been removed, the amount due from him to the estate has been ascertained and determined by the probate court it is not error, to order its payment to his successor, *Id.* The averment of a failure of an administrator or executor who has resigned to pay to his successor the amount found due from him on the settlement of his accounts, is a sufficient assignment of a breach of the condition of his bond "to administer according to law" the assets of the estate, *Id.* The omission of an administrator to give bond with the requisite number of sureties upon it, will not affect his right to recover in an action where letters have been issued by the probate court upon the bond as given and remain unrevoked, *Id.*

A settlement of the account of an executor who has been removed does not bar a subsequent suit by him against his successor upon a demand existing in the lifetime of his testator, 2 C. C. R. 7. An executor filed an account showing assets in his hands and afterwards gave a new bond upon motion of the sureties on his prior bond to be removed. Before the new bond was given he embezzled the assets. An administrator, *cum testamento* was appointed; Held, that the sureties on the new bond are liable to such administrator for the amount embezzled by the executor, 46 O. S. 20.

§ 6021. Sales, etc., of former executor or administrator valid. Where any letters of administration shall be revoked, or when any executor or administrator, or administrator with the will annexed, shall be removed or resign, or the authority as such, of a woman extinguished, or a will shall be declared invalid for any cause, all previous sales, whether of real or personal property, made lawfully and in good faith by the executor or administrator, or administrator with the will annexed, and with good faith on the part of the purchasers, and all lawful acts done in the settlement of the estate or execution of the will, shall be valid as to such executor or administrator, or administrator of the will annexed, but the sums paid out or distributed to legatees or other distributees may, when necessary for the proper execution of a will or adminis-

tration of an estate, be recovered from the persons receiving the same. [78 v. 9; 38 v. 146, ‡ 27.]

Should a will be discovered after the estate of a decedent has been fully settled and all moneys and assets which have come into his hands have been paid over by the administrator in pursuance of an order of court, and the will be then duly proved, the executor appointed in such will can not compel the former administrator to account for the money and other property received and so paid over, 18 O. 268; see 4 O. 188.

‡ 6022. Marriage no disqualification for executrix or administratrix. The marriage of a woman shall not disqualify her to act as executrix or administratrix, whether such marriage occur before or after her appointment and qualification, and all her acts in such capacity shall have the same validity as though she were unmarried. [91 v. 9; 90 v. 23; 38 v. 146, ‡ 28.]

An order of sale once begun, is not abated by the subsequent marriage of an administratrix, 16 O. 568. Marriage of executrix extinguishes her power and it does not revive on the death of her husband, 19 Bull 149. The statute has been since amended.

THE INVENTORY: THE ALLOWANCE TO THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN: AND THE DEBTS DUE TO THE ESTATE.

‡ 6023. Inventory to be returned within three months except, etc Every executor or administrator shall, within three months after his appointment, make and return upon oath, into court, a true inventory of all the goods, chattels, moneys, rights, and credits of the deceased, which are by law to be administered, and which shall have come to his possession or knowledge; but if the probable value thereof be less than one hundred dollars the court may direct the same to be omitted, provided, that if his predecessors have so done, an administrator *de bonis non* shall not be required to return and file an inventory, unless, in the opinion of the probate court the same is necessary. The word "inventory" in this chapter shall include an appraisement. [87 v. 297; 82 v. 130.]

See 10 C. C. 51.

‡ 6024. Exceptions to inventory and proceedings thereon. Appeal to common pleas. At any time within one year after the return of an inventory, any person interested in the estate may file exceptions to the inventory; and, thereupon, the court shall set a day for the hearing thereof, and cause written notice of

such filing and of the time so fixed for the hearing, to be given to the executor or administrator, not less than five days before the time so fixed for the hearing; and for good cause the hearing may be continued for such time as the court shall deem reasonable; and at the hearing the executor or administrator and any witness subpoenaed by either party may be examined under oath; and the court shall enter its finding on the journal and tax the costs as may be equitable; and an appeal may be taken to the court of common pleas by either party, from any finding, order, judgment or decision of the probate court on the hearing of said exceptions to the inventory, as in other cases. [80 v. 67; 72 v. 174, § 1, 2, 56.]

§ 6025. When real estate to be included in the inventory. If the court, at the time of granting letters testamentary or letters of administration, shall think fit, it may order the executor or administrator to also include in the inventory an appraisement of all the real estate of the deceased. [38 v. 146, § 30.]

§ 6026. When emblements shall be assets. The emblements or annual crops raised by labor, and whether severed or not from the land of the deceased, at the time of his death, shall be assets in the hands of the executor or administrator, and shall be included in the inventory. [38 v. 146, § 31.]

In March a tenant for life rented to "H." for \$300, a farm upon which to raise a crop of corn and died in July. In November, when the crop was gathered, the cropper paid the rent to the executor of the life tenant. The tenant in reversion brought suit to recover a proportionate share of the rent as so much money paid for his use to the executor; held that he was not entitled to recover any portion of it, 8 C. C. R. 64.

§ 6027. Power to cultivate and gather crops. The executor or administrator, or the person to whom he may sell such emblements may, at all reasonable times, enter upon the lands to cultivate, sever and gather the same. [38 v. 146, § 32.]

§ 6028. Appraisers, how appointed. The estate and effects comprised in the inventory shall, unless an appraisement thereof has been dispensed with by an order of court, be appraised by three suitable disinterested persons, who shall be appointed by the court, and sworn to a faithful discharge of their trust; and

if any part of such estate or effects be in any other county, any disinterested justice of such county may appoint the appraisers of the estate and effects therein. [38 v. 146, § 33.]

Justice of Peace entitled to fee of forty cents for issuing order to appraisers, § 621. See 10 C. C. 51.

§ 6029. If appraisers fail to act, justice may appoint others. If by neglect, sickness, or other cause, any of the appraisers shall fail to attend to the performance of their duty, any justice of the peace in the county in which the property to be appraised is situate, may appoint others to supply the place of such delinquent appraisers. [38 v. 146, § 34.]

§ 6030. Form of appointment of appraisers by justice. When a justice appoints appraisers he shall make a certificate of the appointment which shall be returned by the executor or administrator with the inventory, and which shall be in substance as follows:

To _____, of _____ county:

You are hereby appointed to appraise, on oath, the estate and effects of _____, late of _____ county, deceased. Given under my hand this _____ day of _____,

Justice of the Peace.

[38 v. 146, § 35.]

§ 6031. Inventory to be made and by whom. After giving the notice in the next section required, the executor or administrator shall, with the aid of the appraisers, if an appraisement is made, make the inventory herein directed. [38 v. 146, § 36.]

§ 6032. How and when notice to be given. A notice of the time and place of making such inventory and appraisement shall be served by the executor or administrator not less than five days previous thereto, on the widow, legatees, and next of kin, residing in the county, where such property shall be, and it shall also be posted in two of the most public places in the township in which the deceased last dwelt; and in every such notice the time and place at which such appraisement will be made shall be specified. [38 v. 146, § 37.]

§ 6033. Appraisers' oath; by whom administered. Before

proceeding to the execution of their duty, the appraisers shall take and subscribe an oath, to be inserted in or annexed to the inventory, before an officer authorized to administer oaths, that they will truly, honestly, and impartially appraise the estate and property which shall be exhibited to them, and perform the other duties required by law in the premises, according to the best of their knowledge and ability; and in the absence of such officer authorized to administer the oath, the administrator or executor is hereby authorized to administer the same. [88 v. 573; 38 v. 146, § 38.]

Form under § 6046.

§ 6034. In whose presence and in what manner the articles shall be appraised. The appraisers shall, in the presence of such of the next of kin, legatees or creditors of the testator or intestate, as shall attend, and the widow, if there be one, proceed to estimate and appraise the property and estate; and each article or item shall be set down separately, with the value thereof, in dollars and cents, distinctly in figures, opposite to the articles or items, respectively. [38 v. 146, § 39.]

§ 6035. How bonds and other securities to be inventoried and appraised. The inventory shall contain a particular statement of all bonds, mortgages, notes and all other securities for the payment of money, belonging to the deceased, which are known to such executor or administrator, specifying the name of the debtor in each security, the date, the sum originally payable, the indorsements thereon, if any, with their dates, and the sum which, in the judgment of the appraisers, can be collected on each claim. [38 v. 146, § 40.]

Form under § 6046.

§ 6036 How other debts shall be inventoried and appraised. The inventory shall also contain a statement of all other debts and accounts belonging to the deceased, which are known to such executor or administrator, specifying the name of the debtor, the date, the balance or thing due, and the value or sum which can be collected thereon, in the judgment of the appraisers. [38 v. 146, § 41.]

Notes delivered to an executor to indemnify the estate against the liability of the testator as surety are not assets of the estate, nor is money collected on them, 15 O. 432.

§ 6037. How inventory of money and bank bills to be stated. The inventory shall also contain an account of all moneys, whether in specie or bank bills, or other circulating medium, belonging to the deceased, which shall have come to the hands of the executor or administrator; and if none shall have come to his hands, the fact shall be so stated in said inventory. [38 v. 146, § 42.]

§ 6038. What property shall not be deemed assets to be administered on in certain cases. When any person shall die, leaving a widow or minor child or children, under the age of fifteen years, the following property shall not be deemed assets or administered as such, but shall be included and stated in the inventory of the estate, and signed by the appraisers without appraising the same:

First—One family sewing machine, to be retained by said widow absolutely as her own property, and all spinning wheels, weaving looms and stoves set up and kept in use by the family.

Second—The family bible, family pictures and school books used by or in the family of the deceased and books, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, which were kept and used as part of the family library before the decease of such person.

Third—One cow, or if there be no cow, household goods, to be selected by the widow, or if there be no widow, by the guardian or next friend of such minor child or children, not exceeding forty dollars in value, or if there be no household goods such as the widow or guardian or next friend may desire to select, then forty dollars in money; all sheep to the number of twelve, their valuation not to be greater than seventy-five dollars, and the wool shorn from them, and the yarn and cloth manufactured by the family; all flax in possession of the family intended for the use thereof, and yarn or thread cloth manufactured therefrom.

Fourth—All the wearing apparel and ornaments of the family and of the deceased, all the beds, bedsteads and bedding, cooking utensils and table-ware necessary for the use of the family, one clock, one side-

saddle and any other articles of personal property not to exceed one hundred dollars in value, which the widow, or if there be no widow, the guardian or next friend of such minor child or children, may select, to be valued by the appraisers. [65 v. 180, § 43.]

§ 6039. **Disposition of such property.** The said articles, except the wearing apparel of the deceased, shall remain in the possession of the widow, if there be one, during the time she shall live with and provide for such minor child or children. When she shall cease to do so, she shall be allowed to retain as her own her wearing apparel, her ornaments and one bed, bedstead and bedding for the same, and the other articles so exempted, and not consumed, shall then belong to such minor child or children. If there be a widow, and no minor child or children, then the said articles shall belong to such widow. [38 v. 146, § 44.]

§ 6040. **Allowance to the widow and children for their support.** The appraisers shall also set off and allow to the widow, and children under the age of fifteen years, if any there be, or if there be no widow, then to such children, sufficient provisions or other property to support them for twelve months from the death of the decedent; and if the widow or such children have, since the death of the deceased, and previous to such allowance, consumed for their support any portion of the estate, the appraisers shall take the same into consideration in determining the amount of the allowance. [38 v. 146, § 45.]

Such allowance confers a vested right of property, 4 O. S. 292. In case of her death her executor takes the balance of the fund, and the whole of it if not set off, *Id.* 14 O. S. 505. The allowance is a debt against the estate of the husband, 38 O. S. 480, and resort may be had to enforce its payment against land conveyed away by the deceased to defraud his creditors, 18 O. S. 234. Devise does not bar year's allowance, 3 O. S. 369, 39 O. S. 642, nor election to take under will, § 5964. Ante-nuptial contract does not bar, 35 Bull. 162; nor post-nuptial, 4 C. C. 336; apporportioned when minor child does not live with mother, Goebel 216.

§ 6041. **Money to be set-off if necessary.** When there is not sufficient personal property, or property of a suitable kind, to set-off to the widow or children, as provided in the preceding section, the appraisers shall certify what sum or further sum, in money, is necessary for the support of such widow or children. [38 v. 146, § 46.]

§ 6042. Allowance to the widow and children to be stated in separate schedule, etc. The appraisers shall not include in the inventory the provisions, property, or money set-off and allowed by them to the widow or children, but the same shall be stated in a separate schedule, signed by them, and returned, with the inventory, to the court, by the executor, or administrator. [38 v. 146, § 47.]

§ 6043. Allowance may be increased or diminished by the court. The probate court may, on petition of the widow, or other person interested, review the allowance made to the widow or children, mentioned in the preceding section, and increase or diminish the same and make such order in the premises as they [it] shall deem right and proper. [38 v. 146, § 48.]

Review of allowance by persons interested after her death, 21 O. S. 681. A person with whom the widow lived until her death and who supported and took care of her, incurring expense for her in her sickness, and who has a valid claim against her estate is a "person interested" in the matter of the review of her allowance, *Id.* Order overruling final. 46 O. S. 89.

§ 6044. Signing of inventory; retention of copy and return of original—Monthly statement of probate court to county auditor—Priority of debt for taxes or penalty—Compensation of probate judge—No allowance for tax inquirers. Upon the completion of the inventory it shall be signed by the appraisers, and a copy thereof shall be retained by the executor or administrator, and he shall return the original to the probate court, and said court shall, at the end of each month, deliver to the county auditor, a statement showing as to each inventory the aggregate value of each class of property other than real, as shown by the inventories filed during that month, for his use and the use of the proper board of equalization, in the performance of their respective duties in relation to returns for taxation of personal property, moneys, rights and credits, and the equalizing and correction of the same; and any taxes or penalty lawfully placed on any duplicate, or added by the county auditor or board of equalization within nine months from the time of filing said inventory with the probate court, because of a failure to make a true return, or of making a false return for taxation, shall be a debt of the decedent, and paid and have the same priority as other taxes, and no distribution, or payment of inferior debts or

claims shall relieve the executor or administrator, or their sureties, from liability to pay such tax and penalty, and for making said statements; but no such tax or penalty shall be added before notice to the executor or administrator, and an opportunity is given him to be heard; and in all additions to the personal tax lists and duplicate made by any county auditor, each succeeding tax year shall be considered as beginning at the time of the completion of the annual settlement with the county treasurer, of the duplicate for the previous year; the probate judge shall be entitled to the same compensation as for other like services, to be taxed as a part of the costs of administering such estate; provided, however, that no percentage, nor any part of any increased tax on the property of any such estate, covered by any such inventory, and required by law to be listed in the name of the executor or administrator, shall be allowed or paid to any person or persons under any contract for securing for taxation, or putting on the tax list or duplicate, property improperly or otherwise omitted, or not listed or returned for taxation, nor shall any compensation of any kind be allowed or paid to any such person by reason of the omission of any of the property of any such estate, or any of the property included in any such inventory, so required by law to be listed by the executor or administrator, from any tax return, nor for any services relating thereto, under or by reason of any such contract. [90 v. 217; 87 v. 297; 38 v. 146, § 49.]

Appraisement not conclusive as to value, 18 Bull. 276. Duties under collateral inheritance tax law, p. 522.

§ 6045. Appraisers' fees. The appraisers shall each receive one dollar per day for their services. [38 v. 146, § 50.]

Persons employed as commissioners to make partition of lands, or to assign dower, shall, for the time so engaged, and in going and returning, receive one dollar per day, but if the lands lie in more than one county they shall be entitled to one dollar and fifty cents per day; and persons called by an officer to appraise real or personal property on execution, replevin, or attachment, or to fix the value of exempted property, shall receive one dollar per day, except as otherwise specially provided, § 1200.

§ 6046. Inventory to be sworn to by the executor or administrator—form of oath, etc. Before receiving said

inventory by the probate court, the executor or administrator shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before the probate judge or his deputy, a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths required or authorized by law, stating that such inventory is in all respects just and true, that it contains a true statement of all the estate and property of the deceased, which has come to the knowledge of such executor or administrator, and particularly of all money, bank bills, or other circulating medium, belonging to the deceased, and of all just claims of the deceased against such executor or administrator, or other persons, according to the best of his knowledge. Such oath shall be indorsed upon or annexed to the inventory. [79 v. 27, 38 v. 146, ‡ 51.]

Form of Inventory, Etc.—[*Affidavit under § 6088.*] State of Ohio, — county, ss: A. B., C. D. and E. F. appraisers of the personal estate of G. H., deceased, being sworn, say that they will truly, honestly and impartially appraise the estate and property of said decedent which may be exhibited to them, and perform the other duties required of them by law in the premises, as appraisers according to the best of their knowledge and ability.

A. B.,
C. D.,
E. F.,

Appraisers.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, A. D., 189—.

I. J., Justice of the Peace,
[or other authorized officer.]

We, the undersigned, appraisers of the estate and property of G. H., deceased, after being duly sworn, have made an inventory and appraisement thereof, etc., as follows:

NO. OF ITEM.	PROPERTY APPRAISED.	VALUE.	
100	Bushels wheat at 75 cts.	\$ 75	Cts.
1	Wagon	70	
25	Sheep, \$5	125	
	Money; cash on hand, [§ 6087]		
	bank bills, 500		
	specie, 100	600	
	[If there is no money say: No money of any kind.]		
	SUM TOTAL	\$870	

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE DEBTS, ETC., OWING TO SAID ESTATE. (§ 8035, 6.)

NAME OF DEBTOR.	HOW SECURED.	DATE.	WHEN INT. COMMENCED.	WHEN DUE.	SUM ORIGIN'LY PAYABLE.	INDORSEMENTS AND PAYMENTS AND WHEN.	VALUE OR SUM PROBABLY COLLECTABLE.
Jno. Smith	Mortgage	M'ch 16, '87	March 16, 1887	M'ch 16, '88	\$ 1,000	None.	\$500
Wm. Jones	Book acc't	Last item July 1, 1888		From date	50	None.	25
R. Brown	Note	June 1, 1887	From date	Jan. 1, 1888	500	Dec. 1, 1887, \$100.	Doubtful.

A. B.

C. D.

E. F., Appraisers.

The deceased having left a widow, Q. R., and S. T. and U. V., minor children under the age of fifteen years, [or either] we set off to them the following property without appraising the same, as directed by statute. [See § 6038, 6039.] [Signed.]

The following furniture and household goods were _____ by the widow of the deceased _____ her marriage with him, viz:—(required by § 3108 since repealed, 84 v. 182.)

The following is a schedule of property, etc., belonging to the estate of G. H., deceased, set off by the undersigned for the support of Q. R., his widow, and S. T. and U. V., his minor children under the age of fifteen [or either] for twelve months from the date of the death of said decedent. [See § 6040-6043.]

50 bu. wheat at 75 cts.	- - - - -	\$ 37 50
40 bu. potatoes at 20 cts.	- - - - -	8 00
Provisions already consumed [See § 6040]	- - - - -	15 00
Also cash, (there being no other property of a suitable kind to set off) [See § 6041.]	- - - - -	500 00
		<hr/> \$560 50

— day of —, 189—.

A. B., }
C. D., } Appraisers.
E. F., }

State of Ohio, — County, ss: Personally appeared before me, K. L., executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of G. H., deceased, who, being sworn, says that the foregoing inventory and appraisement of the personal property of the said G. H., deceased, is in all respects just and true; that it contains a true and correct statement of all the estate and property of the deceased, which has come to the knowledge of the said K. L., and particularly of all money, bank bills, or other circulating medium belonging to the deceased, and all just claims of the deceased against the said K. L., or other persons according to the best of his knowledge.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, A. D., 189—.

By —, Deputy Clerk.

—, Probate Judge.

Assets of Estate—What are not Assets.—Debts due from executors or administrators are assets, 4 O. 188; 17 O. 264; 2 O. 8. 481; 27 O. S. 398; § 6068, 6069 (not worthless debts, 16 Bull 892); and purchase money from sale of land, 8 O. 217; and purchase money for land sold to pay debts or on partition, W. 119; 4 O. 126; 22 O. S. 79 (but not new assets, 17 O. S. 548); emblements or annual crops, § 6028; and profits of a continuing business, 15 O. S. 251; and arrears of interest on loan, 8 Bull 298; money and other effects found on body of unknown decedent, § 1227, 1228; property of deceased surviving partner, 38 O. S. 357; shares of stock of corporation, 1 O. S. 350; materials for completing contract to improve real estate on rescission of contract by executor, 8 O. S. 449; but trust funds held by decedents are not, 14 O. S. 198; nor rents before sale, 29 O. S. 230; nor pensions, 11 O. S. 214; nor damages for death by wrongful act, 28 O. S. 191; nor crops planted after death, W. 788; nor indemnity for suretyship, 15 O. 432; nor certificate of tax sale, 8 O. 216; nor money received by deceased in an official capacity, 4 W. L. M. 563; nor permanent leasehold renewable forever unless required for

payment of debts, 11 O. 355; 13 O. 334. Lease for years is, 45 O. 8 169. Life insurance, 12 C. C. 730. When a surety of an administrator is appointed administrator *de bonis non*, his liability does not become assets, 27 O. S. 398.

§ 6047. Order requiring return of inventory. If any executor or administrator shall neglect or refuse to return such inventory within three months after his appointment, the probate court shall issue an order requiring such executor or administrator, at a short day therein named, to return an inventory according to law. [91 v. 69; 81 v. 137; 38 v. 146, § 52.]

Petition for citation.—To the Honorable, the judge of the probate court, of — county, Ohio. Your petitioner represents that —, late of said county died on or about the — day of —, 189—, leaving an estate to be administered, worth about \$—: that on or about the — day of —, 189—, — was appointed — of the estate of said —, deceased, and has neglected and failed to return an inventory of said estate, as required by law.

Your petitioner further represents that —he— is — interested in said estate as a —, and prays that a citation may issue requiring said — to appear before said court on the — day of —, 189—, then and there to show cause. If any —he— may have, why —he— should not return an inventory of —.

Rule to show cause.—The state of Ohio, — county, Probate court, ss: To —, sheriff. You are commanded to cite and give notice to — to appear before our probate court, at the court house in the city of —, in said county, to show cause why he should not return an inventory, etc., and of this writ make due return.

Witness my hand and seal of said court, at —, this — day of —, 189—. —, Probate Judge.

When barred, 4 N. P. 338.

§ 6048. *Repealed April 11, 1884.* [81 v. 137.] This section provided that if after personal service the executor, etc., failed to return an inventory the court should issue an attachment against him and might commit him to jail, etc.

§ 6049. Removal for failure, etc., and granting of new letters. If, after personal service of such order by an officer or person authorized to make the service, such executor or administrator, by the day appointed, does not return such inventory under oath or fails to obtain further time from the court to return the same, or if such order can not be served personally by reason of such executor or administrator absconding or concealing himself, the court may remove him and new letters shall be granted, as provided in section 6017. [91 v. 69; 81 v. 137; 38 v. 146, § 53.]

Error and not appeal lies from order of removal, 15 O. S. 484; 4 W. L. M. 82.

§ 6050. Effect of such revocation. Such letters shall supersede all former letters testamentary or of administration, and shall deprive the former executor or administrator of all power, authority, and control, over the estate of the deceased; and shall entitle the person appointed, to take, demand, and receive the goods and effects of the deceased, wherever the same may be found. [38 v. 146, § 55.]

§ 6051. Prosecution of former bond by administrator de bonis non. In every such case of revocation, the bond, given by such former executor or administrator, shall be prosecuted, and a recovery had thereon, to the full extent of any injury sustained by the estate of the deceased, by the acts or omissions of such executor or administrator, and to the full value of all the property of the deceased, received and not duly administered by such executor or administrator. [38 v. 146, § 56.]

§ 6052. Executor or administrator imprisoned—how discharged. Every executor or administrator committed to prison, as aforesaid, may be discharged by the court, on his delivering, upon oath, all the property of the deceased, under his control, to such person as shall be authorized by the court or judge to receive the same. [38 v. 146, § 57.]

§ 6053. Proceedings when property of estate concealed or embezzled. Upon complaint made to the probate court or the court of common pleas of any county, by the executor, administrator, creditor, devisee, legatee, heir, or other person interested in the estate of any deceased person, or by the creditor of any devisee, legatee, heir or other person interested in such estate, against the executor or administrator of such deceased person, or against any person or persons suspected of having concealed, embezzled, or conveyed away any of the moneys, goods, chattels, things in action, or effects of such deceased, the court shall cite said executor or administrator, or such other person or persons suspected, as the case may be, forthwith to appear before it, then and there to be examined, on oath, touching the matter of said complaint, and where the complaint is made to the probate court and a jury is

demand by either party, the court may forthwith reserve the case to the court of common pleas for hearing and determination, and it shall thereupon proceed in all respects as though the complaint had been originally made therein; and in like manner and with like effect where a jury has heretofore or may hereafter be demanded, the probate court may reserve any case now pending in the probate court to the court of common pleas. [90 v. 53; 89 v. 401; 86 v. 178; 51 v. 354, § 1.]

Form of complaint. [Title.] To the Judge of the probate court of — county, Ohio. The undersigned executor of the last will and testament of C. D., deceased, respectfully represents that he has good reason to suspect and does verily believe that A. B. of said county has concealed money, goods, chattels, things in action and effects of said deceased in fraud of the rights of the undersigned and others interested in the estate of said deceased. Wherefore he asks that a writ of citation may issue against the said A. B., and that he may be compelled to answer under oath touching the matters of this complaint, and that such other proceedings may be had in the premises as are authorized by law.

X. Y., executor, etc.

Citation, see forms under § 6011.

Entry. [Title.] This cause coming on to be heard upon the application of X. Y., executor of the last will and testament of C. D., deceased for a writ of citation against A. B. suspected of having concealed assets belonging to the estate of said deceased, and it appearing that the said A. B. has waived the issuing and service of the writ of citation and is willing to submit to an examination touching the matters embraced in the complaint of the said X. Y., executor, as aforesaid. It is therefore ordered that the matter of the examination of the said A. B., as prayed for in the said application, be and the same is referred to K. L., and that he proceed at once to said examination, and when the same is concluded, make his report thereof to this court without delay, according to law.

Notes.—§ 6053-6059 do not authorize summary proceedings by heirs, devisees, creditors, etc., against executors or administrators, 42 O. S. 325. See 21 Bull. 161.

§ 6054. Imprisonment for disobeying citation. If any person so as aforesaid cited shall refuse or neglect to appear and submit to an examination, as aforesaid, or shall refuse to answer such interrogatories as may be lawfully propounded, the court issuing the citation shall commit such person to the jail of the county, there to remain in close custody until he or she shall submit to the order and direction of the court in that behalf. [89 v. 402; 51 v. 354, § 2.]

§ 6055. **Examinations to be in writing.** All such examinations, including as well questions as answers, shall be reduced to writing, signed by the party examined, and filed in the court before which the same was taken. [51 v. 354, § 3.]

§ 6056. **Examination of witnesses to be in writing, etc.** The probate court shall, if required by either party, swear such other witness or witnesses as may be offered by either party touching the matter of such complaint, and shall cause the examination of every such witness, including as well questions as answers, to be reduced to writing, signed by the witness, and filed as aforesaid. [51 v. 354, § 4.]

§ 6057. **Judgment of court thereon—Lien.** The court shall determine by the verdict of a jury, if either party require it, or without a jury, if neither party require the same, whether the person or persons accused is, or are guilty of either having concealed, embezzled, or conveyed away any moneys, goods, chattels, things in action, or effects of the deceased persons aforesaid, and if found guilty, the amount of damages that should be recovered on account thereof, and the court shall forthwith, in all cases except when the person found guilty as aforesaid is the executor or administrator of such deceased person, render judgment in favor of the executor or administrator, or if there be no executor or administrator in this state, in favor of the state, against the person or persons so found guilty for the amount of the moneys or the value of the goods, chattels, things in action, or effects so concealed, embezzled, or conveyed away, together with ten per centum penalty, and all costs of such proceedings or complaint, which said judgment shall be a lien upon the real estate of the person or persons against whom it is rendered within the county from the rendition thereof; and if the person found guilty as aforesaid is the executor or administrator of such deceased person, the court shall forthwith render like judgment in favor of the state against said executor or administrator for such amount or value aforesaid, together with a like penalty and the costs as aforesaid; and said judgment shall be a lien upon the real estate of said executor or administrator, within the county

from the rendition thereof, and the probate court shall forthwith remove said executor or administrator and commit the administration of the estate, not already administered, to some other person or persons. Said executor or administrator so removed, shall receive no compensation for acting as such, and shall be charged in his account with the amount of said judgment aforesaid, and his property shall also be liable for the satisfaction of said judgment on execution issued thereon by his said successor, who shall, when such judgment is rendered by the probate court, file a transcript with the clerk of the court of common pleas, and cause such proceedings to be had as are contemplated in section 6058 of the Revised Statutes. [89 v. 402; 51 v. 354, § 5.]

This section is unconstitutional in so far as it professes to authorize a judgment without any provision for trial by jury, or a right of appeal, in cases where the defendant does not admit the truth of the complaint, for the court has no constitutional power to try such a case. And on petition in error to reverse a judgment so rendered, it is error to order the written examinations taken before the probate court to be stricken from the record, for they are a legitimate part of the proceeding, without a bill of exceptions setting them forth, 19 O. S. 556 (1869).

§ 6058. Transcript to be filed in common pleas and execution issued. The executor or administrator in favor of whom any such judgment shall have been rendered by the probate court, may forthwith deliver to the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county, an authenticated transcript (which the probate judge is hereby directed to make out and deliver, on demand, to such executor or administrator), on which said transcript the clerk aforesaid shall immediately issue an execution of the said court of common pleas for the amount of the original judgment and costs, and the costs which may have accrued or may accrue thereon; and thenceforth proceedings on execution shall be, in all respects, as if the said judgment had been rendered in the said court of common pleas. [89 v. 403; 51 v. 354, § 6.]

§ 6059. If judgment in favor of the state, when prosecuting attorney to attend to it. If such judgment as aforesaid be rendered in the name of the state, and there be no executor or administrator within this

state, the prosecuting attorney of the county shall cause the said transcript to be filed in the clerk's office, and proceed thereon to execution as before provided; and he shall pay the moneys realized upon such execution to the treasurer of the county, for the use of the said estate, reserving such compensation to himself only as the probate court may allow. [51 v. 354, § 7.]

‡ 6060. Conveyances to evade these proceedings void. All gifts, grants or conveyances of land, tenements, hereditaments, rents, goods or chattels, and all bonds, judgments or executions, made or obtained with intent to avoid the purposes of these proceedings, or in contemplation of any such examination or complaint as aforesaid, shall be utterly void and of no effect. [51 v. 354, § 8.]

‡ 6061. New assets after return of first inventory. Whenever personal property, or assets of any kind, not mentioned in any inventory that shall have been made, shall come to the knowledge or possession of an executor or administrator, he shall cause the same to be appraised in manner aforesaid, and an inventory thereof to be returned, within two months after the discovery thereof; and the making of such inventory and return may be enforced in the same manner as in the case of the first inventory. [38 v. 146, § 58.]

See § 6046 n.

‡ 6062. Assets to be collected, within one year, etc. The executor or administrator shall, as far as he is able, collect the assets of the estate, within one year after the date of the administration bond. [38 v. 146, § 59.]

‡ 6046 n. An action can not be maintained by an administrator appointed under the laws of this state to recover money, the proceeds of lands lying in Pennsylvania (the property of the intestate) which were sold by the guardian as the property of his wards on the order of the orphans' court of that state: for, as the administrator could not reach the lands there, he can not reach the proceeds, 14 O. 359. An administrator appointed in this state can not maintain an action in this state under the laws of the state of Illinois authorizing the personal representative of the person who comes to his death by the wrongful act of another, to maintain an action against such other for damages for the benefit of the widow or next of kin of such deceased person, 10 O. S. 121.

§ 6063. When more than eighteen months allowed to collect assets. If, from the situation of the assets belonging to the estate, more than eighteen months from the date of the administration bond is required for their collection, the court may, upon motion, and being satisfied thereof by the affidavit of the executor or administrator, extend the time for that purpose. [38 v. 146, § 60.]

§ 6064. Affidavit in such case. The affidavit required by the preceding section shall set forth the grounds of the application, the amount of money in the hands of the executor or administrator, applicable to the payment of the debts of the deceased; and that the executor or administrator has used due diligence to collect the assets and to pay the debts. [38 v. 146, § 61.]

§ 6065. When such further time will not be allowed. Further time shall not be allowed to the executor or administrator, to collect the assets of an estate that is solvent, if he has in his hands, at the time of his application, more than one hundred dollars in money, subject to the claims of creditors of the estate. [38 v. 146, § 62.]

§ 6066. What further time will be allowed. The time allowed by the court, for the collection of the assets of the estate, shall not be granted, at any one time, for a period beyond one year from the time of the application; nor shall the time be extended beyond five years from the date of the administration bond. [38 v. 146, § 63.]

The authority of an executor or administrator to represent an estate unless terminated in one of the modes provided by statute continues until the estate is fully settled, 48 O. S. 545.

§ 6067. Office of executor, etc., not to cease. The office of the executor or administrator shall not cease with the time allowed by law, or the court, for the collection of the assets of the estate. [38 v. 146, § 64.]

§ 6068. Discharge of debt in a will against an executor, etc., how construed. The discharge or bequest, in a will, of any debt or demand of a testator, against any executor named in his will, or against any other person, shall not be valid as against the creditors of the deceased; but shall be construed only as a spe-

cific bequest of such debt or demand; and the amount thereof shall be included in the inventory of the credits and effects of the deceased, and shall, if necessary, be applied in the payment of his debts; and if not necessary for that purpose, shall be paid in the same manner and proportion as other specific legacies. [38 v. 146, § 65.]

§ 6069. Naming a person executor not to discharge debt. The naming of any person executor, in a will, shall not operate as a discharge or bequest of any just claim which the testator had against such executor; but such claim shall be included among the credits and effects of the deceased, in the inventory; and the executor shall be liable for the same, as for so much money in his hands at the time such debt or demand becomes due; and he shall apply and distribute the same, in the payment of debts and legacies, and among the next of kin, as part of the personal estate of the deceased. [38 v. 146, § 66.]

The same rule applies to administrators, 4 O. 138; 17 O. 264; 20 O. 479; 2 O. S. 431; 16 O. S. 273. The principle does not apply to one who is only conditionally liable to the estate; and the appointment as administrator *de bonis non*, with the will annexed of one who was surety on the bond of the previous executor, does not make a debt due from such executor assets in the hands of such administrator by reason of such suretyship, 27 O. S. 398. The debt becomes assets in the hands of the administrator although created after the death of the testator, 6 C. C. 49. Effect of insolvency of one of two executors, 9 C. C. 1, 207, 607; 34 Bull. 211. When beneficiaries innocent of executor's fraud in procuring sureties on bond, 54 O. S. 487.

§ 6070. Mortgaged premises to be considered personal assets. Executor, etc., may take possession. When any mortgagee of real estate, or any assignee of such mortgagee, shall die without having foreclosed the right of redemption, the mortgaged premises, and the debt secured thereby, shall be considered as personal assets in the hands of his executor or administrator, and shall be administered and accounted for as such; and if the mortgagee or assignee shall not have obtained possession of the mortgaged premises in his lifetime, his executor or administrator may take possession thereof, by open and peaceable entry, or by action, in like manner, as the deceased might have done if living. [38 v. 146, § 67.]

Mortgage held by testator against person named as executor of his will personal assets, 17 O. 264. Mortgages of real estate must be recorded in the office of the county recorder and take effect from the time they are delivered for record, § 4183, of chattels must be forthwith filed with township clerk, etc., § 4150-4151, and refiled within thirty days next preceding the end of one year from the date of the original filing, § 4155.

§ 6071. **Executor or administrator may discharge mortgage. Possession before redemption.** In case of the redemption of any such mortgage, the money paid thereon shall be received by the executor or administrator of the deceased, and he shall thereupon release and discharge the mortgage; and until such redemption, the executor or administrator, if possession shall have been taken, either by himself or by the deceased, shall be seized of the mortgaged premises, in trust for the same persons, whether creditors, next of kin, or others, who would be entitled to the money, if the premises had been redeemed. [38 v. 146, § 68.]

§ 6072. **How executor or administrator to foreclose mortgage.** Any mortgage belonging to the estate may be foreclosed by the executor or administrator in the same manner that the decedent might have foreclosed the same. [38 v. 146, § 69.]

§ 6073. **How executor, etc., may compound with debtor.** When any debtor of a deceased person shall be unable to pay all his debts, the executor or administrator, with the approbation of the probate court, may compound with such debtor, and give him a discharge, upon receiving a fair and just dividend of his estate and effects, or such part of said debt, as said court may deem beneficial to those interested in the estate of said deceased person. [38 v. 146, § 70.]

SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, AND THE SALE-BILL.

§ 6074. **What personal property the executor or administrator may sell and when appraisement, etc., not required.** The executor or administrator shall, within three months after the date of his bond, sell the whole of the personal property belonging to the estate, which is liable to the payment of debts, and is assets in his hands, to be administered, except promissory notes, and all claims, demands and rights

in action which can be collected by him, and except bonds and stocks when the sale of them is not necessary for the payment of debts; and, also, except the following:

First—Such as the widow may desire to take at the valuation made by the appraisers, she securing payment to the executor or administrator therefor, as other purchasers.

Second—Such property as is specifically bequeathed shall not be sold until the residue of the personal estate has been sold, and is found by the executor or administrator to be insufficient for the payment of the debts of the estate.

Third—The executor or administrator may defer the sale of the emblements or annual crops raised by labor, which were not severed from the land of the deceased, at the time of his death, beyond the three months herein prescribed for the sale of the assets; and the same may be sold before or after they are severed from the land, at the discretion of the executor or administrator, and in the mode prescribed for the sale of other goods and chattels: provided, however, that when by the terms of any last will the testator shall express a wish that there be no sale of his personal property, the court admitting the will to probate may, at its discretion, direct the omission thereof, and may, also, at any subsequent period, upon the application of any party interested, require, and for good cause shall require, such sale to be made; and provided further, that when by the terms of any last will the testator shall express a wish that there be no appraisement of his household goods and furniture, the court admitting the will to probate may, at its discretion, direct the omission of such appraisement, but may, at any time thereafter, require such appraisement to be made, upon the application of any party interested therein. [88 v. 348; 87 v. 298; 38 v. 146.]

Executor, etc., may sell at public sale without order of court, 52 O. S. 499, 517.

The right of the widow to take personal property at the appraisement is not limited to the time of making the appraisement, but she may at any time within the three months allowed the administrator for selling the same exercise this right until the property is put up for sale, and her right is not affected by any changes that may in the meantime have taken place in the market value of the property, 26 O. S. 538. Generally, 4 C. C. 826.

§ 6075. How property may be delivered to legatee. The property specifically bequeathed may be delivered over to the legatee entitled thereto, he securing the redelivery thereof, on demand, to the executor or administrator; otherwise the same shall remain in the hands of the executor or administrator, to be distributed or sold, as may be required by law and the condition of the estate. [38 v. 146, § 72.]

Form.—Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B., C. D. and E. F., are held and firmly bound to G. H., executor of the last will and testament [or administrator with the will annexed of the estate] of I. J., deceased, in the sum of [*double the value of the property*] for the payment of which we do jointly and severally bind ourselves.

The condition of the above obligation is such that, whereas, A. B. has received from the said G. H. the following property specifically bequeathed to him by the last will of said I. J. [*here describe the property.*] Now, therefore, if the said A. B. shall redeliver said property in as good order and condition as the same was in when received, in case such property shall be required for the payment of the debts of said decedent, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

(*Signed, etc.*)

Executed in presence of———

§ 6076. Personal property to be sold at public vendue, unless court otherwise order—not to be sold at private sale at less than appraised value, unless, etc. The sale of personal property shall be made at public vendue, after at least fifteen days' notice having been given in some newspaper in general circulation throughout the county, or by advertisement, set up in at least five public places in the county where such sale is to take place: provided, however, that the court may for good cause extend the time for sale; and provided, further, that whenever the court shall be satisfied, upon good and sufficient proof, that it would be for the advantage of the estate of the decedent to sell any part of said personal estate not taken by the widow at the valuation made by the appraisers, at private sale, the court may authorize the executor or administrator to sell the personal estate, or any part or parcel thereof at private sale, either for cash or upon such other terms as said court, may in its discretion, direct; but such executor or administrator shall not be authorized to sell such property at private sale, at less than its appraised value, unless the probate court shall be satisfied by the affidavit of at least three disinterested per-

sons that such property can not be sold at its appraised value, and that it will be for the best interest of the estate to sell the same at a less price, in which case such court may authorize such executor or administrator to sell the same for a less amount. Should any property thus ordered to be sold at private sale, be not sold within six months from the time of such order, or within such other time as may be fixed in the order, then said probate court may order the same to be sold at public auction in the same manner as though a private sale had not been ordered. [38 v. 146, ‡ 73; 66 v. 30, ‡ 1.]

Application to sell personal property at private sale.—In the matter of the estate of —, deceased. Probate court, — county, Ohio: The undersigned —, of the estate of —, deceased, respectfully represents to the court that it would be for the best interest of said estate to sell at private sale, as provided by law, certain goods and chattels of said deceased as mentioned in the inventory herein filed. He therefore asks the court for an order, authorizing him to sell at private sale for —, the appraised value thereof, the following personal property, to wit: —.

The state of Ohio, — county, ss: — being duly sworn says the statements contained in the above application are true as he verily believes.

Sworn to before me, this — day of —, 189—.

—, Probate Judge.

Notice of sale.—The personal property belonging to the estate of A. B., deceased, will be sold by the undersigned at public vendue, at the late residence of said deceased — on the — day of —, and continue from day to day thereafter until all the property is sold.

—, 189—. C. D., Administrator [or Executor.]

State of Ohio, — county, C. D., Administrator [or Executor] of the estate of —, deceased, makes oath that notice of the sale of the personal property of said deceased, of which the above is a true copy, was — county, where the deceased last dwelt, at least fifteen days previous to the sale of said property.

C. D., Administrator [or Executor.]

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, 189—.

—, Probate Judge.

By —, Deputy Clerk.

Order to sell personal property at private sale. [Title.] To A. B., administrator of the estate [or executor of the last will and testament] of C. D., deceased.

In pursuance of an order and decree of said court, this day made in the matter of the estate of C. D., deceased, you are hereby authorized and required to proceed to sell, at private sale at not less than — the appraised value thereof, the following goods and chattels belonging to the estate of said decedent, to-wit: [Here give list] upon the following terms, to-wit: —

The deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the promissory notes of the purchaser, with at least two amply responsible sureties thereon.

You will return this order within——months from this date and forthwith upon the execution of the same, together with your report thereon endorsed.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this——day of

—A. D. 189—

—Probate Judge.

Sale of notes and mortgages, 52 O. S. 499, 517.

§ 6077. **Disposition of desperate claims.** Upon proper proof being made by an executor or administrator to the probate court that any claim, debt or demand whatsoever belonging to the estate in his hands to be administered and accruing in the lifetime of the deceased, represented by such executor or administrator, is desperate: 1st, on account of the doubtful solvency or actual insolvency of the person or persons owing the same; 2d, on account of such debtor having availed him or herself of the bankrupt law of the United States; 3d, by reason of some legal or equitable defense which such debtor or debtors shall allege and make appear against the same; 4th, on account of the smallness of such claim and difficulty in its collection, either from the remoteness of the residence of the debtor, or the ignorance of the executor or administrator of such residence; the court may order such claim, debt, or demand to be compounded or sold, or to be filed in such court for the benefit of the heirs, devisees, or creditors of such deceased person as will sue for or recover the same, giving the creditors the preference, if they or any of them apply for the same before the final settlement of the estate, and such order of the court shall be a sufficient voucher to such executor or administrator. [47 v. 28, § 1.]

§ 6078. **When notice of application to court for their sale necessary—publication of notice.** In all cases where any of the claims or demands exceed the sum of ten dollars, or they all in the aggregate exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, the executor or administrator shall give notice of such intended application to said court for such order, at least three consecutive weeks previous to the day on which the application is to be

made, which notice shall be published in some newspaper having general circulation in such county; but if there be no newspaper in the county, then in some newspaper having a general circulation in said county; but if the claims are numerous they need not be described in such notice. [47 v. 28, § 2.]

§ 6079. Public or private sales terms of compounding to be fixed in order. If the court shall order a sale of such debts or demands, the executor or administrator shall give public notice as aforesaid, of the time and place of sale, three consecutive weeks previous to the day of sale, at which they shall be sold to the highest bidder; but the court may, in its discretion, order a private sale of such debts and demands, in like manner and for like reasons as provided for the private sale of goods and chattels; and if the court authorize the compounding of such claims or any of them, the court shall in the order fix the sum for which the same may be compounded. [47 v. 28, § 3.]

§ 6080. How corporation stock sold. The executor or administrator may sell either at public or private sale any railroad stock or other stock or shares in any corporation; but if he sell at private sale, it shall be for a sum not less than shall be for that purpose fixed by an order of the probate court. [60 v. 95, § 1.]

Sale without order of court not void, 11 Bull 67, see 52 O. S. 517.

§ 6081. What credit to be given. In all sales of personal property a credit shall be given by the executor or administrator, of not less than three and not more than nine months, unless otherwise ordered by the court, when the amount purchased exceeds three dollars. [38 v. 146, § 74.]

§ 6082. Security to be taken. Notes or bonds, with two or more approved sureties, shall, in all cases of sale on credit, be taken by the executor or administrator. [38 v. 146, § 75.]

An administrator, in disposing of the personal property of the estate, without proper security for its payment, is guilty of a breach of official duty, and for any damage or loss thereby occasioned to the estate, he and his sureties are liable, 19 O. S. 87.

§ 6083. When executor or administrator not liable for loss. An executor or administrator shall not be responsible for any loss happening by the insolvency of the purchaser at such sale, or his sureties, if satisfactory evidence is adduced, that such executor or administrator proceeded with due caution, in taking security, and has used due diligence to collect said notes and bonds. [38 v. 146, § 76.]

§ 6084. Executor or administrator to make out list of articles liable to sale—Duty of clerk of such sale. The executor or administrator shall, previous to any public sale, make out a list of all the articles mentioned in the inventory, which are liable to sale, in the order they are set down in the inventory, whether the same are destroyed, taken by the widow at the appraisement, or otherwise forthcoming or not; and some suitable clerk, who is not interested in the estate, shall, at the time of sale, place opposite to each item upon said list, the names of the purchaser or purchasers, and the amount for which the item mentioned, or any part thereof, was sold; and if there be any articles on said list which shall not be sold, the clerk shall enter opposite to such article, the words "not sold," or the words "taken by the widow at the appraisement," or other statement, according to the fact; and if any articles be sold, which are not mentioned in the inventory, the same shall be so designated on the sale bill by the clerk. [38 v. 146, § 77.]

§ 6085. Construction of preceding section. Nothing contained in the preceding section shall be so construed as to require the executor or administrator to sell each article in the order in which the same is stated in the list taken from the inventory, nor to require articles, which are mentioned in the list, under a single item, to be put up and sold together; but that the articles mentioned in the sale bill shall be stated in the same order in which they are entered upon the inventory; so that the same may be readily compared by the court, and by parties interested in the estate. [38 v. 146, § 78.]

26086. Sale bill to be signed by clerk, sworn to by the executor or administrator and filed—returns of private sale. The sale-bill shall be signed by the clerk, and the executor or administrator shall make oath before some officer, authorized to administer oaths, that the same is, in all respects, correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief; the sale-bill, with a certificate of such oath annexed thereto, shall be filed, by the executor or administrator, in the probate court, within six weeks from the time of such sale, and all returns of private sales shall be sworn to by the executor or administrator. [38 v. 146, § 79.]

Sale bill of the personal property belonging to the estate of A. B., deceased, sold at public auction by C. D., administrator of the estate [or executor of the last will and testament] of said decedent, on the — day of —, A. D. 189—.

NO. OF ITEM.	PROPERTY AS IN- VENTORIED.	VALUE AS INVENTORIED.		PURCHASER	PRICE.	
		\$	Cts		\$	Cts

I hereby certify the foregoing sale bill to be correct,
—, Clerk of sale.

State of Ohio, — County, ss: Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, Judge of the Probate Court of said county, C. D., administrator of the estate [or executor of the last will and testament] of A. B., deceased, who being sworn says that the foregoing sale bill of the personal property of the said deceased is in all respects correct according to the best of his knowledge and belief. C. D.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, 188—, Probate Judge,

Form of return of private sale (§ 6412):

State of Ohio, — County, ss. In Probate Court. A. B., administrator of the estate [or executor of the last will and testament] of C. D., deceased, being duly sworn, says that in obedience to the foregoing order, he sold said goods and chattels, commencing on the — day of —, A. D. 189—, and closing on the — day of —, A. D. 189—, for the sum of — dollars, said sum being the appraised value of the same, and the highest price he could get after having made diligent endeavor to obtain the best price for said property.

A detailed schedule and list of said sale is herewith returned and filed, A. B., Administrator, etc.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this — day of —, A. D. 189—, Probate Judge.

§ 6087. How return of sale bill enforced. If any executor or administrator shall refuse or neglect to return the said sale-bill, or fail to make return of any private sale, within six weeks after the sale, the same proceedings may be had against him and his sureties, as are provided in cases of neglect or refusal to return an inventory. [38 v. 146, § 80.]

§ 6047.

THE NOTICE TO CREDITORS: THE AUTHENTICATION AND PAYMENT OF DEBTS, AND PAYMENT OF LEGACIES.

§ 6088. When and how executor or administrator to give notice of his appointment. Every executor or administrator shall, within three months after giving bond for the discharge of his trust, cause notice of his appointment to be published in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, in which the letters were issued, for three consecutive weeks. [38 v. 146, § 81.]

Form.—The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament [or administrator or administrator *de bonis non* of the estate] of A. B., deceased, late of _____ County, Ohio.

_____ day of _____, 188—

C—D—.

A notice of appointment is good, though the fact of the appointment is not expressly and explicitly stated therein, and the notice consists merely of a demand, officially signed by the administrator, that all persons indebted to the estate come forward and make payment; and that all persons having claims against the same are notified to present the same, 2 O. S. 156.

§ 6089. Affidavit as evidence of notice. An affidavit of the executor or administrator, or of the person employed by him to give such notice, being made, filed, and recorded, together with a copy of the notice, in the probate court, within one year after giving bond as aforesaid, shall be admitted as evidence of the time, place, and manner in which the notice was given. [38 v. 146, § 82.]

Form.—State of Ohio, _____ county, ss. Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for _____ county, _____ for the publishers of [naming newspaper] who, being duly sworn says that the annexed advertisement was published in the _____ a newspaper printed and of general circulation

in said county for three consecutive weeks, commencing upon the _____ day of _____ 18____ and that each insertion was upon _____ day. [*If the newspaper has also a daily edition, add*] Affiant further says that a daily and weekly edition of said newspaper is published, and that the circulation of the daily in this county exceeds that of the weekly, and that the cost of publication in the daily does not exceed that of the weekly.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____
A. D. 18____

Notary Public in and for _____ county, Ohio.

§ 6090. In what order debts to be paid. Every executor or administrator shall proceed with diligence to pay the debts of the deceased, and shall apply the assets to the payment of debts in the following order:

First—The funeral expenses, those of the last sickness, and the expenses of administration.

Second—The allowance made to the widow and children for their support for twelve months.

Third—Debts entitled to a preference, under the laws of the United States.

Fourth—Public rates and taxes, and sums due the state for duties on sales at auction.

Fifth—To every person who shall have performed manual labor in the service of the deceased, during his life time, out of any funds that shall come into his hands as such administrator or executor, before the payment of the general creditors, the full amount of the wages due to such person for such labor performed within twelve months preceding the death of the party for whom such labor was performed, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars.

Sixth—Debts due to all other persons.

And if there be not enough, after paying any one of said classes, to pay all the debts of the next of the other classes, all the creditors of the latter class shall be paid ratably, in proportion to their respective debts; and no payment shall be made to creditors of any one class, until all those of a preceding class or classes, of whose claims the executor or administrator shall have had notice, shall be fully paid. [80 v. 78; 38 v. 146, § 83; 64 v. 211.]

First—Applies to estate of deceased married woman, though such deceased left surviving her a husband having property, 44 O. S. 184; see generally, 10 Bull. 338. Attorney's fees, 52 O. S. 200, 206.

Second—See § 6040 n. Land may be sold to pay the allowance for the support of the widow and her children, 18 O. S. 234. This section is an expressed declaration that the year's allowance to a widow is a debt of the estate and that she is a creditor thereof. 2 C. C. 336. Effect of ante-nuptial contract, 35 Bull. 161.

Third—See §§ 3466, 3467 U. S. Rev. Stat.

Fourth—Taxes on real and personal property, §§ 2734, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851. Entry for taxation when some of executors reside without limits of city, 10 O. S. 431. Administrator having no personal assets may apply for order to sell lands to pay taxes, 8 O. S. 52. He is not authorized to pay taxes levied on real estate after decedent's death, 6 O. S. 237. Where administration of an estate is committed to two or more persons residing in different counties the "moneys, credits and investments" belonging to the estate must be listed for taxation under § 2735 in the county where the administrator having actual possession and control of the property to be listed resides at the time of listing, 43 O. S. 406. The heir must pay taxes upon land after ancestor's death, 6 O. S. 227. Collateral inheritance tax, p. 522.

An administrator can not be allowed directly or through his attorney, to compromise, adjust, and settle claims against the estate for which he is acting for less than their face value and put the difference in his own pocket; and the rule is the same whether the agent or attorney acts for such administrator officially or personally, and whether he acts in making such settlement as the attorney of the administrator solely or for him and others with a view to their joint profit, and in either case the benefits received must inure to the benefit of the estate, 32 O. S. 532. Where a contract is executed and the legal title to the property has not passed the administrator of the deceased party possesses the power to compromise and rescind the contract where it may reasonably be considered for the interest of the estate to make such settlement, 4 O. S. 1. While the personal representative of an estate may at his discretion perform or rescind the contract of his intestate imposing an obligation or duty as may be for the best interests of the estate, his acts are, as a general rule, subject to the approval of the court, 8 O. S. 450.

§ 6091. Previous section not to affect lien. Nothing in the preceding section shall affect or impair any lien, legal or equitable, which any creditor or other person shall have upon the personal estate of the deceased during his life-time. [38 v. 146, § 84.]

Upon the decease of a debtor, his estate real and personal, stands for the payment of his general creditors alike, and one creditor can not by superior diligence acquire a superior right over the others, 1 O. S. 293. The individual creditors of a deceased member of a firm can not claim a preference in the decedent's individual estate as against the creditors of the firm, 6 O. S. 103. A creditor can not by making a levy subsequent to the death of his debtor, under a judgment obtained against him before his death, obtain a lien upon either his personal or real estate in preference to other creditors, 5 O. S. 231. A sale under such levy is void, 2 O. S. 287. See generally, 2 C. C. R. 336; 48 O. S. 545, 549.

‡ 6092. Claims against estate. How authenticated. Expenses of authentication. By whom allowed. Upon any claim being presented against the estate of any deceased person, the executor or administrator may require satisfactory vouchers in support thereof, and also the affidavit of the claimant, that such claim is justly due, that no payments have been made thereon, and that there are no set-offs against the same to the knowledge of such claimant; which oath may be taken before any justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths, and the expense thereof shall be allowed by the executor or administrator, if the claim itself is allowed. [38 v. 146, ‡ 85.]

Form.—State of Ohio, ———county, ss.—A. B., being duly sworn, says he is the owner of the annexed claim against the estate of C. D., deceased, that the same is justly due: that no payments have been made thereon [except such as appear thereon credited] and that there are no set-offs against the same to the knowledge and belief of affiant.

A. B. ———

Sworn to and subscribed by A. B. before me this ———day of ———A. D. 188—.

Indorsement on claim.—Allowed as a valid claim against the estate of C. D., deceased. E. F. Administrator.

Notes.—*Reasonable time* allowed for examining claim, 13 O. 41. Presentation waived by taking issue on validity of claim, 36 O. S. 454. Necessity of presentation does not apply to revival of action, 29 O. 577. Allowance not conclusive of validity, 39 O. S. 112, § 6216. Presentation to administrator *de bonis non*, after allowance by administrator unnecessary, 39 O. S. 112. Where an administrator has seen and examined a claim against the estate, and is subsequently requested to allow it, which he refuses to do, such claim being present in the pocket of its owner, and the administrator so told, a formal presentation of the claim is not necessary, but may be presumed to be waived, 15 O. S. 15, see ‡ 6097 n. It is error not to admit letter of administrator in evidence to show rejection of claim or cross-examine witness as to letter, 1 C. C. R. 531. Waiver, 10 C. C. 652.

The allowance of a claim is prima facie evidence of the liability of the estate for the debt, not conclusive, 8 O. 248. A distinct refusal to allow a claim by an executor telling the creditor to consider it rejected is a rejection, 14 O. S. 122. Where the same person is administrator of the creditor as well as the debtor estate no formal presentation or allowance of the claim within four years from the date of the bond of the administrator of the debtor estate is necessary, 39 O. S. 112, 122. Payment of a part of a claim by administrator without disputing the balance is a sufficient allowance of the whole claim. The administrator may require proof by vouchers and affidavit, but unless he requires it such strict formal presentation is not necessary, 3 C. C. 431.

Where the affidavit accompanying the note was informal but no objection was taken to the informalities and the claim was rejected on its merits by indorsement on the back the technical objection to the affidavit was held waived, *Id.* Where an original note was presented with an affidavit that the note was a just claim; that all the payments made thereon were endorsed thereon and by a clerical error the amount was understated but the whole claim was rejected it was held that the claimant might sue for the full amount due on the note, *Id.* After a mortgage creditor had obtained decrees for sale of the mortgage premises of the debtor the debtor died. The will gave the executor power to sell the lands of the debtor. The holder of the mortgages agreed with executor that the latter might sell the lands and account for the proceeds, this was held an "allowance," 40 O. S. 528. In an action against an administrator it is essential to prove a presentation of such claim to the administrator and its rejection or what is equivalent thereto by him or to show some other reason why the administrator is liable to be sued notwithstanding the provisions of § 6113, 1 C. C. 581. *Taxes*, 48 O. S. 111.

§ 6093. Doubtful claims against an estate to be referred to arbitration. If the executor or administrator doubt the justice of any claim presented, and verified as aforesaid, he may enter into an agreement in writing, with the claimant, to refer the matter in controversy to three disinterested persons, who, if the claim does not exceed one hundred dollars, shall be approved of by a justice of the peace of the county in which the letters were issued; or if the claim exceed one hundred dollars, the referees shall be approved of by the probate judge of such county. [50 v. 126, § 1.]

Form of agreement to refer.—Whereas, the undersigned A. B., holds a claim against the estate of C. D., deceased, in the sum of ——— dollars [*state the nature of the claim*] which he has presented for allowance to E. F., the executor of the last will and testament of [or administrator of the estate of] said decedent: Whereas said defendant E. F., disputes the validity of said claim [or denies that the claim is a just debt against said estate.] It is therefore agreed between the said A. B. and E. F., to refer the matter in dispute to the arbitration of G. H. I. J. and K. L., who shall be subject to the approval of M. N., of ——— County [*in which letters were issued.*] [*But if the claim does not exceed one hundred dollars say*] who shall be subject to the approval of O. P., a justice of the peace, of ——— County [*where letters were issued*], that this agreement with the approval of said referees shall be filed with said O. P. (or any other justice of the county the parties may agree upon) and such further proceedings shall be had before said justice as the statute provides.

Dated ——— day of ——— 188—

[Signed.]

Indorsement.—I approve the referees within named.
——— day of ——— 188— ——— Probate Judge,
or justice of the Peace of ——— county.

It is not necessary under this section that an action be brought on the award, but the court may enter judgment on the award when made, 11 Bull 117. Rejection of claim by executor on which suit has been brought does not estop him from submitting it to arbitration, *Id.* The power of an executor or administrator to submit to arbitration a disputed claim is not affected by the provisions of the statute which authorizes the submission of such disputed claims to referees, 9 O. S. 333.

§ 6094. How proceeded on if claim is less than one hundred dollars. If the amount of said claim so referred shall not exceed one hundred dollars, upon filing the agreement of reference and the approval of the referees, with such justice of the peace as the parties may agree upon, the justice shall docket the cause, appoint a day of trial, issue a citation for the referees, and subpoenas for witnesses; and the cause shall be regulated, and shall, in all things, proceed as is provided for arbitration before justices of the peace, except, that if judgment is rendered against the executor or administrator for the debt, damages or costs, it shall be rendered, and execution shall issue thereon, as in actions against executors and administrators. [38 v. 146, § 87.]

See § 6566-6572, arbitrations before justices of the peace.

§ 6095. *Id.* If it exceeds one hundred dollars. But if the claim so referred to arbitration exceed one hundred dollars, upon filing the agreement of reference, in the probate court of the county in which the letters were issued, the probate judge shall docket the cause, and make an order referring the matter in controversy to the referees as selected. [88 v. 124; 38 v. 146, § 88.]

§ 6096. Referees to report to court.—Proceedings, powers, and compensation of referees.—Costs. The referees shall thereupon proceed to hear and determine the matter, and make their report thereon to the said probate court; and the same proceedings may be had before said referees, in all respects; the referees shall have the same powers, be entitled to the same compensation, as if the reference were made under the provisions made for arbitrations under a rule of the court of common pleas; and the court may set aside the

report of the referees, or appoint others in their places, or confirm such report, and adjudge costs, as in actions against executors and administrators; and the judgment of the court thereupon shall be valid and effectual, in all respects, as in other cases. [90 v. 200; 38 v. 146, § 89.]

When the probate judge approves of the referees, his duty and authority in the matter end, and the reference must be perfected in, and the report of the referees made to the court of common pleas and there disposed of, 15 O. S. 173. See § 6001 *et seq.*, 9 Bull 244; 11 Bull 117.

§ 6097. When claim barred if not sued within six months after rejection—What deemed a rejection. If a claim against the estate of any deceased person be exhibited to the executor or administrator, before the estate is represented insolvent, and be disputed or rejected by him, and the same shall not have been referred, the claimant shall, within six months after such dispute or rejection, if the debt, or any part thereof, be then due, or within six months after some part thereof shall have become due, commence a suit for the recovery thereof, or be forever barred from maintaining any action thereon; and no action shall be maintained thereon after the said period, by any other person deriving title thereto from such claimant. A claim shall be deemed disputed or rejected, if the executor or administrator shall, on presentation of the vouchers thereof, refuse, on demand made for that purpose, to indorse thereon his allowance of the same as a valid claim against the estate. [33 v. 146, § 90.]

Sufficiency of presentation, 6092, *n.* Refusal to allow a "rejection" within the meaning of act, (1 Cur. 706) 14 O. S. 123; must precede action, 13 O. 41. Error not to admit evidence as to rejection, 1 C. C. R. 531. Specific demand for indorsement of rejection or allowance need not be averred or proved, 23 O. S. 584. Limitation of action, six months after rejection, 4 O. S. 272; 2 W. L. M. 540; 2 C. C. R. 140. Limitation of six months does not apply when claim is allowed, 29 O. S. 509; 39 O. S. 112, 121. Setting aside the will does not excuse non-presentation, 38 O. S. 413. Payment of part of a claim by an administrator without disputing the balance is a sufficient allowance of the whole claim, 39 O. S. 112. Verbal notice to the administrator of an estate by the widow of the deceased not to allow a specified claim against the estate is not sufficient proof of fraud on the part of

the administrator for afterward making such allowance, *Id.* Where the same person is administrator of the creditor as well as the debtor estate, no formal presentation or allowance of the claim within four years from the date of the bond of the administrator of the debtor estate is necessary, but in such case the claim is extinguished as soon as funds applicable to its payment come to the hands of the administrator. *Id.*

Under this section it is error in the court below to render judgment against the estate of the deceased person upon a claim due and disallowed more than six months prior to the commencement of the action. The failure of the executor to plead in bar such statute does not give a right to such judgment, 2 C. C. R. 140. By this section a creditor whose claim is rejected "shall commence a suit thereon" within six months or be barred. This is not a special proceeding but a civil action, 3 C. C. 448. Waiver, 10 C. C. 652. Not disputing or rejecting a claim an allowance, 12 C. C. 46. Action within six months after rejection dismissed otherwise than on the merits takes case out of limitation, 12 *Id.* 31. Neither demand for legacy, 50 O. S. 13, nor additions to tax returns, 48 O. S. 89, nor judgment against administrator, 5 C. C. 114, 118, need be presented before suing.

§ 6098. When claim shall be rejected at instance of heir or creditor—Action against administrator or executor—parties—costs. If any heir or creditor of a deceased person, or any person who has purchased, or claims to hold, by purchase or otherwise, from such heir, any lands or other property inherited by such heir from such decedent, shall file in the probate court of the county in which administration is taken out on any estate, a written requisition on the administrator or executor, to disallow and reject any claim presented for allowance, and whether said claim has been allowed or not, but which has not been paid in full, and shall enter into an undertaking, with sufficient surety, to be approved by the probate judge, conditioned to pay all costs and expenses of contesting such claim, in case it shall be finally allowed, such claim shall, in such case be disallowed and rejected by such administrator or executor, and the holder of such claim shall be required, within six months after such rejection of such claim, to bring his action against such administrator or executor, to enforce such claim, and if he recover, the judgment shall be against the said administrator or executor; and in such action, such heir, creditor, or other person claiming to hold such property, shall be made a party defendant with such administrator or executor, and shall have the right to plead and make any defense to such action which such administrator or

executor could make; whenever such written requisition and undertaking shall be so filed in the probate court, the probate judge shall at once notify such administrator or executor thereof; and such administrator or executor shall thereupon at once notify the holder of such claim that such claim is rejected and disallowed; and if the proceedings shall have been commenced to sell the lands of such decedent to pay such claim, such proceedings shall be stayed, and no further order or decree taken therein, until after the validity of such claim shall have been determined, and if the plaintiff recover, the judgment shall be against the administrator or executor, but the costs shall be awarded against the party filing the requisition to disallow the claim. [74 v. 91, § 1]

Bond to reject claim.—Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B., C. D. and E. F., are held and firmly bound unto G. H., executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of I. J., deceased, in the sum of — dollars to be paid to the said G. H., as aforesaid and his successors, for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators severally and firmly by these presents. The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas A. B. has this day filed in the Probate Court of — County, Ohio, his written requisition on the said G. H., executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of I. J., deceased, as aforesaid, to disallow and reject the claim of X. Y. against the estate of said I. J., amounting to the sum of — dollars. Now therefore, if the said A. B. shall well and truly pay all costs and expenses of contesting said claim, in case it shall be finally allowed as [decided by a court of competent jurisdiction to be] a valid and proper claim against said estate, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed at — by us this — day of — 189—.

Executed in presence of, etc.

Requisition.—To G. H., executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of I. J., deceased.

You will take notice that the undersigned, a creditor of the estate of I. J., deceased, does hereby require you to reject and disallow the claim of X. Y. against said estate for the sum of — dollars [describe claim.] Said claim having been as I am informed presented to you for allowance. A. B.

Entry. [Tute.]—It appearing to the court that A. B., a creditor of the estate of said deceased has filed in this court a written requisition on G. H., the executor, etc., of said deceased, to disallow the claim of X. Y. against said estate, described in said requisition, and having entered into a bond to said G. H., as required by law in such case, which bond has been approved by the court, said executor, etc., is hereby ordered and directed to disallow said claim.

Note.—The party giving the bond must be made a party to the suit upon the rejected claim, and permitted to defend if he desires, or he will not be liable for the costs and expenses of

such suit, 1 C. C. R. 572. In a suit by an administrator to recover upon a bond given in pursuance of the provisions of this section, it is necessary to enable him to recover for him to show that its requirements have been strictly complied with, *Id.* Verbal notice to the administrator of an estate by the widow of the deceased not to allow a specified claim against the estate, is not sufficient proof of fraud on the part of the administrator for afterwards making such allowance, 39 O. S. 112.

§ 6099. How debt due to executor or administrator to be paid. No preference. No part of the assets of the deceased shall be retained by an executor or administrator, in satisfaction of his own debt or claim, until it shall have been proved to and allowed by the probate court; and such debt shall not be entitled to any preference over others of the same class. [38 v. 146, § 91.]

Where a creditor was appointed administrator of his debtor's estate, and died without receiving any assets, it was held that it was not to be assumed that the debt was paid, nor would it under such circumstances be extinguished. But it was said that if the administrator had assets out of which he might have lawfully retained his claim it would be presumed that the debt was paid, 5 O. 72. The principle that the appointment of a debtor as administrator converts the debt into assets in his hands to be accounted for does not apply to one who is only contingently liable to the estate, 27 O. S. 398.

§ 6100. Procedure on presentation of executor's or administrator's claim to probate court. Whenever an executor or administrator shall present to the probate court for its allowance, any debt or claim of which he is the owner, against the estate which he represents, amounting to fifty dollars or more, the court shall fix a day, not less than four weeks nor more than six weeks from the presentation of said debt or claim, when the testimony touching said debt or claim, shall be heard; and the court shall forthwith issue an order, directed to said executor or administrator, requiring him to give notice in writing to all the heirs, legatees or devisees of said decedent interested in said estate, and such creditors as are therein named, which notice shall contain a statement of the amount claimed and designate the time fixed for hearing the testimony and shall be served upon the persons named in said order at least twenty days before the time fixed for such hearing; and if any of the persons mentioned

in said order are non-residents of the county, service of said notice may be made upon them by publication for three consecutive weeks in a weekly newspaper, published or circulating in said county; all of the persons named in the order shall be deemed parties to the proceeding and any other person having an interest in the estate may come in and be made a party thereto. [70 v. 56, § 1.]

§ 6101. **Hearing. Exceptions. Appeal.** Upon the hearing as to the allowance of said debt or claim by the said court, exception may be taken to any decision of the court upon any matter of law, by any person who may be affected thereby, and bills of exception may be taken and allowed, and proceedings in error had after a final order or judgment as is provided in other cases; and an appeal may be taken to the court of common pleas of the proper county from any order or judgment of the probate court allowing or disallowing such debt or claim or any part thereof, by any person who may be affected thereby, when the amount claimed by such executor or administrator exceeds one hundred dollars; and the matter so appealed shall be tried, heard and decided in said common pleas court in the same manner, and the proceedings therein shall be the same as nearly as may be practicable, as if the said common pleas court had original jurisdiction thereof, but without pleadings unless pleadings be ordered by the court to be filed; the person so appealing shall, within twelve days after the making of such order or judgment, give a written undertaking to the state, for the use of the persons who may be interested therein, with one or more sureties to be approved by the probate judge, conditioned that the person appealing shall pay all costs which may be awarded against him in the appellate court, and the bond shall be in such amount as the said probate judge may prescribe. [69 v. 105, § 2.]

§ 6102. **How estate of deceased joint debtor liable.** When two or more persons shall be indebted in any joint contract, or upon a judgment founded upon any such contract and either of them shall die, his estate

shall be liable therefor, as if the contract had been joint and several, or as if the judgment had been against himself alone. [38 v. 146, § 92.]

This section abrogates the common law rule, 5 O. S. 586; 43 O. S. 299, 302. The surviving obligor or obligors in a joint contract may be joined with the personal representatives of a deceased obligor, in an action upon such contract, and a several judgment can be rendered against each, *Id.* Where partners are indebted for services rendered to them the indebtedness is joint, and under the former practice, on the death of one the only remedy of the creditor at law was a suit against the surviving partner; but by the statute the debt becomes a joint and several obligation, and the creditor has his election to sue the surviving partner or the administrator of the deceased partner or both the surviving partner and the administrator, 42 O. S. 302. Where two administrators give a joint bond with surety for the faithful administration of the estate that may come into their possession and thereafter all the property of the deceased comes into their joint possession, if waste is committed by one of the administrators after the death of the other, the surety can require that the estates of both be exhausted before he shall be liable for the surviving administrator's default, 45 O. S. 525. The surviving administrator and the representatives of the deceased administrator will be jointly liable to indemnify the surety, *Id.* By the provisions of this section a judgment rendered against one of two joint debtors and the administrator of the estate of another is a several and not a joint judgment, 5 C. C. 114, 117; 7 *Id.* 227.

§ 6103. Preceding section not to affect rights of surety, etc. The preceding section shall not be so construed as to affect the rights of a surety, when certified as such, in a judgment rendered jointly against him and his principal. [38 v. 146, § 93.]

§ 6104. Debts not due may be paid upon rebate of interest. Debts not due may be paid by an executor or administrator, according to the class to which they may belong, after discounting the legal interest upon the sum paid for the time unexpired, if the claim does not bear interest before maturity. [38 v. 146, § 94.]

§ 6105. How and when execution may issue against an executor. No execution shall issue upon a judgment against an executor or administrator, unless upon the order of the court which appointed him, or unless the eighteen months allowed by law, or the further time allowed by the court for the collection of the assets of the estate, have expired; and if an account

has been rendered, and settled by the court, execution shall issue only for the sum that shall have appeared, on the settlement of such account, to have been a just proportion of the assets applicable to the judgment. [38 v. 146, § 95.]

§ 6106. Costs in actions against an estate, when not recoverable. In suits for the recovery of money only, or of specific personal property against the estate, in which no provision is made herein in relation to costs, no costs shall be recovered against the executor or administrator, to be levied of his property or of the property of the deceased, unless it appear that the demand on which the action was founded, was presented within one year after his giving bond for the discharge of his trust, that its payment was unreasonably resisted or neglected, or that the defendant refused to refer the same, pursuant to the preceding provisions; in which case the court may direct such costs to be levied of the property of the defendant, or of the deceased, as shall be just, having reference to the facts that appeared on the trial. [38 v. 146, § 96.]

§ 6107. Executions against executor or administrator. Action upon suggestion of waste. Trial and judgment. All executions against executors and administrators, for debts due from the deceased, shall, except in the cases otherwise provided for herein, run against the goods and estate of the deceased in their hands; and when any execution against an executor or administrator, for a debt due from the estate of the deceased, is returned unsatisfied, the creditor may bring an action, upon a suggestion of waste, against the executor or administrator, and if the defendant shall not show to the contrary, he shall be deemed guilty of waste, and shall be personally liable for the amount of such waste, when it can be ascertained; and if the amount of such waste can not be ascertained, the said executor or administrator shall be liable for the amount due on the original judgment, with interest thereon, from the time when it was rendered, and judgment and execution shall be awarded accordingly, as for his own debt. [38 v. 146, § 97.]

Executions against executors or administrators for debts due from the deceased shall, except in cases provided for, run against the goods and estate of the deceased in their hands, 39 O. S. 120. See 2 C. C. 351.

§ 6108. When executor or administrator to be liable to the suit of a creditor of deceased. No executor or administrator shall be liable to the suit of a creditor of the deceased until after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of his administration bond, or the further time allowed by the court for the collection of the assets of the estate; unless it be for the recovery of a demand that would not be affected by the insolvency of the estate; or unless it be brought after the estate has been represented insolvent, for the purpose of ascertaining a claim that is contested; or unless the claim has been exhibited to the executor or administrator, and has been disputed or rejected by him. [38 v. 146, § 98.]

See § 6097, n.

Petition must aver that eighteen months have elapsed or claim comes within exceptions, 3 W. L. M. 134. Action against surviving obligors and administrator of deceased obligor must aver the lapse of eighteen months, 12 O. S. 252. The section has no application to suits on administration bonds, 2 O. S. 575, see §§ 6210, 6212, and does not apply to revival of action before judgment, 29 O. S. 577. By the allowance of a claim by an administrator the statute of limitations ceases to run against it, 36 O. S. 112. Presentation waived by taking issue on validity of claim, 36 O. S. 454; 10 C. C. 652. Where suit is brought against administrator within eighteen months of his appointment it must appear that the claim has been disputed or rejected, 3 C. C. 431. This section has no application to a suit to enforce a statutory liability of a deceased holder of stock in an insolvent corporation, 1 C. C. 105.

§ 6109. When executor or administrator may proceed to pay debts without being liable for deficiency of assets. If any executor or administrator, who shall have given notice of his appointment, as provided in this chapter, shall not, within one year thereafter have notice of demands against the estate, which will authorize him to represent it insolvent, he may, after the expiration of said one year, proceed to pay the debts due from the estate; and he shall not become personally liable to any other creditor, in consequence of any such payments made before notice of his demand, although the remaining estate should be insufficient to satisfy such last mentioned creditor. [38 v. 146, § 99.]

Overpayments made at executor's peril, 5 O. 86; but he may recover back the excess as for money of his own paid by mistake, 5 O. 586. Liability for attorney's fees, 52 O. B. 200.

§ 6110. And if whole estate be paid and afterwards other claims presented he shall not be liable therefor. If any executor or administrator shall have paid away, in manner aforesaid, the whole of the estate and effects of the deceased, before notice of the demand of any other creditor, he shall not be required, in consequence of such new demand, to represent the estate insolvent, but may plead that fact; and upon proving such payments, he shall be discharged. [38 v. 146, § 100.]

Administrator can sell land after supposed final settlement and after partition by heirs, 17 O. S. 242. See former decisions not applicable to present section, 7 O. (1 pt.) 21; 5 O. 586.

§ 6111. If so much paid away as to leave insufficient assets to satisfy subsequent claims—How far liable. If any executor or administrator shall have paid away, in manner aforesaid, so much of the estate and effects of the deceased, that the remainder shall be insufficient to satisfy any demand of which he shall afterward have notice, he shall be liable to pay, on such last mentioned demand, only so much as may then remain in his hands; and if there be two or more such demands exhibited, which shall, together, exceed the amount of assets remaining in his hands, he may represent the estate insolvent, and shall divide and pay over what shall remain in his hands, to and among such creditors as shall prove their debts, under the commission of insolvency, pursuant to such order as the court shall make in that behalf; but the creditors of the deceased, who shall have been previously paid by the executor or administrator, as aforesaid, shall not be liable to refund any part of the amount so received by them. [38 v. 146, § 101.]

§ 6112. If assets are exhausted in paying preferred claims,—Executor or administrator not liable for payment of subsequent claim. If it shall appear, upon settlement of the administration account in court, that the whole estate and effects which have come to the hands of the executor or administrator, have been exhausted in paying the charges of administration,

the allowance to the widow and children of the deceased, and the charges of his last sickness and funeral, or any other debts or claims, entitled by law to a preference over the common creditors of the deceased, such settlement shall be a sufficient bar to any action brought against the executor or administrator, by any creditor who is not entitled to such preference; and the executor or administrator may plead and give the same in evidence, although the estate may not have [been] represented insolvent. [38 v. 146, § 102.]

§ 6113. Limitation of action by creditors. *Proviso as to claims accruing after four years.* No executor or administrator, after having given notice of his appointment, as provided in this chapter, shall be held to answer to the suit of any creditor of the deceased, unless it be commenced within four years from the time of his giving bond as aforesaid, excepting in the cases hereinafter mentioned: provided, however, that any creditor whose cause of action shall accrue or shall have accrued after the expiration of four years from the time that the executor or administrator of such estate shall give or shall have given bond according to law, and before such estate is fully administered, may commence and prosecute such action at any time within one year after the accruing of such cause of action, and before such estate shall have been fully administered; and no cause of action against any executor or administrator shall be adjudged barred, by lapse of time, until the expiration of one year from the time of the accruing thereof. [38 v. 146, § 103; 45 v. 25, § 1.]

Limitation of action to enforce parol contract, 48 O. S. 32.

Limitation in favor of executor, etc., not applicable to devisees, 17 O. S. 288. Claims against estate not affected by allowance of further time, 2 O. S. 156. Neglect of creditor to present claim for allowance whereby the estate of one security is released under the limitation of this section does not discharge co-surety, 20 O. S. 337. Creditor barred of his action on note under this section may have his remedy in equity on mortgage, 11 O. S. 42. Limitation applies to actions on guardian's bond, and the disability of infancy will not save plaintiff from operation of statute, 17 O. S. 548. Money arising from sale of decedent's land does not constitute new assets and will not extend the four years'

limitation, *Id.* Liability of surety not discharged by delay of creditor to bring action against estate of principal debtor within time prescribed in § 6097 or § 6113; 26 O. S. 525.

Statute begins to run, when will is set aside and administrator appointed, from the time of the executor's appointment, 38 O. S. 413. Where a probate court appointed an executor and pursuant to a request in the will dispensed with bond, the four years provided by the statute of March 23, 1840, it was held began to run in his favor from the date of his qualification as executor, 41 O. S. 417. Although the giving of the notice within three months is necessary in order to start the running of the four years, whenever the notice is so made the four years is to be computed as beginning at "the time of the giving of the bond," *Id.* 423. Four years' limitation begins to run from time of rejection of claim, 47 O. S. 555. Cited in connection with § 6119 to show "that action" and suit are synonymous, 3 C. C. 446.

Where an executor sold lands for more than was due under decrees of foreclosure, paid nothing on the decrees, paid out and distributed the entire estate to others, such act was held a fraud upon the holder of the decrees, and no statute of limitations could begin to run in his favor until the creditor had notice of the act, 40 O. S. 528.

The bar of this section is not to the right, but to the remedy. An administrator may waive the bar of the statute of limitations and also the bar of this section, 27 Bull 144. In an action on an account against an administrator alleged to be due from his intestate it is essential to prove presentation and its rejection, or what is equivalent thereto, or to show some other reason why the administrator is liable to be sued notwithstanding the provisions of this section, 1 C. C. 531. Agreement with mother of plaintiff to adopt plaintiff and make her defendant's heir, part performance; plaintiff not a creditor of decedent and action not barred in four years, 1 C. C. 216.

§ 6114. **Assets received after four years liable to creditors.** When assets shall come to the hands of an executor or administrator, after the expiration of the said four years, he shall account for, and apply the same, in like manner, as if they had been received within four years; and he shall be liable to an action, and to be proceeded against on account of such assets, by or for the benefit of any creditor, in like manner, as if the assets had been received within the said four years; provided, that such action or proceeding be commenced within one year after the creditor shall have notice of the receipt of such new assets, and not more than four years after the same shall be actually received. [38 v. 146, § 104.]

Money arising from the sale of land possessed by the decedent at the time of his death and sold for the payment of debts, and money received by the administrator from the guardian of the heirs of the deceased, under an arrangement made to save their

lands from sale are not *new* assets within the meaning of this section, and will not extend the limitation within which creditors are required to sue, 17 O. S. 548.

§ 6115. Claim not due in four years may be presented to court, and if allowed may be paid or money held to pay the same or bond of heirs, etc., taken for payment. Any creditor whose right of action shall not accrue within the said four years after the date of the administration bond, may present his claim to the court from which the letters issued, at any time before the estate is fully administered; and if, on examination thereof, it shall appear to the court that the same is justly due from the estate, it may, by the consent of the creditor and executor or administrator, order the same to be discharged, in like manner as if due, after discounting interest; or the court may order the executor or administrator to retain in his [hands] sufficient to satisfy the same; or if any of the heirs of the deceased, or devisees, or others interested in the estate, shall offer to give bond to the alleged creditor, with sufficient surety or sureties for the payment of the demand, in case the same shall be proved to be due from the estate, the court may, if it thinks fit, order such bond to be taken, instead of ordering the claim to be discharged as aforesaid, or requiring the executor or administrator to retain assets as aforesaid. [38 v. 146, § 105.]

§ 6116. Allowance of court not conclusive, and executor or administrator not compelled to pay if disputed, unless, etc. The decision of the court thereon shall not be conclusive against the executor or administrator, or other person interested to oppose the allowance thereof; and they shall not be compelled to pay the same, if disputed by them, unless it shall be proved to be due, in an action to be commenced by the claimant, within six months after the same shall become payable. [38 v. 146, § 106.]

§ 6117. Action to be brought against executor or administrator; against heir if he has given bond. The action for this purpose shall be brought against the executor or administrator, in case he shall have been required to retain assets therefor, or ordered to pay the same;

but if the heirs or others interested in the estate shall have given bond, as before provided, the action shall be brought on the bond. [38 v. 146, § 107.]

§ 6118. **Pleading when action brought on bond.** If the action be brought on the bond, the plaintiff shall set out his demand as in an action against the executor or administrator, alleging the liability of the defendants by reason of the bond, and the defendants may plead any defense that would be available to the executor or administrator. [38 v. 146, § 108.]

An administrator cannot bind the estate by a negotiable note; and the sureties on his bond are not liable for the payment of the same, 39 O. S. 579.

§ 6119. **Action of creditor against heirs, etc. not barred.** Nothing herein contained shall prevent or bar the action or suit of any creditor, against the heirs, next of kin, devisees, or legatees of the deceased, as hereinafter provided. [38 v. 146, § 109.]

See 3 C. C. 448, under § 6113.

§ 6120. **Limitation of actions against administrator de bonis non.** When any executor or administrator shall die, resign or be removed, or his letters shall have been revoked, or his power shall have ceased, without having fully administered the goods and estate of the deceased, and a new administrator of the same estate shall be appointed, the time allowed to the creditors of the deceased, for bringing their actions, shall be enlarged as follows, to-wit: to so much of the four years provided for the limitation of the said actions as shall have expired while the former executor or administrator continued in office, shall be added so much time after the appointment of the new administrator, as will make five years in the whole; and the new administrator shall not be held to answer to the suit of any creditor, commenced after the expiration of the said five years, excepting as is provided in the following sections. [38 v. 146, § 110.]

§ 6121. **Administrator de bonis non liable for two years after giving bond.** Every such new administrator shall, in all cases, be liable to the actions of the creditors for the space of two years after he shall have given bond for the discharge of his trust, although the whole time allowed to the creditors should be

thereby extended beyond the said five years. [38 v. 146, § 111.]

§ 6122. **Liable for four years, when.** If the former executor or administrator shall not have given notice of his appointment in the manner before prescribed in this chapter, the new administrator shall be liable to the actions of the creditors for the space of four years from the date of the bond given by such new administrator. [38 v. 146, § 112.]

§ 6123. **An administrator de bonis non to give notice of his appointment.** The new administrator shall give notice of his appointment in the same manner that is hereinbefore prescribed with respect to an original administrator; and if he shall fail so to do, he shall have no benefit of the limitations herein provided. [38 v. 146, § 113.]

§ 6124. **Barred claims not revived.** Nothing in the four preceding sections contained shall be so construed as to revive a claim barred under this or any other act, during the continuance in office of the original executor or administrator, or of any former administrator *de bonis non*. [38 v. 146, § 114.]

§ 6125. **To be further liable if new assets received.** When assets shall come to the hands of such new administrator, after any of the periods above limited for the commencement of suits against him, he shall account for the same, and shall be liable to suits and proceedings on account of such new assets, in like manner as is provided in this chapter with respect to any original administrator. [38 v. 146, § 115.]

§ 6126. **Cases where notice of appointment is not given within the proper time or evidence not perpetuated.** If notice shall not be given of the appointment of any executor or of any original administrator, or administrator *de bonis non*, within the three months hereinbefore prescribed for that purpose, or the evidence thereof shall fail to be perpetuated as hereinbefore provided, and can not be made, the court may, on the petition of the executor or administrator, order and allow such notice to be given at any time afterward, in which case the said four years, and other periods

of time, which are hereinbefore limited for the commencement of actions against executors and administrators, and for other purposes, and which begin to run as before directed, from the date of the administration bond, shall begin to run respectively from the time such order of court is made, if notice be published according thereto. [38 v. 146, § 116.]

§ 6127. *Liability for omission to give notice.* No order of court, made by virtue of the preceding section, shall exempt the executor or administrator, or their respective sureties, from their liability for any damages for which they would have been otherwise liable, by reason of the omission to give notice within the said three months. [38 v. 146, § 117.]

§ 6128. *If any legatee require legacy to be paid within four years, court may require him to give bond.* When any executor or administrator shall, within four years after having given bond for the discharge of his trust, be required, by any legatee or next of kin, to make payment in whole or in part, of his legacy or distributive share, the court may, if it thinks fit, require that the legatee or next of kin, first give bond to the executor or administrator, with surety or sureties to be approved by the court, with condition to refund the amount so to be paid, or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy any demands that may be afterward recovered against the estate of the deceased, and to indemnify the executor or administrator against all loss and damage on account of such payment. [38 v. 146, § 118.]

Form.—Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B., C. D. and E. F. are held and firmly bound unto G. H. in the sum of _____dollars: for the payment of which we do hereby jointly and severally bind ourselves:

Whereas, said G. H., executor of the last will and testament of I. J., has this day paid to said A. B. the sum of _____dollars on a legacy left to him by the said I. J., in his last will and testament, and four years not having expired from the time said G. H. gave bond for the discharge of his trust as said executor; Now the condition of the above obligation is such that if the said A. B. shall refund said amount paid to him, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy any demands that may be recovered against the estate of said I. J., deceased, and shall indemnify the said G. H. against all loss and damage on account

of said payment, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect.

Signed by us this— day of— A. D. 18--.

Executed in presence of—

See generally 25 O. S. 450; 33 O. S. 102.

FOREIGN EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

§ 6129. Foreign executors and administrators may be sued here. An executor or administrator; duly appointed in any other state or country, or his legal representatives, may be prosecuted in any appropriate court in this state, in his capacity of executor or administrator. [45 v. 52, § 1.]

See 28 O. S. 464. Constitutionality of statute, 2 N. P. 64.

§ 6130. How provision of this chapter apply to them. The several provisions concerning the settlements of the estates of deceased persons, and also the remedies and proceedings herein given against executors and administrators appointed by the law of this state, shall apply to and be in full force and effect as to any foreign administrator or executor appointed by the laws of any other state or country, and residing in this state, or having assets or property in the same, and the several courts of probate, and courts of common pleas, and superior courts, shall have like power and authority over said foreign executor and administrator the same as if appointed by the laws of this state. [54 v. 3, § 1.]

§ 6131. How proceeded against. Any court of common pleas or superior court in this state may compel any foreign administrator or executor residing in this state, or having assets or property in the same, to account at the suit of any heir, distributee, or legatee, who is resident in this state, and may make distribution of the amount found in his hands to the respective heirs, distributees, or legatees, according to the law of the state granting said letters; and when there are suits pending, or any unsettled demands against said estate, the court may require a refunding bond to be given to said executor or administrator by the heirs, distributees, or legatees, entitled thereto in case the amount paid shall be needed for the purpose of paying debts of said estate. [54 v. 3, § 2.]

§ 6132. May be required to secure distributees and indemnify sureties. When any foreign administrator or executor has wasted, misapplied, or converted any of the assets of said estate, or has insufficient property to discharge his liability on account of said trust, or his sureties are irresponsible, any distributee, heir, or legatee, may compel him in any such court, to secure the amount that may be respectively due to them as aforesaid, and any of his sureties may require indemnity on account of their liability as bail, and the several provisional remedies and proceedings authorized in said courts, shall apply to the person and property of said administrator or executor, and said courts, shall have full power and authority to make any order or decree touching his property and effects, or the assets of said estate, necessary for the safety and security of those interested therein. [54 v. 3, § 3.]

§ 6133. May prosecute suits in this state. An executor or administrator, duly appointed in any other state or country, may commence and prosecute any action or proceeding, in any court in this state, in his capacity of executor or administrator, in like manner and under like restrictions, as a non-resident may be permitted to sue. [38 v. 146, § 242.]

A foreign executor who has given no bond in this state, and is a non-resident, can not appeal a case without giving bond and security, 6 O. 508.

ACTION FOR INJURY BY WRONGFUL DEATH.

§ 6134. Liability for causing death by wrongful act, etc. Whenever the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect or default, and the act, neglect or default is such as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof, then, and in every such case, the corporation which or the person who would have been liable if death had not ensued, or the administrator or executor of the estate of such person, as such administrator or executor, shall be liable to an action for damages, notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and although the death shall have been caused under such circumstances, as amount in law to murder in the first or sec-

ond degree, or manslaughter; and when the action is against such administrator or executor the damages recovered shall be a valid claim against the estate of such deceased person. [90 v. 140; 87 v. 150; 49 v. 117, § 1.]

In an action under this section it is not necessary to aver "that the act, neglect or default complained of was such that if death had not occurred the party injured would have had a right to maintain an action," etc., 7 C. C. 185. Such action is to be prosecuted for the benefit of the wife, and if there are no children she is entitled to the amount of the judgment, *Id.* Under this section, an action may be maintained against a municipal corporation for negligently and wrongfully causing the death of one lawfully on a street, and who fell from a bridge over a stream of water intersected by such street into the water and was drowned, where such bridge was maintained by such municipality without railings or guards of any kind to prevent persons lawfully thereon from falling into such stream, and the rule that actions for injury to the person abate by the death of the party injured has no application to such action, 4 C. C. 519. See § 6135 n.

Fellow-servant as to railroads.—By the act of April 2, 1890, 87 v. 149, it is provided as follows: That in all actions against the railroad company for personal injury to, or death resulting from personal injury of, any person while in the employ of such company, arising from the negligence of such company or any of its officers or employees, it shall be held, in addition to the liability now existing by law, that every person in the employ of such company, actually having power or authority to direct or control any other employee of such company, is not the fellow servant, but superior of such other employee; also that every person in the employ of such company having charge or control of employees in any separate branch or department shall be held to be the superior, and not fellow servant of employees in any other branch or department who have no power to direct or control in the branch or department in which they are employed.

§ 6134 a. *When death caused by wrongful act in another state, etc.* Whenever death has been or may be caused by a wrongful act, neglect or default in another state, territory or foreign country, for which a right to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof is given by a statute of such other state, territory or foreign country, such right of action may be enforced in this state in all cases where such other state, territory or foreign country allows the enforcement in its courts of the statute of this state of a like character; but in no case shall the damages exceed the amount authorized to be recovered for a wrongful neglect or default in this state, causing death. Every action brought under this act where the death has already occurred shall be commenced within one year

from the passage of this act; and in all other cases, within the time prescribed for the commencement of such action by the statute of such other state, territory or foreign country. [91 v. 408.]

§ 6135. By whom and for whose benefit the action may be brought—Limit of damages—Limitation of action—Settlement after suit and apportionment of damages. Every such action shall be for the exclusive benefit of the wife or husband, and children, or if there be neither of them, then of the parents and next of kin of the person whose death shall be so caused, and it shall be brought in the name of the personal representative of the deceased person, and in every action, the jury may give such damages not exceeding in any case ten thousand dollars, as they may think proportioned to the pecuniary injury resulting from such death, to the persons respectively for whose benefit such action shall be brought; every such action shall be commenced within two years after the death of such deceased person. Such personal representative if he was appointed in this State, with the consent of the court making such appointment may at any time before or after the commencement of a suit, settle with the defendant the amount to be paid; and the amount received by such personal representative, whether by settlement or otherwise, shall be apportioned among the beneficiaries, unless adjusted between themselves by the court making the appointment in such manner as shall be fair and equitable, having reference to the age and condition of such beneficiaries and the laws of descent and distribution of personal estates left by persons dying intestate. [77 v. 207; 69 v. 22, § 2.]

Form of petition.—Common Pleas court—county, Ohio.

A. B., as administrator of the estate [or executor of the last will and testament] of C. D., plaintiff vs. E. F. R. R. Co., defendant.

The plaintiff says that on the—day of—188- letters of administration on the estate of the said C. D., deceased were by the Probate court of—county, Ohio, duly issued and granted to this plaintiff, who thereupon duly qualified as such administrator and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his said office [or the plaintiff says that on the—day of—the will of C. D., deceased, was duly admitted to the probate court of—county, Ohio, in which will plaintiff was named as executor, and letters testamentary were thereupon issued to him by said court, and he thereupon duly qualified, etc.] and plaintiff sues as such administrator [executor.]

Plaintiff further says that defendant is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the state of— and was such corporation on the— day of— 188— and for a long time previous thereto, and was during the time aforesaid, the owner of a railroad, and engaged as a common carrier of passengers upon said railroad for hire between the city of— and the— of— in the State of—, that upon the day last aforesaid, plaintiff's intestate [or testator] entered one of the cars of said defendant at— with the assent of the defendant, for the purpose of being conveyed thereby from the said— of— to the said— of—, having paid to said defendant the fare between the said points to-wit— dollars: That by the negligence of the said defendant, its agents or servants, the train of cars, in one of which cars the said C. D. was riding as aforesaid, was thrown from the track at— in the State of Ohio and the car in which said C. D. was seated was overturned and C. D. was thrown from his seat with great violence and was killed [or sustained injuries by which his death was caused] on the— day of— 188—. Plaintiff further says that the said accident occurred and said injuries were inflicted without any negligence or fault on the part of said C. D. and, solely by the negligence and fault of the defendant and its agents, servants and employees:

That said C. D. left him surviving: his wife, G. H. and I. J. aged— years and K. L. aged— years, his only surviving children and next of kin.

Wherefore the plaintiff as such administrator [or executor] asks judgment against the said defendant in the sum of ten thousand dollars together with the costs of this action.

[Verification.]

Attorney for plaintiffs.

Notes.—The action can only be brought by the personal representatives, 28 O. S. 522. It may be brought for the benefit of the next of kin though they have no claims for support upon deceased, 25 O. S. 510. It may be brought on behalf of a bastard, 10 O. S. 272. The provisions of the section do not extend to cases where the death occurred outside of the state, 2 C. S. C. R. 82; 25 O. S. 667, nor to actions by an Ohio administrator under the statute of another state, 10 O. S. 121, nor where the death is caused by intoxication, 31 O. S. 359; 35 O. S. 89. The surviving husband of deceased wife is next of kin within the meaning of the act, 28 O. S. 191. The proviso (in a former statute) as to the time of bringing the action was held a condition and not a mere limitation and not affected by its amendment, 25 O. S. 629. The cause of action abates by the death of the wrong-doer, 37 O. S. 374, but death pending the action does not abate it, 1 Clev. R. 122. But by ‡ 4975, R. S., as amended, 90 v. 140, "causes of action * * * for injuries to the person or property" survive, and the action may be brought notwithstanding the death of the person entitled or liable to the same. The action may be brought where defendant resides or can be served, 32 O. S. 595. It may be brought against the receiver of a railroad, 20 O. S. 137. It has been held that the action is barred in four years and begins to run from the time of the injury, 2 C. C. R. 45. The risk of ascertaining the persons entitled to the benefit of a recovery resulting from an action brought under this act and the duty of making the distribution are not imposed upon the defendant, but upon the personal representative of the estate, 26 O. S. 522. The money realized from a judgment in such action is not to be treated as a part of the general estate of the deceased. It must be distributed in the manner provided in this

section and the personal representative in whose name the action is brought is a trustee for that purpose, 28 O. S. 191.

Damages are not general assets, 2 W. L. M. 593, but go to the widow and next of kin, *Id.* 1 D. 257; 7 O. S. 836. They are limited to the pecuniary injury sustained, 28 O. S. 191. None are given for bereavement and mental suffering, 28 O. S. 191. The reasonable expectation of what the next of kin might have received had he lived, is a proper subject for the consideration of the jury, 25 O. S. 510. Injury to each beneficiary, 37 Bull. 23.

Pleading.—The petition must show that there is a widow and next of kin, 2 W. L. M. 593, and who are the next of kin, 10 Rec. 444, but need not set forth the injury to the next of kin, 7 O. S. 336; 50 O. S. 135. Without a special averment damages are not recoverable for injury to the business of deceased, 2 W. L. G. 1.

Contributory negligence of deceased is a good defense, 1 Clev. R. 306, but not contributory negligence of next of kin, 24 O. S. 631. The rule as to contributory negligence in this State is that plaintiff is not required to allege in his petition that he was without fault "unless the other averments necessary to constitute a cause of action suggest the inference that he was guilty of contributory negligence," 40 O. S. 376. Contributory negligence of husband not imputed to wife, see 45 O. S. 471; see 37 Bull. 23.

Evidence.—Dying declarations of deceased not admissible, though defendant admits killing deceased and evidence tends to show facts sufficient to justify charge of homicide, 15 Bull. 8. Where the action is brought for the benefit of surviving husband and child evidence that the husband had again married and that his second wife performed like services and duties and contributed in like manner as the first wife to the support of the family and accumulations of property is not admissible in mitigation of damages, 45 O. S. 471; 19 Bull. 204.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROCEEDS.

§ 6136. When executor or administrator shall apply for sale of real estate to pay debts. As soon as the executor or administrator shall ascertain that the personal estate in his hands will be insufficient to pay all the debts of the deceased, with the allowance to the widow and children, for their support, twelve months, and the charges of administering the estate, he shall apply to the probate court or the court of common pleas for authority to sell the real estate of the deceased. [38 v. 146, § 119.]

Independent of statute there was no power of sale, 3 O. 558; 48 O. S. 387; and none existed between 1805 and 1808, 3 O. 159. Sale may be had to pay taxes, 8 O. 52; to pay executor's compensation, 8 O. S. 390; for support of widow and heirs, 18 O. S. 234; but not to settle disputes as to title, 23 O. S. 520. It must appear that there is an actual necessity for selling the land for

the payment of *bona fide* debts, *Id.* Where no authority exists in the will an executor can not sell real estate without first obtaining an order of court, 4 O. S. 129; and the power ceases when the estate is fully settled and all claims presumptively satisfied by lapse of time, 2 O. S. 241; or when an executor having accepted his trust resigns his office, 32 O. S. 358; but in case the executor resign the power to convey real estate conferred by the will may be transferred to an administrator with the will annexed, *Id.*, but in case the administrator then resign, his power under such will wholly ceases and a deed made by him afterward of land sold by him while in office conveys no title, *Id.* It is no bar to an action by an administrator to sell land to pay debts that the heir has without an order of court sold the same at private sale and applied the proceeds in satisfaction of preferred claims, 37 O. S. 532. Setting aside judicial sale, 11 C. C. 103. Foreign decree inoperative, 20 O. S. 231; 13 *Id.* 368; 1 O. S. 390.

Miscellaneous.—Sale must not be subject to incumbrances—court to settle priorities among lien holders and order sale free from such liens, 42 O. S. 53. Sale subject to homestead void, 39 O. S. 365. Dower of divorced wife not made party. Buyer's mistake of law not relieved against, 46 O. S. 73. Executor can not bind estate by verbal promise to indemnify purchaser against incumbrances, *Id.* In a proceeding by an administrator to sell real estate to pay judgments entered upon awards of arbitrators it is competent for the heir upon a cross petition in the same proceeding to attack said judgements for fraud, 28 O. S. 102. Where the administrator instead of selling the real estate collected the rents and applied them to the satisfaction of the ancestor's debts his action was upheld, 16 O. S. 270. The executor's warranty of title can not bind the estate unless he is authorized by will or by order of court, 46 O. S. 73. When the personal estate in the hands of an administrator is sufficient to pay the costs of administering the estate and all the debts of the decedent, except such as are amply secured by mortgage executed by him in his lifetime on lands of which he died seized, an action can not be maintained by the administrator to subject to sale for the payment of the mortgage indebtedness, other lands which the intestate had conveyed away with intent to hinder, delay and defraud his creditors, 48 O. S. 379. An action by an executor for the construction of a will, which prays, among other things, for an order to sell lands for the payment of legacies is appealable, 24 O. S. 1; section cited in 4 C. C. 315, 326.

§ 6137. Where and how application shall be made. In order to obtain such authority, the executor or administrator shall commence a civil action in the probate court or the court of common pleas of either the county in which the real estate of the deceased, or any part thereof, is situate, or of the county in which were issued his letters testamentary or of administration. [38 v. 146, § 120.]

Jurisdiction of common pleas, 1 D. 585; of probate court, 4 C. C. R. 7; 49 O. S. 588. Proceeding a civil action in which any person may be made a defendant who has or claims an interest in the land or is a necessary party to the complete determination of any question involved in the action, 49 O. S. 593, 594.

§ 6138. *Administrator de bonis non to complete sale made by executor or administrator.* If the executor or administrator, who shall commence such action, for the sale of real estate, shall die, resign, or be removed, or his powers shall cease at any time before the conveyance of the same, under an order of the court, the administrator *de bonis non* shall proceed with such sale, and may convey the land sold before or after his appointment, and may be required to give an additional bond in like manner as if such administrator *de bonis non* had filed the petition. [38 v. 146, § 152; 43 v. 20, § 1.]

§ 6139. *When real estate fraudulently conveyed, liable to sale.* The real estate liable to be sold as aforesaid, shall include all that the deceased may have conveyed with the intent to defraud his creditors, and all other rights and interests in lands, tenements, and hereditaments: provided, that lands so fraudulently conveyed, shall not be taken from any one who purchased, them for a valuable consideration, in good faith, and without knowledge of the fraud; and no claim to lands so fraudulently conveyed, shall be made, unless within four years next after the decease of the grantor. [38 v. 146, § 121.]

§ 6140. *How executor or administrator to get possession of land fraudulently conveyed and avoid such conveyance.* If land is to be included in such action which has been so fraudulently conveyed, the executor or administrator may either before or at the same time, bring an action for the recovery of the possession of such land; or he may in his action for the sale thereof allege the fraud and have the fraudulent conveyance avoided therein; but when such land is included in the application before a recovery of the possession thereof the action shall be in the court of common pleas. [38 v. 146, § 122.]

Conveyance to be first set aside, 44 O. S. 497. Such proceeding must be commenced in the common pleas not in the probate court, *Id.* An order made by the probate court for the sale of such lands upon a judgment of its own setting aside the conveyance as null and void is of no validity whatever and may be impeached in a collateral proceeding to recover the land, *Id.*

After a sale of real estate has been set aside as fraudulent it may be sold to pay the widow's yearly allowance, 18 O. S. 234. An action will lie in favor of an administrator of a deceased person against the grantee in possession of real estate conveyed to him by the decedent with intent to defraud his creditors, to recover the value of such real estate for the payment of the debts of the intestate. The limitation is fixed by § 6139; either party may demand a jury. The grantee is a competent witness to testify generally in such an action, 86 Bull. 320. When fraudulent conveyance can be impeached, 48 O. S. 379. Sections 6139, 6140 construed, 2 N. P. 376.

§ 6141. What petition for sale must contain. The petition shall, in all cases, set forth the amount of debts due from the deceased, as nearly as they can be ascertained, and the amount of the charges of administration, the value of the personal estate and effects, and a description of the real estate, and the value thereof, if appraised. [38 v. 146, § 123.]

Form of petition to sell real estate.—Probate court of ——— county. A. B., as administrator of the estate [or executor of the last will and testament] of C. D., deceased, plaintiff, vs. E. F., G. H. and I. J., a minor over fourteen years of age, K. L. and M. N., minors under fourteen years of age, sole heirs at law of C. D., deceased; Q. R., widow of said C. D., deceased, and S. T., defendants.

The plaintiff represents that on the ——— day of ——— he was duly appointed and qualified administrator of the estate [or executor of the last will and testament] of C. D., deceased, late of the county of ———, State of ———: that valid debts of decedent amounting to ——— dollars have already been presented to plaintiff for payment [or that there are debts due from decedent as nearly as can be ascertained amounting to ——— dollars] a schedule of which debts is hereto attached marked exhibit A. That the costs of administration will amount to about ——— dollars, and that the total value of the personal estate and effects of said decedent is but ——— dollars, being wholly insufficient to pay the debts and costs aforesaid.

Plaintiff further represents that said C. D. died, seized in fee simple of the following described real estate, situate in the county of ——— and State of Ohio, to-wit: [*Here describe the real estate.*] [*If the value of the real estate was ascertained in the inventory by the appraisers of the personal estate say*] Plaintiff represents that said real estate was appraised in accordance with the order of the probate court of ——— county, Ohio, by the appraisers of the personal estate of said decedent and that the amount of said appraisement is ——— dollars.

The said decedent died leaving as his sole heirs at law, the defendants, E. F., G. H. and I. J., who is a minor over four-

teen years of age, K. L. and M. N., who are minors under fourteen years of age, and his widow, Q. R., who is entitled to dower in said premises. Plaintiff represents that S. T. claims to hold a mortgage on said premises for _____ dollars, executed by said C. D. with his said wife, Q. R. Plaintiff therefore prays that the dower of said Q. R. be assigned and set off to her in said premises, that said S. T. be required to answer setting forth more fully the amount and date of said mortgage lien, and that he may be authorized and ordered to sell said premises subject to said dower estate according to the statute in such case made and provided, and for all other proper orders and relief in the premises.

[Verification.] _____ Attorney for plaintiff.

§ 6142. **Necessary parties.** In such action the widow of the deceased, and the heirs, devisees, or persons having the next estate of inheritance from the deceased, and all mortgagees and other lienholders, whether by judgment or otherwise, of any of the lands sought to be sold, and all trustees holding the legal title thereto or to any part thereof; and when a fraudulent conveyance is sought to be set aside in such action, all persons holding or claiming thereunder shall be made parties. [38 v. 146, § 124; 55 v. 157, § 1.]

A mortgagee was not a necessary party to the action to sell lands prior to 1858, 11 O. S. 486, and a purchaser at judicial sale held them under the law as it then stood discharged of liens for debts of the intestate, 8 O. 217, but under the amendment of 1858 the lien of a mortgagee who is not made a party thereto remains unaffected by the order of sale and the proceedings thereunder, 19 O. S. 472. Proceedings are void as to heirs not made parties, 12 O. 253. In petition to sell land fraudulently conveyed it was held that defrauded creditors could not be joined, 2 Clev. R. 137. A former wife of decedent, divorced because of his aggression is entitled to dower and should be made a party, 46 O. S. 73. Where in a suit in the probate court by the administrator to sell land, he made parties defendant heirs in the chain of title claimed by him, the issue being whether the ancestor of the heirs so made parties had sold and conveyed to the grantor of plaintiff decedent the land in question by a lost deed, it was held that the probate court had jurisdiction of the subject matter and parties and its decree against the defendant heirs, among others that the land be sold by him as administrator, is sustained, 4 C. C. 7. All persons claiming interest in land to be made parties, 49 O. S. 588.

§ 6143. **Service—Waiver of—Consent of guardian.** Service, either actual or constructive, shall be made in the same manner as in other civil actions: provided, that if all persons in interest consent, in writing, to the sale, service of process may be dispensed

with ; and legal guardians may sign such consent for their wards, except guardians of the person only of minors ; or, unless otherwise ordered by the court, the summons may be served by the plaintiff or other person, by copy personally, and the return of such service shall be verified by the oath of the person who makes the same ; and all proceedings in the action in either court shall be the same as in other civil actions, except as otherwise herein provided. [38 v. 146, § 125, 126, 128 ; 76 v. 110, § 1.]

Waiver of summons and consent to sale. [Title].—We, the undersigned, parties-defendant to the petition in said cause, waive issuing and service of summons and voluntarily enter our appearance as such defendants, and we do hereby consent to the sale of the real estate described in said petition.

Affidavit to obtain publication. [Title].—A. B., the above named plaintiff, being duly sworn says, that E. F., defendant in this action is a non-resident of the State of Ohio, and service of summons can not be made upon him in this State, that the residence of the defendant, G. H., is unknown and can not with reasonable diligence be ascertained, and service of summons can not be made upon him, and that the case is one of those mentioned in § 5048 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio.

Notice to parties by publication. [Title].—Case No. —, Probate Court, — county, Ohio. E. F., who resides at — county, State of Indiana, and G. H., whose residence is unknown, will take notice that A. B., administrator of the estate of C. D., deceased, on the — day of —, 188—, filed his petition in the Probate Court of — county, Ohio, alleging that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay his debts and the charges of administering his estate ; that he died seized in fee simple of the following described real estate to-wit : [here describe the real estate] that Q. R., the widow of said decedent, is entitled to dower in said real estate, and that S. T. claims to hold a mortgage thereon for — dollars. The prayer of the petition is for the assignment of dower in said property, that S. T. be required to answer setting forth the particulars of his mortgage lien thereon and that said property be sold to pay the debts and charges aforesaid. E. F. and G. H. are hereby notified that they have been made parties-defendant to said petition and that they are required to answer the same on or before the — day of — 188—.

Affidavit of publication. See § 6089.

Affidavit of proof of mailing notice. [Title].—X. Y., being duly sworn, says that on the — day of —, 188—, he deposited in the post-office at — post-paid directed to E. F., — county, Indiana, one copy of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette of date —, 188—, containing among other things a publication of which the following is a true copy [here copy notice of publication.]

Answer of widow. [Title.]—And now comes Q. R., widow of said C. D., deceased, and for answer to plaintiff's petition, waives issue and service of summons herein, consents to the sale of the premises in said petition; waives the assignment of dower in said premises described to her by metes and bounds or in rents and profits, and asks the court to have said premises sold free of her dower and to allow her in lieu thereof such sum of money out of the proceeds of the sale as the court may deem the just and reasonable value of her dower interest in said premises. [Signed.]

Answer and cross-petition of defendant.—[Title.] Now comes S. T., one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, and says he admits that the plaintiff is the duly appointed and qualified administrator of the estate of C. D., deceased, but knows nothing of the other matters and things set forth in said petition, and therefore denies the same. And by way of cross-petition this defendant says that on the _____ day of _____, 188—; said C. D. executed and delivered to S. T., his certain promissory note dated _____ day of _____, 188—, for the sum of _____ dollars, payable to the order of S. T. and due one year after date, with interest from date, a copy of which note with all indorsements and credits thereon is made a part of this cross-petition and is as follows: [copy of note.] That in order to secure the payment of said note, the said C. D. and Q. R., his wife, executed and delivered to this defendant a mortgage, dated _____ day of _____, 188—, upon the following described premises [here describes the premises, or on the premises described in the petition for sale in this cause.] That on the _____ day of _____, 188—, at _____ o'clock, —. M., said mortgage was delivered to the Recorder of _____ county, State of Ohio, and was recorded on the same day in book _____ page _____, of the mortgage records of said county. That in said mortgage it was provided [here give defeasance clause.] Defendant says that said mortgage has become absolute, that no part of the sum mentioned in said note and mortgage has been paid, and that there is now due and owing the defendant thereon the sum of _____ dollars, with interest from the _____ day of _____, 188—, wherefore defendant prays that said premises may be sold, that his debt and interest be paid in full out of the proceeds of the sale and that he may have all other and proper relief.

Answer and cross-petition of Building Association. [Title.] Now comes the defendant, the Excelsior Loan & Bldg. Association of _____, and states that it is duly incorporated under the laws of Ohio for the purpose of loaning money among its members for use in buying lots, or building, or repairing houses and for other purposes, that the said C. D., deceased, was one of its members; that on or, about the _____ day of _____, 188—, it paid to the said C. D. the sum of _____ dollars, the estimated value of _____ shares on a contract then and there made and entered into, by which said C. D. agreed to repay said sum to this defendant in weekly installments of dues, interest, premiums and fines and according to the terms and conditions of a certain mortgage deed hereinafter set forth. This defendant further says that in order to secure the performance of said contract and to enable it to enforce the payment of the sums coming due and payable thereunder, the said C. D. and E. D., his wife, on

or about the—day of—, 188—, executed and delivered to said Association, its successors and assigns, their certain mortgage deed with release of dower for the following described real estate [*here describe real estate.*] That said mortgage deed contained the following conditions: [*copy defeasance clause.*] Said Association on the—day of—, 188—, at—o'clock, delivered said mortgage to the Recorder of—county, Ohio, and said mortgage was on the—day of—, duly recorded in Book—, page—, of—County records, and the claim of said association thereby became and still is the first and best lien upon said premises. This defendant further says that neither said C. D. nor did his legal representatives comply with the terms and conditions of said mortgage and did not make payment so as aforesaid by him agreed, that they have made no payments since—day of—, 188—, and that up to and inclusive of—day of—, said C. D. and his representatives are delinquent in interest—dollars, in premiums—dollars, in fines—dollars, making a total of—dollars. Wherefore defendant prays that an account may be taken of the amount due on said mortgage, when a decree shall be taken that said premises may be sold to satisfy said mortgage and the interest, premiums and fines due at the time, and for all proper relief.

Notes.—Service on Infants, § 5047. Constructive service. § 5048-5051. When service unnecessary, § 5048. Return of summons, § 5039. Time of filing pleadings, § 5097. Guardians could appear for minors not named in the petition under the act of 1824, 7 O. (pt. 1) 138; 7 O. (pt. 2) 138. This section confers power on probate court to award parties a trial by jury, 49 O. S. 597.

§ 6144. When guardian ad litem to be appointed—Such guardian can not waive notice, etc. It shall not be necessary, unless the prayer of the petition for a sale is contested, to appoint guardians *ad litem* for infant heirs or devisees or other persons having the next estate of inheritance from the deceased who are defendants; and no such guardian shall have authority to waive notice or service of summons. [38 v. 146, § 127.]

Order appointing guardian ad litem. [*Title.*].—This cause coming on this day to be heard, and it appearing to the court that K. L. and M. N., minor defendants, have been duly and legally served with process herein, and notified of the pendency and prayer of plaintiff's petition, the court on motion of X. Y., counsel for —, hereby appoints O. P. guardian *ad litem* for said minor defendants, and thereupon the said O. P. appearing in open court accepts said appointment.

Answer of minor defendants by guardian ad litem. [*Title.*]. Now come K. L. and M. N., minor defendants, hereto by O. P., guardian *ad litem*, heretofore appointed in this cause, by this court, and for answer to the petition deny all the allegations therein contained; and further say, that they are of tender years and not acquainted with the law in such cases, and therefore ask the court to protect their rights in this case, and for such relief as may be just.

Notes.—See § 5003, 5004, Code of civil procedure. Guardian *ad litem* could appear for infants not served, 15 O. 715; 3 O. S. 494; 12 O. S. 49. His answer has the effect of a general denial 23 O. S. 520. See § 5078, Code of Civil Procedure.

§ 6145. Court to settle priorities of liens in such cases. The probate court or court of common pleas in which such action may be pending, shall have full power to determine the equities between the parties and the priorities of lien of the several lien-holders on said real estate, and to order a distribution of the money arising from the sale of such real estate, according to the respective equities and priorities of lien as found by the court. When said action is determined by the probate court, the judge thereof shall make the necessary order for an entry of release and satisfaction of all mortgages and other liens upon said real estate, and shall enter such release and satisfaction, together with a memorandum of the title of the case, the character of the proceedings and the volume and page of record, where recorded, upon the record of such mortgage or other lien in the recorder's office where the same are recorded; and he shall tax in his cost bill the fee provided by law for the recorder for entering such release and satisfaction, and also a fee of twenty-five cents to himself for such entry. This section shall apply to proceedings by guardians, assignees and trustees to sell lands to pay debts. [92 v. 155; 89 v. 135.]

Where the real estate is incumbered by mortgages and other liens the court is to settle the priorities among lienholders and order a sale free from such liens, 42 O. S. 53. The probate court is not authorized to make an order to sell the same subject to the mortgage or other liens, *Id.* Power of the probate court to determine the controversies between parties to a sale of decedent's property to pay debts, 3 Bull. 891. Priorities of liens, etc., 49 O. S. 588, 596; 11 C. C. 501. Purchasers at such sale hold the estate discharged of liens, but the proceeds are subject to the priorities of lien attached to the land, 7 O. (1 pt.) 21.

§ 6146. Persons interested may give bond and prevent sale. An order for the sale of the real estate shall not be granted if any of the persons interested in the estate shall give bond to the executor or administrator, in a sum and with sureties to be approved of by the court, with condition to pay all the debts mentioned in the petition that shall eventually be found due from the estate, with the charges of administering the same, and the allowance in money to the widow, so far as

the personal estate of the deceased shall be insufficient therefor. [38 v. 146, § 129.]

Form of bond.—Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B., C. D. and E. F., are held and firmly bound unto G. H., executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of I. J., deceased, in the sum of — dollars, to the payment of which we hereby jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators. The condition of this obligation is such that whereas the said G. H., as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid, on the — day of —, made an application to the probate court of — county, Ohio, for an order to sell the real estate of said decedent alleging that the personal estate of said decedent was insufficient for the payment of his debts and the charges of administering his estate. Now if the said A. B. shall pay all the debts mentioned in the petition that shall eventually be found due from the estate, with the charges of administering the same, and the allowance in money to the widow so far as the personal estate of the deceased shall be insufficient therefor, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be in full force and effect. [Signed, etc.]

Executed in presence of

The bond is binding though executed after order of sale. 81 O. S. 78. See 42 O. S. 53.

§ 6147. When court to order real estate to be sold—
Terms of sale. If the court is satisfied that it is necessary to sell real estate of the deceased to pay his debts, it shall order the real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debts, to be sold by the executor or administrator, upon deferred payments, not exceeding two years, with interest. [38 v. 146, § 130.]

An order of court made after its jurisdiction is exhausted can not be cured by entering the order *nunc pro tunc* as of a prior date, 3 O. 553. Order for sale before return of appraisal, 5 O. 447, or made after sale, 4 O. 5, is void. And a sale of lands excepted from the order, 4 O. 5, or without an order is void, 16 O. 188; W. 208. So is a sale under order of foreign court, 1 O. 519, unless assented to, 13 O. 368; 1 O. S. 390. Order of sale will not be reversed for lack of journal entry, 37 O. S. 552. See 48 O. S. 379; 49 *Id.* 588; § 6136, n.

§ 6148. The estate of the heirs in the land set off to the widow, may be sold. The court may include in its order of sale, the title of the heirs or devisees of the deceased, in the premises set off to the widow for her dower, which may be sold subject to the life estate of the widow therein. [38 v. 146, § 131.]

§ 6149. The whole to be sold when a partial sale would injure the residue. If it shall be represented in such

petition and shall appear to the court that it is necessary to sell some part of the real estate, and that, by such partial sale, the residue of the estate, or some specific part or piece thereof, would be greatly injured, the court may order a sale of the whole of the estate, or of such part thereof as the court shall think necessary and most for the interest of all concerned therein. [38 v. 146, § 132.]

§ 6150. **Executor or administrator to give bond to account for surplus.** When, in cases named in the next preceding section, the executor or administrator is ordered to sell more land than is necessary for the payment of the debts, he shall, before the sale, give bond with sufficient sureties payable to the state, conditioned to account for all the proceeds of the sale that shall remain, after payment of the debts and charges for which the land shall be sold, and to dispose of the same according to law. [38 v. 146, § 133.]

Form of bond.—Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B., C. D. and E. F., are held and firmly bound unto the state of Ohio in the sum of——dollars, to the payment of which we do hereby jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators.* The condition of this obligation is such that, whereas in a certain cause pending in the probate court of the county of——and state of Ohio, wherein A. B., executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of G. H., deceased, is plaintiff and I. J. and others are defendants, the said A. B. has been ordered by said court to sell more real estate than will be necessary for the payment of the debts of said decedent and the charges of administering his estate. Now, if the said A. B. shall account for all the proceeds of the real estate so ordered to be sold, that shall remain after the payment of the debts and charges aforesaid, and dispose of the same according to law, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to be in full force. (Signed, etc.)

§ 6151. **And give additional bond to secure further assets if required in what court.** The court may also require of any executor or administrator, if it shall deem it necessary, before such sale, to give an additional administration bond, to secure the further assets arising from the sale of the real estate, and the bond mentioned in this section, and the bond mentioned in the next preceding section, shall, when so ordered to be given, be given in the court from which the letters were issued, and if the action is pending in another court, the latter court shall proceed no

further till there is filed therein a certificate from the former court, under the seal thereof, that such bond has been given as ordered. [38 v. 146, § 134.]

§ 6152. When assets will be marshaled in conformity with the will. If there should be in the last will of the deceased any disposition of his estate for the payment of his debts, or any provision that may require or induce the court to marshal the assets, in any manner different from that which the law would otherwise prescribe, such devise, or parts of the will, shall be set forth in the petition, and a copy of the will shall be exhibited to the court, and the assets shall be marshaled accordingly, so far as it can be done, consistently with the rights of the creditors. [38 v. 146, § 135.]

§ 6153. Costs when there are objections to granting order for sale. If any party shall, in his answer, object to the granting an order for the sale of the real estate, by an executor or administrator, and it shall on hearing appear to the court that either the petition or the objection thereto is unreasonable, it may, in its discretion, award costs to the party prevailing on that issue. [38 v. 146, § 136.]

§ 6154. Appraisement when no dower is to be assigned. If the deceased did not leave a widow, entitled to dower in the estate to be sold, and an appraisement of such real estate is contained in the inventory, the court may order a sale according to said appraisement, or order a new appraisement. If the court do not order a new appraisement, the appraisement set forth in the inventory shall be deemed the appraised value of the real estate; but if the court order a new appraisement, the value returned by such appraisers shall be deemed the appraised value of the real estate. The order of sale and the order for the appraisement may be made at the same time, if no assignment of dower is required. [38 v. 146, § 137, 138, 139.]

§ 6155. Appointment of appraisers—Duty as to dower and homestead. Copy of order to issue. Except when there has been a valuation of the real estate in the inventory and the court dispense with another appraisement, the court shall, upon finding that a sale

is necessary, appoint three judicious, disinterested men of the vicinity, who are freeholders, to appraise the lands at their true value in money; and if the deceased left a family homestead, and a widow or a minor child or children, or both, entitled to have a homestead set off pursuant to the provisions of § 5437, then the court shall order the appraisers to first proceed to set off and assign such homestead, and, if the deceased left a widow entitled to dower in the premises, the court shall also order said freeholders to set off and assign to her, in each or in one or more of the tracts of land, by metes and bounds, one equal third part of the whole lands in which she is entitled to dower, as and for such dower, and to appraise the whole premises, either as a whole or in parcels, subject to such homestead and dower, or in case there is no such homestead, then subject to such dower so assigned, and in case there is no such dower, then subject to such homestead; but if on view, the appraisers find that the dower cannot be so assigned, they shall then assign such dower specially as of the rents and profits; and if the lands lie in two or more counties, the court may, if it think fit, appoint appraisers in more than one of the counties. In all cases a copy of the order to be executed shall be issued to the executor or administrator and any lands subject to such homestead and dower, or either, may be sold pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. [83 v. 105; 66 v. 349; 38 v. 146, § 141.]

Judgment and order to appraise. [Title].—This cause coming on this day to be heard, upon the petition of the plaintiff filed for the purpose of having the real estate therein described sold to pay the debts and costs of administration of the deceased, as also upon the return of the summons issued, and the answer of O. P., guardian *ad litem*, appointed for the minor defendants herein, and the answers of E. F., G. H. and I. J., defendants above named, as well upon the answer of Q. R., widow of said deceased, and the answer and cross-petition of the defendant, S. T., and the court being fully advised in the premises find: That all the defendants herein have been legally served with process [or have waived the issuing and service of process and entered their appearance herein *as the case may be*] and have been duly notified of the pendency and prayer of the petition as prescribed by law. And the court further finds that Q. R., widow of the said C. D., deceased, waives as in her answer herein set forth, assignment of her dower in said premises and desires that the same may be sold free and clear of her said dower, and

that the court set-off to her out of the proceeds of the sale of said premises such a sum of money as may be just and reasonable in lieu of her said dower interest. And the court find, that it is necessary to sell the real estate in said petition described to pay the debts and charges of administration of the estate of said decedent. Wherefore, it is considered and ordered by the court that B. A., D. C. and F. E., three judicious and disinterested men, free-holders of this county, after being first duly sworn, and upon actual view of the premises in said petition described, appraise the same at its cash value, free of the dower of the said Q. R., widow of the deceased, and return the same to this court for confirmation.

Note.—Dower protected without answer, 1 O. S. 293. She may elect to be endowed out of proceeds of sale, § 5719. Her election by answer operates as a release of dower to purchaser, § 5720. The guardian of an insane widow may elect for her, § 5721. See § 5434-5443, Code Civil Procedure, provisions relating to homestead. A widow whose husband was not the owner of a homestead is not entitled to an allowance in lieu of a homestead out of his estate, 3 C. C. 488. A former wife of decedent divorced because of his aggressions is dowerable of his lands, 46 O. S. 73. In proceedings under § 6136-6155, §§ 5440 and 5441 do not authorize a widow to demand and have set off to her in lieu of a homestead real property exceeding five hundred dollars in value nor to have five hundred dollars in lieu of a homestead allowed to her out of the proceeds of the sale, 6 C. C. 208. Mortgagee made a party; permitting dower to be assigned; estoppel, 8 O. S. 235.

§ 6156. Vacancy in office of appraisers; how filled. When any person appointed by the court as an appraiser, fails to discharge his duties, the probate judge or any justice of the peace of the county in which the lands to be appraised are situate, may, at the instance of the executor or administrator, appoint an appraiser, of which appointment the officer appointing shall make and sign a certificate which shall be returned with the appraisement; or the executor or administrator may apply to the court making the order of appraisement and have another appraiser appointed thereby. [49 v. 25, § 4.]

§ 6157. Appraisers to be sworn—certificate—view—return. The appraisers shall be sworn by some officer authorized to administer oaths, and a certificate thereof shall be inserted in or annexed to their return; and they shall afterward, upon actual view, perform the duties required of them by the order of the court, and make return of their proceedings in writing to the court. [38 v. 146, § 142.]

Form of oath.—State of Ohio—county, ss. Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for said county, B. A., D. C. and F. E., who upon being duly

sworn say, that they will upon actual view, honestly and impartially assign dower and appraise the real estate in the foregoing order described and perform the duties required of them by said order. [Sworn to, etc.]

Form of report of appraisers. [Title].—In compliance with the order of court in this case, the undersigned, having been first duly sworn and having actually viewed the premises in said petition described, do set-off and assign to Q. R., the widow of deceased, for her dower estate in the real estate mentioned and described in said petition, the following described portion of the same [here describe the tract set-off by metes and bounds].

*We do appraise the value of the real estate described in said petition subject to said dower estate at——dollars [Signed.]

Fees. Appraisers each

——days——\$——

Surveyor——\$——

Certificate and oath of appraisers, .25

[When there is more than one tract and dower is assigned in one for all, follow the above form to * and then continue.]—And we do estimate the just value of said real estate described in said petition as follows: The tract of——acres, more or less, first described in said petition, in which the above dower estate is set-off and subject to, and encumbered by said dower estate, at——dollars. The tract of——acres, more or less, secondly described in said petition, which becomes by the assignment of dower as aforesaid unencumbered, at——dollars, etc.

[Signed, etc. as above.]

[When dower can not be set-off and rents are set-off in its place.] [Title].—In compliance with the order of the court in this case, the undersigned having been first duly sworn and having actually viewed the premises in said petition, do find that said premises are entire, and that no division thereof can be made by metes and bounds, and do therefore set-off and assign to said——as and for her dower therein, the sum of——dollars yearly during her life, being one-third of the clear annual rents, issues and profits of said premises, and we do estimate the just value of said real estate subject to and encumbered by the payment of said dower at——dollars.

[When homestead is set-off.]—And we do set-off and assign unto Q. R., widow, and——minor children [or either as the case may be] of C. D., deceased, as a homestead, the following described parcel of the real estate in the petition described, estimated to be of the value of five hundred dollars to-wit [here describe the homestead.]

§ 6158. Compensation of appraisers. The appraisers shall each receive one dollar per day, for services performed by them in the county in which they reside, and two dollars per day for services performed without such county. [38 v. 146, § 143.]

§ 6159. Notice of sale. The executor or administrator shall, if the sale is to be public, give notice of the

time and place of sale, by advertising the same, at least four weeks successively, in some newspaper printed in the county where the lands are situate; or if no newspaper be printed therein, by advertisements posted up in at least five public places in the county, four weeks before the day of sale. [38 v. 146, § 144.]

Form of notice of sale.—In pursuance of an order of the probate court of _____ county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the _____ day of _____ 188____ at _____ o'clock, P. M. at the _____ door of the court house in the city of _____ [or naming any other place where the court have ordered the sale, § 6161] the following described real estate situated in the county of _____ and State of Ohio, to-wit: [here describe the property.] Appraised at _____ dollars. Terms of sale: [here state how the payments are to be made, as] one-third in hand, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from the day of sale, with interest. The payments to be secured by a mortgage upon the premises sold.

A. B., Administrator of the estate, [or executor of the last will and testament] of C. D., deceased.

See 9 O. 19; 15 Id. 568.

§ 6159a, Notice of sale in German or Bohemian newspaper. In any county wherein is published and printed a newspaper in the German or Bohemian language, and which has a circulation of at least five hundred and fifty copies to *bona fide* subscribers within the county, the notice required in section 6159 may, if the appraised value of the premises to be sold exceeds five hundred dollars, in addition to the publication therein required, be published in such newspaper in the German or Bohemian language for the same time and [in] the same manner, and if two or more such newspapers are published and printed therein, the publication may be in either; but the court ordering such sale shall, upon motion of any party to said action, and upon good cause being shown therefor, dispense with such publication; but no error or mistake in translation, or in any publication authorized by this section shall delay proceedings, or affect the title of the property sold, and if any such error or mistake occurs by the negligence of the publisher he shall receive no compensation for the publication. [91 v. 184.]

§ 6160. For what amount the lands may be sold. New appraisement or order to sell at fixed price. The lands, if improved, shall not be sold for less than two-thirds of the appraised value; and if not improved, for not less than one-half the appraised value; but after

being twice offered for sale, the court may direct the amount for which they shall be sold, or may set aside the appraisement and order a new one. [38 v. 146, § 145.]

See form, § 6162.

§ 6161. When sale to be public, when private. The sale shall be made at public vendue, at the door of the court house in the county in which the order of sale shall have been made, or at such other place as the court may direct: provided, however, that if it is made to appear to the court that it will be more for the interest of said estate to sell such real estate at private sale, the court may authorize said petitioner to sell the same, either in whole or in part, for cash in hand, or upon deferred payments, not exceeding two years, with interest; and in no case shall such real estate be sold at private sale for less than the appraised value thereof. [68 v. 20, § 146.]

Order for public sale. [Title].—This cause coming on this day further to be heard, and it appearing to the court that the appraisement—heretofore ordered has been made and reported to this court, and the court having carefully examined the same, finds that said appraisement—has been made in all respects in accordance with law and the order of this court, the same is now here approved and confirmed. And it appearing to the court that the plaintiff above named has given bond in sufficient amount with approved sureties conditioned according to law:* It is now ordered that the said X. Y., as such administrator, proceed to advertise for sale on the premises [or at the door of the court house, etc.] said real estate for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in said county, and he is further ordered to sell the same at not less than two-thirds of the appraised value thereof on the following terms, to-wit: One-third cash in hand and the balance in one and two years from day of sale, deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold and to bear interest. And said plaintiff is ordered to make return to this court immediately after such sale.

Order to sell at private sale. [Follow above form to * and continue.] And it further appearing to the court that it would be to the interest of said estate to sell the real estate described in the petition at private sale, it is now ordered that said X. Y., as such administrator, proceed to sell said real estate at private sale at not less than the appraised value thereof on the following terms to-wit: [and continue as above.]

Notes.—Appraisers can not purchase at such sale, 8 O. 551; 14 O. 228; 14 O. S. 80, see § 5404; nor executors nor administrators, 6 O. S. 189; 3 O. S. 494; see 27 O. S. 159; 24 O. S. 572; 33 O. S. 29;

45 O. S. 512. Where an infant purchases land at an administrator's sale for the administrator and immediately conveys to the latter, he can not disaffirm such sale on coming of age as though the land belonged to him, 8 O. S. 494. Tract of land ordered sold entire may be sold in parcels at discretion of executor or administrator, but he is responsible for the exercise of such discretion, 9 O. 19; and it will not affect the title of the purchaser if the whole tract was ordered sold and sale made of only a part, 7 O. (pt. 1) 198. Rule *caveat emptor* applies, 46 O. S. 73. Sale of land for less than value; bad faith of executor, 87 Bull. 324.

§ 6162. **Return. Confirmation. Order for deed.** The executor or administrator shall make return of his proceedings, under the order of sale; and the court after having carefully examined such return, and being satisfied that the sale has in all respects been legally made, shall confirm the sale, and order the executor or administrator to make a deed to the purchaser; and may, in the order, require that before the delivery of such deed the deferred installments of the purchase money shall be secured by mortgage. Provided, that if after such sale is made, the purchaser offers to pay the full amount of the purchase money in cash, the court may order that the same shall be accepted if for the best interest of the estate, and direct its distribution; and the court may direct the sale, without recourse, of all or any of the notes taken for deferred payments, if for the best interest of the estate, at not less than their face value with accrued interest, and direct distribution of the proceeds. [89 v. 148; 88 v. 41; 38 v. 147, § 146.]

Form of report of sale.—Probate court of _____ county, Ohio. A. B., as administrator of the estate [or executor of the last will and testament] of C. D., deceased, vs. E. F. *et al.* In pursuance of the order of the court in this case, I gave notice of sale by publication in the _____ a _____ newspaper of general circulation in said county of _____ for at least four successive weeks prior to the _____ day of _____ 188 _____ and on that day, at _____ o'clock forenoon, upon the premises in accordance with said notice, I offered the real estate in the petition described for sale, subject to the dower estate of G. H., therein, * when I. J. bid to pay for the same the sum of _____ dollars, and his bid being the highest and best that was offered and more than two-thirds of the appraised value of said premises, I then and there sold the same to him, subject to said dower estate for that sum. Terms of sale: one-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from the day of sale, with interest, the payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold.

A. B., Administrator [or executor] of C. D., deceased.

Report when no sale is effected. [Follow preceding form to * and continue.] And no bid being offered, said premises were not sold. I, thereupon gave notice of sale by publication in said newspaper for at least four successive weeks prior to the _____ day of _____ 188____ and on that day at _____ o'clock, _____ noon upon the premises in accordance with said notice, I offered said premises again for sale and no bid being offered, said premises were not sold.

Form of report of private sale. [Title.]—Pursuant to the foregoing, order I offered the real estate described in the petition for sale at private sale, and X. Y. having bid to pay for said real estate the sum of _____ dollars, and that sum being _____, the appraised value thereof and the highest bid offered. I sold the same to the said X. Y. for the sum of _____ dollars. Terms of sale: one-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from the day of sale, with interest, the payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold. And upon being duly sworn, I depose and say that said private sale was made after diligent endeavor to obtain the best price for said property, and that the sale so reported is the highest price that I could get for said property.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this—
day of _____, 188____, _____, Probate Judge.

By _____, Deputy Clerk.

Order of re-appraisement. [Title.]—This day this cause came on for hearing upon the application of A. B., administrator of the estate of C. D., deceased, plaintiff herein to set aside and vacate the former appraisement heretofore made under a prior order of this court, which application was submitted to the court and the court being fully advised in the premises, does find that the real estate so appraised and described in the petition for sale in this case has been twice offered for sale at public auction under said former appraisement and orders of this court and not sold for want of bidders, and that a new appraisement of said real estate should be made. It is therefore ordered and considered by the court that B. A., D. C. and F. E., three judicious and disinterested men, free-holders of this county, after being first duly sworn and upon actual view of the premises in said petition described appraise the same at its fair cash value and return their appraisement to this court for confirmation.

Order of confirmation, etc. [Title.]—This cause coming on to be heard on the return of the administrator aforesaid of his proceedings and sale under the order of this court, and on his motion to confirm the same and distribute the proceeds, was submitted to the court, and upon consideration thereof, the court, after having carefully examined said return and being satisfied that such sale has been in all respects legally made, does hereby approve and confirm the same and order that said administrator make to the purchaser, X. Y., a proper deed for the premises so sold. And the court coming now to distribute the proceeds of such sale, order that said administrator pay: First, the costs of this action including a counsel fee of _____ dollars to _____. Second, etc.

Form of deed.—Know all men by these presents, that I, A. B., as executor of the last will and testament [or administrator

of the estate] of C. D., late of ———, deceased, by virtue of an order of the probate court of ———, county, Ohio, made on the ——— day of ———, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, duly authorizing me by virtue of the proceedings, etc., then and theretofore had by and in said court to sell the real estate of the said C. D., deceased, hereinafter described; and in pursuance of a sale duly made and reported to and confirmed by said court on the ——— day of ———, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; and in consideration of the sum of ——— dollars to me paid or secured to be paid by X. Y., the purchaser at said sale of the said real estate hereinafter described, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said X. Y., his heirs and assigns forever, by virtue and in pursuance of the order of this court, a certain tract of land situated in ———, and described as follows: [*here describe the real estate.*] To have and to hold the same with the privileges and appurtenances thereof unto the said X. Y., and unto his heirs and assigns forever [*subject to dower as ordered.*] In testimony whereof, I, as executor of the last will and testament [*or administrator of the estate*] of C. D., deceased, have set my hand this ——— day of ———, 1889.

A. B., as executor, etc.

Executed in presence of

State of Ohio, ——— county, ss. On this ——— day of ———, 1889, before me, the undersigned, personally came the above named A. B., the executor of the last will and testament [*or administrator of the estate*] of C. D., deceased, the grantor in the foregoing deed, and as such executor [*or administrator*] acknowledged the signing thereof to be his voluntary act and deed for the purposes therein specified. A. B.

Witness my hand and seal this ——— day of ———, 188—,

Notary Public in and for ——— county, Ohio.

Notes.—Where an administrator executed a deed to the purchaser, to be delivered upon his complying with the terms of the sale, and before any part of the purchase money was paid, obtained a deed to himself from the purchaser on consideration of the assumption of the latter's obligation to pay for the lands the sum bid, and release him from such payment, such transaction was held void, 19 Bull 185; 45 O. S. 512. A beneficiary of the estate interested in a proper distribution of the proceeds of the lands, who is present in the probate court during a settlement of the administrator's account, in which he charges himself with the purchase price of the lands, is not thereby estopped to demand that the deeds to and from the purchaser be set aside in order to obtain a re-sale of the land—the administrator refusing to make such sale and claiming the land as his own, *Id.* The sale having been made in August, 1878, and such settlement by partial account in December, 1881, the beneficiary is not estopped by lapse of time or acquiescence to compel re-sale. The court of common pleas is the proper tribunal to which to apply for an order setting aside the deeds to and from the purchaser for the purpose of obtaining a re-sale, *Id.* Conveyance made by executors under a defective order of court can not be

aided in equity, 2 O. 383. Purchase money paid by an administrator upon sale of intestate's land can not be recovered of the heirs where the sale is declared inoperative and the heirs recover the land, 1 O. 519. A sale by an administrator to a trustee to place the property beyond the reach of creditors under an agreement or understanding with the trustee that he should hold it for the benefit of the heirs, and such of the creditors as they saw fit to pay is void, 6 O. 227. Effect of last amendment as to sale of notes and mortgages taken by executor payable to himself, 52 O. S. 499.

§ 6163. Deed evidence of validity of sale. The deed of the executor or administrator, made in pursuance of the order of the court, shall be received in all courts as *prima facie* evidence that the executor or administrator in all respects observed the directions and complied with the requisitions of the law, and shall vest the title in the purchaser, in like manner as if conveyed by the deceased in his life time. [38 v. 146, § 148.]

Personal covenants of the administrator do not bind the estate, 12 O. S. 526; nor do his fraudulent representations as to title without warranty, 13 O. S. 530; and such representations are no defense to an action for the purchase money, 14 O. S. 276. The purchaser takes the land clear of liens, 7 O. (pt. 1) 21; 42 O. S. 53, when the sale is regular and lien-holders have been made parties, 19 O. S. 473, and his title is not divested by a subsequent reversal of the order of sale, 3 O. S. 889. Deed may be made to assignee of purchaser, 7 O. (pt. 1) 198. Words of perpetuity, if omitted, may be supplied in equity, 7 O. (pt. 2) 165.

§ 6164. Dower specially assigned to be a charge on the land. If the appraisers shall have assigned dower specially of the rents and profits, and the purchaser takes by the deed of the executor or administrator the lands upon which such dower has been assigned, the court shall make such orders as will secure to the widow a charge on such lands for the dower so assigned. [38 v. 146, § 149.]

§ 6165. How money arising from sale of land to be applied. The money arising from the sale of real estate shall be applied in the following order:

First—To discharge the costs and expenses of the sale, and the *per centum* and charges of the executor or administrator thereon, for his administration of the same.

Second—To the payment of mortgages and judgments against the deceased, according to their respective priorities of lien, so far as the same operate as a lien on the estate of the deceased, at the time of his

death; which shall be apportioned and determined by the court, on reference to a master or otherwise.

Third—To the discharge of claims and debts, in the order mentioned in this title. [38 v. 146, § 150.]

The executor or administrator is entitled to compensation and charges for making the sale, *to be first paid* before applying the proceeds to mortgage or other liens, 43 O. S. 53. Such compensation is to be computed by the *per centum* authorized by § 6188, on the money arising from such sale to be administered, *Id.* Purchasers of land at administrator's sale were held to take the same discharged of liens, and the holders of liens should look to the administrator and his sureties for the faithful application of the purchase money, 7 O. (pt. 1) 21. But this is the case only when the sale is regular and when the lien holders have been made parties to the action, 19 O. S. 472. Proceeds of land directed by will to be sold are treated as equity as personal estate, 8 O. S. 369; 14 O. 140, 363. Individual liability of executor under will selling mortgaged premises without paying off mortgage, 40 O. S. 528. See 9 C. C. 257.

§ 6166. **Petition for sale of equitable interest.** When a petition is filed for the sale of an equitable estate, or any equitable interest, which the deceased held in any lands, the executor or administrator shall set forth in the petition the nature of such equitable estate or interest, making all necessary parties, including the persons holding the legal title thereto and those who are entitled to the purchase money therefor; and the court may, in such case, notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this title, make such order for the appraisement and sale of such equitable estate, for the indemnity of the estate of the deceased against the claim for such purchase money, and for the adjustment of the dower of the widow of the deceased, in such equitable estate, by estimating and directing to be paid to her the value of a life annuity in one-third of such equitable estate or otherwise, as it may deem just and right, between all parties in interest. [38 v. 146, § 151.]

Value of annuity, according to Carlisle tables of mortality: The value of a widow's dower is found by computing the interest for one year at 6 % on one-third the value of the entire property and multiplying the amount by the amount set opposite the widow's age. If the widow is aged 40 and the entire estate is sold for \$15,000, the value of her dower will be the interest on one-third of that sum for one year, \$900, multiplied by 13.002 (the amount opposite the widow's age), or \$3,600.60.

AGE.	6%	AGE	6%	AGE.	6%	AGE.	6%
1	12.079	26	13.369	51	10.422	76	4.579
2	12.926	27	13.276	52	10.208	77	4.410
3	13.653	28	13.183	53	9.987	78	4.238
4	14.043	29	13.096	54	9.761	79	4.040
5	14.326	30	13.020	55	9.524	80	3.838
6	14.460	31	12.942	56	9.279	81	3.656
7	14.519	32	12.860	57	9.027	82	3.474
8	14.527	33	12.771	58	8.772	83	3.286
9	14.500	34	12.675	59	8.529	84	3.102
10	14.449	35	12.573	60	8.304	85	2.900
11	14.385	36	12.465	61	8.108	86	2.739
12	14.322	37	12.355	62	7.913	87	2.599
13	14.257	38	12.239	63	7.714	88	2.515
14	14.191	39	12.120	64	7.509	89	2.417
15	14.126	40	12.002	65	7.281	90	2.306
16	14.067	41	11.887	66	7.049	91	2.248
17	14.011	42	11.779	67	6.808	92	2.237
18	13.956	43	11.668	68	6.546	93	2.440
19	13.897	44	11.551	69	6.277	94	2.492
20	13.835	45	11.428	70	5.997	95	2.522
21	13.769	46	11.296	71	5.704	96	2.486
22	13.697	47	11.154	72	5.424	97	2.368
23	13.631	48	10.998	73	5.170	98	2.227
24	13.541	49	10.828	74	4.944	99	2.004
25	13.456	50	10.631	75	4.760	100	1.596

Notes.—A conveyance in trust with a proviso for re-conveyance is an equitable estate which may be sold under this section, 12 O. S. 49. A perfect equity in lands held by an intestate passes to the heirs and may be sold by the personal representative for the payment of the debts of the estate, 9 O. 145. As a general rule the personal representative of the estate may in his own discretion perform or rescind any personal contract of his intestate imposing an obligation on him as may be for the best interests of the estate but subject to the approval of the court, 8 O. S. 449. When an administrator makes a beneficial arrangement to rescind an unexecuted contract of the intestate for the purchase of land a court of equity will not interfere to aid the heirs to revive and enforce the rescinded contract, 7 O. (2 pt.) 73.

§ 6167. When sale is authorized by will no order of sale is required. If any executor or administrator, duly qualified, is authorized by will or devise, to sell real estate, no order shall be required from the court to authorize him to act in pursuance of the power vested in him by such will [38 v. 146, § 153.]

See § 5960 n; 11 Bull 145, 177; 12 Bull 24; 21 Bull. 29. Power to sell does not authorize an exchange or barter of lands, but a sale for money only, 1 O. 232; 2 C. C. R. 153. See 16 O. S. 286. Discretionary power to sell can not be delegated, 87 O. S. 232; see 19 Bull 196. Executor under power to sell can not enter into agreement with purchaser to sell land for less than one-third

the purchase price previously agreed upon, 2 C. C. R. 859. Power to sell does not imply power to lease, 21 Bull 29; 22 Bull 144.

§ 6168. **Foreign executor or administrator may be authorized to sell real estate.** When an executor or administrator shall be appointed in any other state, territory or foreign country, on the estate of any person dying out of this state, and no executor or administrator thereon shall be appointed in this state, the foreign executor or administrator may file an authenticated copy of his appointment in the probate court of any county in which there may be any real estate of the deceased, together with an authenticated copy of the will, if there be one; after which he may be authorized, under an order of the court, to sell real estate for the payment of debts or legacies and charges of administration, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed in the case of an executor or administrator appointed in this state, excepting in the particulars in which a different provision is hereinafter made. [38 v. 146, § 154.]

§ 6169. **Foreign executor or administrator to give bond unless already bound.** When it shall appear to the court granting the order of sale that such foreign executor or administrator is bound with sufficient surety or sureties in the State or country in which he was appointed, to account for the proceeds of such sale, for the payment of debts or legacies and charges of administration, and a copy of such bond, duly authenticated, shall be filed in court, no further bond for that purpose shall be required of him here; otherwise, before making such sale he shall give bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, to the State of Ohio, with condition to account for and dispose of the said proceeds for the payment of the debts or legacies of the deceased and the charges of administration, according to the laws of the State or country in which he was appointed. [38 v. 146, § 155.]

§ 6170. **Foreign executor, etc., to give further bond to account for surplus when he sells more than is necessary to pay debts, etc.** When such foreign executor or administrator is authorized by order of the court to sell more than is necessary for the payment of debts, legacies and charges of administration, as hereinbe-

fore provided, he shall, before making the sale, give bond with two or more sufficient sureties to the state of Ohio, with condition to account, before the court, for all the proceeds of the sale that shall remain after payment of said debts, legacies and charges, and to dispose of the same according to law. [38 v. 146, § 156.]

See form under § 6150. Where sale is ordered and bond is insufficient additional bond may be required, 4 O. 126. Quære, Does bond cover surplus of money left in hand from the sale of real estate, 22 O. S. 76.

§ 6171. Surplus of proceeds of sale to be considered as real estate. In all cases of a sale by an executor or administrator of part or the whole of the real estate of the deceased, under an order of court, whether such executor or administrator shall have been appointed in this state or elsewhere, the surplus of the proceeds of the sale remaining on the final settlement of the account, shall be considered as real estate, and shall be disposed of accordingly. [38 v. 146, § 157.]

And the widow of the intestate is not entitled to any part thereof in her capacity as one of the distributees of the personal estate, 22 O. S. 79; but lands directed by will to be sold and converted into money, are considered in equity as personal property, 14 O. 140; 888; 8 O. S. 869. Where the real estate of an intestate, who had no issue at his decease, is sold by an administrator for the payment of debts, and before final distribution of a balance remaining after payment of the same, and the satisfaction of the widow's dower, his posthumous child dies, the surplus money belonging to such child is subject to the law of distribution as personal property. 11 O. S. 290; 44 O. S. 182.

§ 6172. Sale may be ordered for the payment of legacies. When a testator shall have given any legacy by will that is effectual to pass or charge real estate, and his personal estate shall be insufficient to pay such legacy, together with his debts, the allowance to the widow and children, and the costs of administration, the executor or administrator, with the will annexed, may be ordered to sell his real estate for that purpose, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as are prescribed herein for the payment of debts. [38 v. 146, § 158.]

See § 5987 *n charges*.

§ 6173. Certificate from Probate Court when proceedings for partition commenced and deficiency of assets found. If at any time after the institution of proceedings for the partition of the lands of any deceased

person, it is found that the assets in the hands of the executor or administrator of such deceased, are probably insufficient to pay the indebtedness of the estate and expenses of administration, the executor or administrator shall make a written statement to the probate court of the said assets and indebtedness and expenses, and the court shall forthwith ascertain the amount necessary to pay the said indebtedness and expenses in addition to the assets, and give a certificate thereof to the executor or administrator. [74 v. 167, § 1.]

§ 6174. Court shall order so much of proceeds to be paid over to him, provided, etc. The executor or administrator shall thereupon present said certificate to the court in which the proceedings for partition are, or have been pending, and on his motion said court shall order the amount named in said certificate as necessary, to be paid over to the executor or administrator out of the proceeds of the sale of the premises, if the same shall be thereafter sold, or have already been sold; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prohibit any executor or administrator from proceeding to sell land belonging to such estate to pay any debts, when the same has been sold on partition or otherwise, or the proceeds of such sale fully distributed. [74 v. 167, § 2.]

Sale after partition and conveyance by heirs. 17 O. S. 242.

THE ACCOUNT AND COMPENSATION OF AN EXECUTOR OR ADMINISTRATOR: AND DISTRIBUTION IN CERTAIN CASES.

§ 6175. Executor or administrator to render an account, etc. Every executor or administrator shall, within eighteen months after his appointment, render his account of his administration upon oath, and he shall in like manner render such further accounts of his administration every twelve months thereafter, and also at such other times as may be required by the court until the estate shall be wholly settled, and he may be examined upon oath on any matter relating to his accounts and the payments therein mentioned, and also touching any property or effects of the deceased, which have come to his hands. Provided, that every executor, administrator with the will annexed, or testamentary trustee who does not make a final settlement of the decedent's estate within said eighteen months, and who carries the administration

of his trust from year to year thereafter, shall, whenever he renders any such account above mentioned, make an oath to said court, as a part of said account, a full itemized statement of all the funds of the decedent's estate under his control, the date and nature of their investment, and the security thereof, and the rate of interest or income accruing thereon. [88 v. 345; 81 v. 137, 138; 71 v. 77, § 161.]

Form of affidavit of executor, etc., to account.—The state of Ohio, — county, ss: Personally appeared before me the undersigned, judge of the probate court, in and for the said county — of the estate of —, deceased, who upon oath — deposeth and saith that the annexed account current of the personal property of the said —, deceased, is in all respects just and true, according to the best of — knowledge.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this — day of —, A. D. 189—.

—, Probate Judge.

By —, Deputy Clerk.

See § 6175 a. Not liable for use of personality after possession by widow, 46 O. S. 391. Liable for money loaned to pay debts, 2 C. S. C. R. 217; 4 Bull. 911. Power of court as to real estate sold at less than fair value, 10 C. C. 44. Collateral inheritance tax, p. 522. Definiteness of account, 4 N. P. 282.

§ 6175 a. When executor or administrator shall render final account. Where an executor or administrator has died or shall by reason of insanity or other incompetency, as provided by law, be placed under guardianship before the estate is fully administered, it shall be the duty of the executor, administrator or guardian of such deceased or incompetent executor or administrator to render a final account of such decedent's or ward's administration within six months after his appointment. [81 v. 138; 71 v. 77, § 161.]

The settlement of an account of an executor or administrator by the probate court, is conclusive as against parties with actual notice of the settlement, of all matters specified therein, and as to such matters the party can not be required to account a second time, unless the same be impeached for fraud or manifest error; but such account is not final so as to bar further inquiry in regard to other assets in the hands of the executor or administrator not accounted for or passed on, 25 O. S. 374; and for such matters the court may at any time within the limits of the statute compel a further settlement by the process indicated, *Id.* But upon the settlement of the final account of an administrator, it is not the duty of the probate judge to provide for the payment of claims against the estate which no creditor is asserting, 32 O. S. 582; nor is it within the jurisdiction of the probate court upon such final settlement, to determine the state of accounts between the administrator and the several distributees of the estate to whom any balance found in his hands may be payable. The court can only order distribution of such balance according to law, leaving the state of accounts between the parties to be inquired into when such order

tees, Id. Any creditor can compel a settlement, 6 O. 103; but a creditor can not at his option transfer settlement to court of chancery, 1 O. S. 293. A settlement of the account of an executor who has been removed, does not bar a subsequent suit by him, against his successor, upon a demand existing in the lifetime of his testator, 2 C. C. R. 7. An order approving a partial account is conclusive unless attached in the mode provided by statute, but this is only in respect to matters adjudicated, 42 O. S. 549. To what extent partial and final account is conclusive, 27 O. S. 159. When executor not responsible for disposition of personal estate by widow nor required to account therefor, 46 O. S. 391. Under former law (1 Curwen 708), it was optional with the administrator whether or not he would file a final account, 14 O. S. 424. As to settlement by executor or administrator of guardian, see § 6291.

§ 6176. Account rendered by two may be allowed upon oath of one. When any account is rendered by two or more joint executors or administrators, the court may, in its discretion, allow the account upon the oath of any one of them. [38 v. 146, § 162.]

§ 6177. Time allowed to collect assets not to operate as allowance of further time to file account. The time allowed by the court to collect the assets of the estate, shall not operate as an allowance of further time to file the accounts mentioned in the preceding sections. [38 v. 146, § 163.]

§ 6178. How compelled to render account. If any executor or administrator shall fail to render his accounts as hereinbefore directed, he may be compelled to do so, as in case of failing to file an inventory, and the same proceedings may be had to attach and remove him and to appoint a successor. [81 v. 138; 38 v. 146, § 164.]

The power to proceed against an executor or administrator by citation or attachment in such cases, becomes dormant after sufficient time has elapsed to bar suit on administration bond, 5 O. S. 122. See § 6047. When citation barred, 4 N. P. 338.

§ 6179. With what executor or administrator shall be charged. Every executor or administrator shall be chargeable with the amount of the sale-bill, as hereinbefore provided, and also, with all goods, chattels, rights, and credits of the deceased which shall come to his hands, and which are by law to be administered, although they should not be included in the inventory or sale-bill; also, with all the proceeds of real estate, sold for the payment of debts or legacies,

and with all the interest, profit and income that shall in any way come to his hands from the personal estate of the deceased. (1) [38 v. 146, § 167.]

An administrator or executor is not chargeable with interest on money which may come into his hands as the representative of a deceased person, unless he employ it in his own business, derive some benefit from the farming it out, or delay to an unreasonable and unnecessary degree in making the settlement of his accounts in the probate court, 7 O. S. 22, § 6175 n. Rents received by an administrator from the real estate of his intestate under certain circumstance may properly be charged to him on his account filed for the settlement of the estate, 1 C. C. 504.

§ 6180. Increase or decrease of estate not to affect executor or administrator. No profits shall be made by executors or administrators, by the increase, nor shall they sustain any loss by the decrease or destruction, without their fault, of any part of the estate. [38 v. 146, § 168.]

See 20 O. S. 442; 1 C. S. C. R. 327. § 5981 n; 10 C. C. 52.

§ 6181. Executor or administrator not responsible for bad debts. No executor or administrator shall be accountable for any debts inventoried as due to the deceased, if it shall appear to the court that they remain uncollected without his fault. [38 v. 146, § 169.]

See 54 O. S. 487.

§ 6182. How chargeable with property consumed by him. If any executor or administrator shall neglect to sell any portion of the personal property which he is bound by law to sell, and retains, consumes, or disposes of the same, for his own benefit, he shall be charged therewith at double the value affixed thereto by the appraisers. [38 v. 146, § 170.]

§ 6183. Vouchers to be produced for all debts paid. In rendering such account, every executor or administrator shall produce vouchers for all debts and legacies paid, and for all funeral charges and just and necessary expenses, which vouchers shall be filed with the account, and they, together with the account, shall be deposited and remain in the probate court. [38 v. 146, § 171.]

Action at law against administrator for attorney's services. See 5 C. C. 12, 13, 89.

§ 6184. What items may be allowed without vouchers. On the settlement of an account of an executor or administrator, he may be allowed any item of expen-

(1) 9 C. C. 211, 607; 10 Id. 51.

diture, not exceeding ten dollars, for which no voucher is produced, if such item be supported by his own oath positively to the fact of payment, specifying when and to whom such payment was made, and if such oath be uncontradicted; but such allowance shall not, in the whole, exceed two hundred dollars, for payments in behalf of any one estate. [38 v. 146, § 172.]

§ 6185. The court may allow for a tombstone. The court may also, in settlement, allow, as a credit to the executor or administrator, any just and reasonable amount expended by him for a tombstone or monument for the deceased, and for any just and reasonable amount he may have paid to any cemetery association or corporation as a perpetual fund for caring for and preserving the lot on which said deceased is buried; but it shall not be incumbent on any executor or administrator to procure a tombstone or monument or to pay any sum into any such perpetual fund. [90 v. 117; 64 v. 35, § 7.]

It was lawful for the probate court at its discretion to allow the administrator in his settlement any just and reasonable "amount expended" for a monument; but the administrator was not allowed to interfere with the heirs of the intestate in erecting one, 39 O. S. 581; see 10 Bull. 338. When charge for tombstone not proper, 11 C. C. 120.

§ 6186. Court may refer account to special commissioner. The court may, if it shall deem it expedient and proper, refer the account and the exceptions thereto, if any, to a special commissioner, appointed by the court for that purpose. [38 v. 146, § 173.]

§ 6187. When and how account may be opened after settlement. When an account is settled in the absence of any person adversely interested, and without actual notice to him, the account may be opened, on his filing exceptions to the account, at any time within eight months thereafter; and upon every settlement of an account by an executor or administrator, all his former accounts may be so far opened as to correct any mistake or error therein; excepting that any matter of dispute between two parties, which had been previously heard, and determined by the court, shall not be again brought in question,

by either or the same parties, without leave of the court. If upon hearing and settlement of such account, a balance remains in the hands of the executor or administrator due the estate, the court may in its discretion order distribution to be made by such executor or administrator according to law. [81 v. 138.]

Power of court to determine as to fraud of executor, 10 C. C. 44.

Former account may be opened up to correct errors, 38 O. S. 480; see 1 C. C. R. 504; but matters excepted to and decided, can not be opened up, 33 O. S. 481; 38 Id. 480. The settlement of an account is conclusive only as to matters specified therein, 25 O. S. 374. Such settlement and account binds no right except where made in conformity to law, 7 O. (pt. 1) 21. Settlement with heirs is final except as to minors, 27 O. S. 159. Personal representatives must account for new assets, 29 O. S. 569; 38 Id. 480. Jurisdiction of common pleas, 2 N. P. 27.

An account containing items of credit to an administrator for his statutory commission and for extra services, and for an amount paid by him for attorneys' fees in the settlement of the estate and which account current was duly allowed and confirmed by the probate court, can not on the filing of a second account more than one year thereafter be re-opened for hearing, and such items be disallowed by the court, on exceptions filed thereto, when it is not claimed or found that there was any error or mistake therein or in their allowance, 1 C. C. R. 504.

§ 6188. Compensation allowed executors or administrators—further allowance—effect of compensation provided by will. Executors and administrators may be allowed the following commissions upon the amount of the personal estate collected and accounted for by them, and of the proceeds of the real estate sold under an order of court for the payment of debts, or under directions of the will which shall be received in full compensation for all their ordinary services; that is to say:

For the first thousand dollars, at the rate of six *per centum*;

For all above that sum, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, at the rate of four *per centum*; and

For all above five thousand dollars, at the rate of two *per centum*.

And in all cases, such further allowance shall be made as the court shall consider just and reasonable for actual and necessary expenses, and for any extraordinary services, not required of an executor or administrator, in the common course of his duty: pro-

vided, however, that when provision shall be made by the will of the deceased, for compensation to any executor, the same shall be deemed a full satisfaction for his services, in lieu of his aforesaid commissions or his share thereof, unless he shall, by an instrument filed in the court, renounce all claim to such compensation given by the will. [38 v. 146, § 175.]

Of executor, etc. of surviving partner, 88 O. S. 857; when mortgagee a purchaser, 42 O. S. 53. Extra compensation for services as attorney, 7 Rec. 826; for surveying and subdividing land, *Id.* The payment of a debt of a decedent by the conveyance of mortgaged real estate in satisfaction of the same is not such a disbursement as will entitle the personal representative to the percentage designated by law, 27 O. S. 159, 183; but a court will refuse to interfere to disallow such charge after long acquiescence and a final settlement of the estate, *Id.* Not entitled to per cent. on legacies unless extra work done, 8 O. S. 800. As to costs paid W. 340, 414. Costs of contest of will not allowed, 7 O. S. 143; *contra* 18 Bull 198, see 4 N. P. 336; not allowed cost of proceedings to establish forged will, 100 Pa. St. 197. An executor who refused to obey the order of the court to file an account, although served with five citations, should not receive an allowance for extra services, 2 C. C. R. 103; but even if there be unfaithful administration of the estate, it will not deprive an executor or administrator of a right to compensation for his services, so far as they have been beneficial to the persons interested in the estate, 1 C. C. R. 504. Generally as to compensation, 3 Am. Rep. note p. 583. Double commissions as executor and trustee against policy of the law, 85 N. Y. 154; 4 Am. Prob. Rep. note p. 335; unless will contemplates severance of their duties, *Id.* p. 570; 4 East Rep.; 15 Bull 195. Administrator is entitled to statutory commissions though he may have failed to charge himself with all the assets received by him or has asked for credits for sums not paid by him, 1 C. C. R. 504.

*If a mortgagee whose lien is fixed by the court, becomes the purchaser at an executor's or administrator's sale, the executor or administrator is not entitled to a per centum compensation on that part of the purchase money applicable to the satisfaction of his mortgage, 42 O. S. 53. § 6165 and 6188 should be construed together in determining the per centum compensation for the sale of real estate and it is to be computed on the aggregate amount arising from both real and personal estate, as graduated by § 6188, and not each separately. Hence it is error where there are personal assets collected, to graduate the compensation on the proceeds of the real estate without regard to the amount of the personal estate. In graduating the per centum compensation the higher rate prescribed by § 6188 should be first applied to the personal estate, *Id.* Sureties entitled to set off upon claim against them equal to statutory fees disallowed to executor, 29 Bull 49. An action at law can not be maintained against an administrator as such by an attorney upon an account for services rendered such administrator at his request in and about the settlement of the estate so as to bind the assets of such estate for the payment thereof, 5 C. C. 12; see *Id.* 89.*

§ 6189. **Executor or administrator may distribute certain assets in kind.** An executor or administrator who has paid all the debts of an estate, and has in his possession notes, bonds, stocks, claims, or other rights in action belonging to the estate, may, with the approval of the probate court, entered on its journal, (and with the assent and agreement of the persons entitled to the proceeds of such assets as distributees, including executors, trustees and guardians) distribute and pay over the same in kind, to those of such distributees as will receive the same; and any such executor or administrator, when the debts are all paid, except claims in suit and contested, or liabilities not due and payable, or both, may provide for the payment of such claims and liabilities, by setting apart to the satisfaction of the probate court enough of the assets for that purpose, and having done so, he may, with the approval, assent, and agreement, aforesaid, distribute and pay over in cash, or in kind, all or any part of the assets in his hands, and not set apart aforesaid, to such of said distributees, including executors, trustees, and guardians, as may be willing to receive the same. Such executors, trustees, and guardians, shall be liable to return such assets, or the proceeds thereof, should the same be necessary to pay the said claims or liabilities, and each of the other distributees, shall give an indemnifying bond to the executor or administrator, to the satisfaction of the probate court for the same purpose. A distribution, in kind, in either case, shall have the same force and effect as the distribution of the proceeds of such assets. [77 v. 77.]

§ 6190. **How executor or administrator may obtain his final discharge.** When an executor, or administrator has paid or delivered over to the persons entitled thereto, the money or other property in his hands as required by the order of distribution, or otherwise, he shall perpetuate the evidence of such payment by presenting to the court, within one year after such order was made, an account of such payments, or the delivery over of such property; which being proved

to the satisfaction of the court, and verified by the oath of the party, shall be allowed as his final discharge, and ordered by the court to be recorded; and such discharge shall forever exonerate the party and his sureties from all liability under such order, unless his account shall be impeached for fraud or manifest error. [90 v. 171; 38 v. 146, § 176.]

After the executor has made his final settlement he may or may not, at his election make returns to the court of the distribution of the balance remaining in his hands at such settlement. If he does return his vouchers received on distribution, and has them passed upon by the court, the only effect of this action is to place upon record the receipts in the hands of the executor and administrator, and make them final as to those who have signed them as to so much of their distributive share as the vouchers may represent, and although the receipts may cover the whole property, those who are entitled to a distributive share, and have not received it are not precluded from enforcing their claims, 20 O. 310; but when an estate has been fully settled and all the moneys in the hands of an administrator have been paid over in pursuance of an order of distribution of court, should a will then be discovered and proved, the executor can not compel the former administrator to account for the money or property by him received and paid over, 18 O. 268. When one of two or more executors or administrators has in his hands the balance remaining for distribution, an action may be maintained against him for the amount in his hands without joining his co-executor or administrator, 20 O. 310. A debt of a distributee to the decedent which was barred by the statute of limitations in the lifetime of the latter can not be set-off against or retained out of the distributive share of such distributee, 3 C. C. 479.

§ 6191. **How unclaimed money to be invested.** If any sum of money directed by a decree or order of the court to be distributed to heirs, next of kin, or legatees, shall remain for the space of six months unclaimed, the executor or administrator who was ordered to pay over the same, may, by order of the court, invest the same in stocks, or loan the same on bond or mortgage, as the court shall direct, to accumulate for the benefit of the persons entitled thereto; and such investment shall be made in the name of the judge of the court for the time being, and shall be subject to the order of the judge and his successors in office, as hereinafter provided; and the person making such investment shall file in the court a memorandum thereof, with the original certificates,

or other evidence of title thereto, which shall be allowed as a sufficient voucher for such payment under the said order or decree; provided, that if the amount can not be so invested, the same, under the order of the court, may be turned into the county treasury and credited to the general fund, and the receipt of the county treasurer taken therefor and filed as a sufficient voucher. [81 v. 139; 38 v. 146, § 177.]

§ 6192. When and how such money paid to owner. When the person entitled to the money invested, or turned into the treasury, shall satisfy the court of his right to receive the same, the court shall order it to be paid over and transferred to him, and in case it shall have been turned into the treasury, he shall receive a warrant therefor from the auditor, upon the certificate of the judge. [81 v. 139; 38 v. 146, § 178.]

§ 6193. Judge responsible for safe keeping of certificates, etc. The Judge with whom such certificates or evidences of title are deposited, for the time being, and each succeeding judge to whom they shall come, and his sureties, shall be responsible for their safe keeping and application, as provided in the two preceding sections of this chapter. [38 v. 147, § 179.]

§ 6194. Amount of personal estate to which widow is entitled. Repealed March 19, 1887. 84 v. 132, 136.

§ 6195. How payment of distribution enforced—petition therefor. After thirty days from the time of the settlement of the account of an executor, administrator, or guardian shall have been made or shall hereafter be made by the probate court, and an order of distribution made thereon, if such executor, administrator or guardian shall neglect or refuse to pay to any person interested in said order of distribution, as creditor, legatee, widow, heir, or other distributee, or otherwise, when demanded, his or her share of the estate or property ordered to be distributed by such probate court, it shall be lawful for any person interested, as aforesaid, to file a petition in the probate court against the executor, administrator, or guardian making such settlement of his or her account, as aforesaid, briefly

setting forth in the petition the amount and nature of the claim of the party filing such petition, whereupon the probate judge shall forthwith issue a citation against such executor, administrator, or guardian, setting forth the filing of the petition, the amount claimed by the petitioner, and commanding such executor, administrator, or guardian, to appear before said probate court on the return day thereof, to answer said petition, and show cause, if any, why judgment should not be rendered and execution awarded against him or her for the amount claimed by such petitioner, and found to be due upon such settlement and order of distribution, which citation shall be made returnable not less than twenty nor more than forty days from the date thereof, which shall be served and returned by the sheriff or other proper officer, as in the case of a summons, and may issue to any county in the state. [78 v. 26; 54 v. 202, § 1.]

Form of petition to compel distribution. [Title.]—A. B., the plaintiff, says that as one of the creditors of the estate of X. Y., deceased, he is entitled to — dollars, under the order of distribution made by the probate court of — county, Ohio, upon settlement of the account of C. D., as executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of said X. Y., deceased. Plaintiff further says that although more than thirty days have elapsed since said order of distribution was made, the said C. D. has not paid to the plaintiff said sum of — dollars, nor any part thereof, although requested so to do; but has wholly neglected and refused to pay the same. Wherefore the plaintiff asks judgment and execution against the said C. D. for said sum of — dollars, with interest thereon from the — day of —, A. D. 188—, being the day on which said money was demanded. A. B.

[Verification.]

Form of petition by ward against a guardian. [Title.] The petitioner —, says that the defendant, —, was duly appointed and qualified guardian of petitioner, and as such, on the — day of —, 189—, upon his final settlement with the probate court of this county, there was, by said court, found in his hands the sum of — dollars, balance of his accounts, belonging to the petitioner, and ordered to be paid over accordingly by said court, and which amount it was the defendant's duty to have paid to the petitioner within thirty days after the day of the settlement aforesaid, which time has elapsed, but which he has refused and neglected to do, and still so neglects and refuses, although the same has been repeatedly demanded of him.

The petitioner, therefore, asks judgment and execution against said defendant for said sum of money, and interest thereon from the — day of —, A. D. —.

(Signed)

— — —

Petition by creditor of ward against guardian. [Title.] The petitioner, —, says that the defendant —, is the guardian of —, a minor, and as such, on the — day of —, in a settlement of his accounts then had, in the probate court of this county, the said court found that the said ward was indebted to the petitioner in the sum of — dollars, and that said — had money in his hands of said ward sufficient to pay the same, and thereupon ordered the defendant to pay the same; and which amount it was the duty of the defendant to have paid within thirty days after the day of the settlement aforesaid, which period has elapsed, but which he has refused and neglected to do, and still so neglects and refuses, although the same has been repeatedly demanded of him.

(Add a prayer for judgment, etc., as in the last form.)

Form of citation. [Title.] To the sheriff of said county, greeting: You are hereby commanded to make known to said — that said — has this day filed in said court a petition claiming the sum of — dollars, as due to him upon defendant's settlement with the probate court of this county, as guardian of —, and command him to appear on the — day of —, 189—, and answer said petition, and show cause, if any he has, why judgment should not be rendered and execution awarded against him for the amount claimed, and interest. You will make due service of this citation, and return the same upon the day last above mentioned.

[L. s.] Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this — day of —, A. D. —

(Signed, etc.)

Form of order of publication. [Title.] On motion to the court by the petitioner, and the court being satisfied that the said defendant resides out of this state, it is ordered that notice be given to him of the pendency of this petition, stating the substance and prayer thereof, and time of hearing, in — for six consecutive weeks before the time of hearing, which is hereby fixed for the — day of —, A. D., 189—.

Notes.—§§ 6195 and 6201 do not repeal §§ 6210-6212, 25 O. S. 443. They furnish a complete remedy to next of kin to recover their share, if as to any portion testator died intestate, 38 O. S. 426. The order of distribution has so far the force and effect of a judgment that it may be enforced by execution, 4 O. S. 508. The power of the probate court is exhausted when the order of distribution is made and it has no jurisdiction to entertain a petition brought to enforce the collection of the amount awarded to the distributees as a debt against the administrator, Id. Under the act of March 14, 1853, there is no authority to designate by name or otherwise the person entitled to receive the funds to be distributed, and such designation if made, is void and of no effect, 39 O. S. 369. An action brought under §§ 6195-6199 by the distributees of a decedent's estate to recover an unpaid balance remaining in the hands of an administrator is barred by the statute of limitations unless such action is commenced within six years after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the order of distribution made by the probate court, 5 C. C. 480. The probate court has power to pass on the validity of the claims of

legatees and order their payment before final distribution of the estate, 12 Bull 322. Under this section the account of an executor must be filed thirty days before the order of distribution can be made by the probate court and all parties interested can be brought before it for the purpose of distribution, 7 C. C. 67.

§ 6196. Service, when executor or administrator non-resident. But if such executor or administrator shall reside out of this state, the court being satisfied of that fact, either before or after the return of the citation, may order such non-resident to be brought into court, by publication in some newspaper of the county in which the petition is filed, for six consecutive weeks before the time fixed for the hearing of said cause; or in case no newspaper be published in the county, then to be published in some newspaper having a general circulation in said county. [54 v. 202, § 2.]

Form of notice.—C. D., who resides in the State of —, will take notice that A. B., on the — day of —, A. D. 188—, filed his petition in the probate court in the county of —, and State of Ohio, alleging that as one of the creditors of the estate of said X. Y., deceased, he is entitled to the sum of — dollars, with interest thereon from the — day of — 188— under the order of distribution made by said court upon settlement of the account of said C. D., as executor of the last will and testament [or administrator of the estate] of X. Y., deceased, and that although more than thirty days have elapsed since said order of distribution was made and although payment has been demanded of said C. D., he has neglected and refused to pay said A. B. the amount claimed by him as aforesaid. The prayer of the petition is for judgment and execution against the said C. D. for the amount due said A. B., as aforesaid.

Said petition will be for hearing on the [at least six weeks after date of first publication] — 188— A. B.

Where the record shows affirmatively that the law in regard to the service by publication under this section has not been complied with, all the proceedings under the same are void and may be set aside on motion of an interested party, 7 C. C. 67.

§ 6197. Hearing and Judgment—Execution—Lien. On the return of the citation served, or the service of notice by publication, as aforesaid, the cause shall be considered ready for hearing, unless for good cause shown by either party the same shall be continued for trial and judgment, as in other cases of continuance, and if no good cause be shown, in defense of the claim of the plaintiff in such petition, it shall be lawful for such probate court to render judgment in

favor of such plaintiff, against such executor or administrator, for the amount found to be due to the petitioner, and remaining unpaid, upon the settlement and order of distribution, as aforesaid, with the interest and costs of suit, and to award execution thereon, as in other cases of judgments, which execution shall be served and returned, by the sheriff or other proper officer, in all respects as executions issued from the court of common pleas, and all judgments rendered under this section shall have like liens upon the real estate of the parties as judgments rendered in the common pleas, and governed in all respects by the same rules. [54 v. 202, § 3.]

§ 6198. Probate Court may bring in all necessary parties and determine all questions. If the amount coming to any heir, legatee, widow, or other distributee, under such order of distribution, shall be uncertain, or in dispute, depending upon the construction of any devise, bequest, conveyance, contract, or advancement, or upon any other question, the probate judge may hear and determine all such questions necessary to ascertain and fix the amount due the plaintiff in such petition, and, if necessary, to hear and determine, and settle the rights and claims of all the parties interested, as aforesaid, in such order of distribution, and for that purpose the probate court is hereby authorized to cause all the heirs, legatees, or other distributees, parties in interest, to be made parties to said petition, when the same is necessary, by amended or supplemental petition, and service of notice, as is provided in the preceding section of this chapter; and in such case to render judgment and award execution against such executor or administrator in favor of the parties, respectively, for the amounts, respectively, found due them, with the interest and costs, unless the court should be of opinion the costs should be paid out of the estate ordered to be distributed, or by the parties, in which case such order shall be made respecting the costs as shall seem equitable. [54 v. 202, § 4.]

§ 6199. Probate court shall on motion of either party send the case to the common pleas. In all cases under

the sections of this chapter relating to the enforcement of an order of distribution, the probate court before which any proceeding shall be pending shall, on motion of any of the parties to said proceeding, cause the same to be reserved and sent to the court of common pleas of that county for trial and judgment and execution, and in case of such reservation it shall be the duty of the probate judge forthwith to make out a transcript of his proceedings in the cause, so far as he has progressed in the same, which together with the petition, and all other papers in the cause, shall be forthwith filed with the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county in which the cause is commenced, and said cause shall thereafter be carried on to final judgment and execution in said court of common pleas, in all respects as though the same had been originally commenced there, as a civil action. [54 v. 202, § 5.]

No appeal lies from the final judgment of the common pleas in such case to the circuit court, 4 C. C. 220.

§ 6200. **Common pleas to have concurrent jurisdiction to enforce order of distribution.** The court of common pleas shall have concurrent original jurisdiction with the probate court, in all cases provided for in the four sections preceding the next above, and any creditor, legatee, widow, or other distributee, as aforesaid, may bring a civil action in the court of common pleas of the proper county, against such executor or administrator, for his or her share of the estate, upon such settlement and order of distribution, in the same manner as other civil actions, and proceed therein to final judgment and execution, and be governed in all respects as upon other civil actions, and to cause all persons interested in said cause, as heirs, legatees, distributees, or otherwise, to be made parties to any action aforesaid, if it shall be deemed necessary, in order to a full and complete settlement and adjustment of the rights of the parties, in the same manner as other civil actions, with full power and authority to settle and determine the rights of the parties, and render judgment and award execution thereon as in other cases. [54 v. 202, § 6.]

Suit may be brought against an administrator by a distributee, individually, as for money had and received without nam-

ing him as administrator, 2 O. 156. When one of two executors or administrators has in his hands the balance remaining for distribution an action may be maintained against him without joining his co-executor or administrator, 20 O. 311. Action to recover general legacy, limitation, 50 O.S. 1. See 40 O.S. 35; 4 C.C. 220; 5 *Id.* 480, 483.

§ 6201. **Sureties—Their Liability — May be made parties to judgment—Defense.** The sureties of every such executor or administrator shall moreover be liable upon the official bond of the executor or administrator against whom any judgment may be rendered under the provisions of the preceding sections, either in the probate court or court of common pleas; and such sureties may be made parties to any such judgment by petition or action to be commenced and prosecuted in the same manner as is above provided for the commencement and prosecuting causes against executors or administrators, to final judgment and execution: provided, that in all cases in which service of process shall have been made upon such executors or administrators, by publication, as above provided, the surety shall be permitted to make the same defense as the executor or administrator could have made. [54 v. 202, § 7.]

§ 6202. **Action in common pleas asking direction of court respecting estate, who may bring.** Any executor, administrator, guardian, or other trustee, may maintain a civil action in the court of common pleas against the creditors, legatees, distributees, or other parties, asking the direction or judgment of the court in any matter respecting the trust, estate, or property to be administered, and the rights of the parties in interest, in the same manner, and as fully as was formerly entertained in courts of chancery; and in case any executor, administrator, guardian, or other trustee, after being requested in writing by any creditor, legatee, distributee, or other party in interest, to bring such action, fail for thirty days so to do, the creditor, legatee, distributee, or other party making such request, may institute the same. [75 v. 903, § 211; 76 v. 113, § 1.]

The action can not be maintained in cases where no trust is involved, 19 O. S. 468; see 29 O. S. 147. A trustee who is also executor, there being two claimants to a fund, may ask the direction of the court, 25 O. S. 128, 133; Authority is granted by this section to an executor to maintain a civil action in the court of common pleas asking the direction of the court in any matter affecting the trust estate or property to be administered and

the rights of the parties in interest, 37 O. S. 129, 130. A trustee in doubt as to his powers has the right to apply to a court of equity to define them and give judicial sanction to his acts; but in such case the court will only define the trusts and will not order a sale of property where no adverse right is asserted, 14 O. S. 31. The executor may maintain this action at any time after his qualification whether the legacy alleged to be invalid and concerning which the direction of the court is asked is payable immediately or at some future time, 1 C. C. 320. An action under this section is appealable, 24 O. S. 1. Action brought under this section to obtain opinion and direction of court as to whether University of Cincinnati could be removed to another site, 6 C. C. 188. Construction of trust created by will, 2 C. C. 441. See generally, 35 O. S. 503; 38 O. S. 426; 44 O. S. 530; 4 C. C. 235, 265; 23 Bull. 126; 6 C. C. 188, 570; 1 N. P. 31.

‡ 6203. Appeals from Probate Court and from Common Pleas—Bills of exception. Appeals shall be allowed from any final order, judgment, or decree of the probate court to the court of common pleas, by any person against whom any such order, judgment, or decree may be made, or who may be affected thereby, in the same manner as is provided for appeals from the probate court to the common pleas in other cases; appeals shall also be allowed from any order or judgment of the court of common pleas, in like manner, to the circuit court, in proceedings under the sections herein relating to the enforcement of orders of distribution, by any person against whom any such judgment or order may be rendered, or who may be affected thereby, to the same extent and in the same manner as is provided for appeals from the common pleas in other cases; and bills of exceptions may be taken and allowed upon any decision of the probate court, court of common pleas, or circuit court, in such proceedings, as in other cases. [83 v. 62; 54 v. 202, ‡ 9.]

‡ 6407. This section only relates to proceedings brought in the probate court against an executor or administrator under ‡ 6191 et seq., 2 C. C. 390. This section must be construed in connection with the act of April 17, 1837, of which it formed a part before the revision of the statutes, and when so construed it gives no right of appeal to the court of common pleas from an order of the probate court refusing to remove an administrator; 50 O. S. 701. Where a case is reserved and sent to common pleas under ‡ 6199, no appeal will lie to circuit court, 4 C. C. 220.

THE ADMINISTRATION BOND: SURETIES IN: SUIT ON: AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO THE SAME.

‡ 6204. How sureties of executor or administrator may be released. Any surety of an executor or adminis-

trator, or the executor or administrator of any such surety, may, at any time, make application to the proper probate court to be released from the bond of such executor or administrator, by filing his written request therefor with the judge of said court, and giving at least five days' notice, in writing, to such executor or administrator; and if such court upon the hearing is of opinion there is good reason therefor, the court shall release such surety, and the death of a surety shall always be deemed good cause; and if such executor or administrator fail to give new bond, as by such court directed, he shall be removed and his letters superseded; but such original surety shall not be released until such executor or administrator so gives bond, and such original sureties shall be liable only for the acts of such executor or administrator from the time of the execution of the original bond to the filing of the second bond; and the costs of such proceeding shall be paid by the surety applying to be released, unless it shall appear to the court that the administrator or executor is insolvent, incompetent, or is wasting the assets of the estate. [58 v. 46, § 1.]

Liability of sureties on bond of removed executor in action by successor, 46 O. S. 20, following 44 O. S. 637. **Liability of sureties on new bond of executor for conversion of assets of estate prior to giving new bond,** *Id.* **Refusal of administrator to pay judgment against him on negotiable note, given by him as such not a breach of the conditions of his bond, and sureties not estopped in action upon it to deny validity of such judgment,** 39 O. S. 579; see § 62-3. **Insolvency of administrator,** 9 C. C. 207; **order of release ineffectual until proper new bond given,** 13 C. C. 239.

§ 6205. When new bond may be required. Whenever the sureties in any bond of an executor or administrator shall be insufficient, the court, on the petition of any person interested, and after notice to the principal in the bond may require a new bond to be given, with two or more sufficient sureties. [38 v. 146, § 196.]

§ 6206. Liability of prior sureties. When a new bond shall be required, as above provided, the sureties in the prior bond shall, nevertheless, be liable for all breaches of the condition committed before the new bond shall be approved by the court. [38 v. 146, § 198.]

Liability of sureties on successive bonds, 51 O. S. 225.

§ 6207. If bond not given, may be removed from trust. If, in the cases specified in the two preceding sections, the principal shall not give such new bond, within such time as shall be ordered by the court, he shall be removed from his trust, and some other person may be appointed in his stead, as the circumstances of the case may require. [38 v. 146, § 199.]

§ 6208. When executor or administrator to give bond of indemnity to surety. If any executor or administrator shall waste, or unfaithfully administer the estate, the court granting the letters may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any surety in the administration bond, order such executor or administrator to render an account, and to execute to such surety a bond of indemnity, with surety or sureties approved by the court; and upon neglect or refusal to execute such bond of indemnity within the time ordered by the court, it may remove him, and revoke his letters testamentary, or letters of administration, and appoint another administrator in his place. [38 v. 146, § 200.]

See § 5999 n.

§ 6209. When unfaithful administration shall be presumed. If an executor or administrator shall unreasonably delay to raise money, by collecting the debts and effects of the deceased, or by selling the real estate, if necessary, and if he can obtain an order therefor, or shall neglect to pay what he has in his hands; and if, in consequence of such delay or neglect, the estate of the deceased shall be taken in execution by any of his creditors, it shall be deemed unfaithful administration in such executor or administrator, and he shall be liable on his administration bond for all damages occasioned thereby. [38 v. 146, § 181.]

See § 6215; 10 C. C. 52.

§ 6210. When creditor may sue on administration bond. After a creditor is entitled by law to the payment of his debt, from the executors or administrators, and the amount of the claim has either been admitted to be just or allowed by them, or has been ascertained by judgment or award against them, or by an order

of distribution, the bond given by them for the discharge of their trust, may be put in suit by such creditor, if the executors or administrators shall neglect, upon demand made by such creditor, to pay such claim. [38 v. 146, § 182.]

This is a cumulative remedy, 39 O. S. 119; see § 6211 n. A declaration on an administrator's bond in a suit brought at the instance of a creditor must aver a demand or an excuse for the omission. An averment that the claim was allowed by the administrator on presentation for that purpose is not sufficient, 17 O. 161. An administrator has no power to bind the estate of his intestate by a negotiable note given by him as administrator. His refusal to pay such note is not a breach or the condition of his administration bond; and in an action on the bond his sureties are not estopped to deny the validity of a judgment recovered against the administrator on the note in a separate action against him, 39 O. S. 579. Right of surety to set-off, 49 O. S. 421.

§ 6211. When legatee or distributee may sue on administration bond. Such suit may also be brought by a legatee, after he shall be entitled to the payment of his legacy, and by the widow, or other distributee, to recover his or her share of the personal estate, after an order of the court, ascertaining the amount due to him or her, if the executor or administrator shall neglect to pay the same when demanded. [38 v. 146, § 183.]

Form of petition. [Title.] Plaintiff says he is one of the heirs at law and legal distributees of the estate of X. Y., deceased. That on or about the _____ day of _____ 188____ the defendant was appointed the administrator of the estate of said decedent, and duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties as such administrator. That before entering upon the discharge of his said duties and on the _____ day of _____ 188____ he, together with the defendants, E. F. and G. H., as his sureties, executed and filed in the office of the probate court of _____ county, Ohio, their joint and several bond as required by law, in the sum of _____ dollars, of which the following is a copy. [Here copy bond.] That after the said A. B. entered upon the discharge of his said duties as administrator, a large amount of assets came to his hands to be administered, and on the _____ day of _____ 188____ the said A. B. settled in said probate court his accounts of administration and there was then found by the consideration of said court the sum of _____ dollars in his hands which the said A. B. was adjudged to pay over according to law. Plaintiff as one of the heirs of the said X. Y., is entitled to receive from said administrator the one-fourth part of the sum of _____ dollars, to-wit, the sum of _____ dollars.

That afterword on the _____ day of _____ 188____ the plaintiff demanded of the said A. B., the sum of _____ dollars, but the said A. B. did not and would not pay any part thereof.

Plaintiff asks judgment against the defendants for the said sum of _____ dollars with interest thereon from the _____ day of _____ 188____.

[Verification.]

_____, Attorney for plaintiff.

Notes.—Under this and the preceding section the amount must be liquidated, 2 O. S. 1 (see 37 Bull. 181). Demand of payment must be averred, but leave of court is not necessary to sue, *Id.*, but a legatee or distributee can not sue within the four years allowed creditors to file their claims without an order of probate court, 25 O. S. 443. As against a demurrer to the petition it is a sufficient allegation of breach to set forth the condition of the bond alleged to have been broken and aver the non-performance of the condition, though the petition might be open to a motion to make more definite and certain, 27 O. S. 386. Where the breaches alleged in the bond of an executor or administrator consist in his failing to return an inventory, and of his wasting and converting the assets of the estate to his own use, in such case, the action should be brought for the benefit of the estate and not for the benefit of any particular creditor, legatee, or distributee, 25 O. S. 443; but in such action assigning as a sole breach of the bond unfaithful administration in this, that the administrator has neglected and failed on demand for payment of a claim, to bring lands belonging to the estate of decedent into market to raise money to pay, the plaintiff's claim against the estate, it is a valid and sufficient defense that the plaintiffs have in their possession, as surviving partners of the decedent assets of the late firm sufficient in amount to liquidate their claim, 30 O. S. 308. All suits on the official bonds of executors or administrators must be governed by the law in force at the time the bond was given, 7 O. (pt. 1) 286; 20 O. 93, § 6210, 6212 are not repealed by § 6195 and 6201, 25 O. S. 443, § 6108 has no application to suits on administration bonds, 2 O. S. 574. Fraud in obtaining surety on executor's bond a good defense to the action, 41 O. S. 588. See generally 3 C. C. 448; 5 C. C. 484; 38 O. S. 650.

§ 6212. When court may authorize suit to be brought. When it shall appear to the probate court, on the representation of any person interested in the estate of any deceased testator or intestate, that the executor or administrator has failed to perform his duty, in any other particular than those above specified in the two preceding sections, the court may authorize any creditor, next of kin, legatee, or other person aggrieved by such maladministration, to bring a suit on the bond. [38 v. 146, § 184.]

Previous to such suit by a legatee it is not necessary that the probate court should find or fix the amount of the legacy or order its payment, 38 O. S. 650. That an account purporting to be a final account has been settled in the probate court is no bar to an action under this section to recover assets converted by an executor to his own use and not accounted for, *Id.* Where the breaches alleged in the bond consist of a failure to return an inventory or wasting and converting assets, etc., the action should be brought for the benefit of the estate and not for the benefit of the particular legatee or distributee, 25 O. S. 443.

§ 6213. Defense in suit on administration bond for not filing account—costs. In all actions on any bond of an administrator or executor, for a breach thereof, by not filing his final account at the time required by law, or by order of the court, the defendant may aver and give in evidence any facts tending to show that the said breach did not occur by reason of neglect or unreasonable delay of the administrator or executor to settle the estate or file said account; and if the defendant shall make good his defense, he shall recover of the plaintiff his costs; and in no case brought for such breach shall the plaintiff recover more costs than damages. [44 v. 76, § 1.]

§ 6214. When succeeding administrator, co-executor or co-administrator may sue on bond. In all cases when the powers of an executor or administrator cease by death, removal, resignation, or in any other manner or shall have heretofore so ceased, any succeeding administrator, or co-executor, or co-administrator, may maintain an action on the bond of such executor or administrator, whose powers have ceased, against any of the obligors thereof, or their legal representatives, for any breach of the conditions of the bond. [52 v. 24, § 1.]

The averment of a failure of an administrator or executor who has resigned, to pay to his successor the amount due from him on the settlement of his accounts, is a sufficient assignment of a breach of the condition of his bond, 44 O. S. 637. See generally 18 O. 225, 268; 2 O. S. 432. The administrator *de bonis non* can maintain the action without liquidation of the amount due, 28 O. S. 175, and without leave of court, 27 O. S. 366. Such administrator can maintain an action on the bond of a former administrator for the assets of the estate which have come into his hands and have not been accounted for; and a judgment against a former administrator on such claim is evidence against him and his sureties in an action on his administration bond, and can only be impeached by proof of fraud or mistake; and a general allegation in a petition on an administration bond that he did not settle the estate within the time required by law and refused to make settlement is good, 18 O. 225. When one of two or more executors or administrators has in his hands the balance remaining for distribution, an action may be maintained against him *personally* as for money had and received without joining his co-executor or co-administrator, 20 O. 310. Administrator *de bonis non* may institute a suit against a late executor or administrator for recovery of property of the estate which he has failed to account for, 2 O. S. 432. When an administrator dies leaving a balance due from him to the estate of his decedent his successor cannot maintain an action against the personal representatives of such administrator, but his only remedy is an action on the bond under this statute, 19 O. S. 392.

Where an estate has been fully settled and all the moneys in the hands of the administrator have been paid over in pursuance of an order of court, should a will be discovered and proved subsequent to such settlement the executor cannot compel the former administrator to account for the money or property by him received or paid over, 18 O. 268. Powers of administrator *de bonis non*, 52 O. 8. 499.

§ 6215. In what courts and how bond may be sued. An action on the bond may be brought in the court of common pleas or superior court of the county in which it was given, for the particular relief only to which the plaintiff is entitled, or it may be framed, either in the petition or in any cross-petition filed in the case with a view to a settlement of all matters for which the principal in the bond is accountable, and any heirs, devisees, legatees, widow, or next of kin, or others who may be liable on account of assets having come into their hands, or who may otherwise be proper or necessary parties, may be made defendants; and when the action is framed for that purpose and the necessary parties are before the court, the court may adjust and settle the estate in whole or in part, rendering all judgments required, and may award costs as may be deemed proper. [38 v. 146, § 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194.]

Probate court has no jurisdiction, 25 O. S. 443; nor justice; 31 O. S. 655. See notes to § 6214; 10 C. C. 52.

§ 6216. In suit on bond, claim allowed to be *prima facie* evidence only of its justice—How such claim contested. When suit is brought upon the administration bond, by a creditor whose claim has been allowed or admitted by the executor or administrator, such allowance or admission shall be *prima facie* evidence only of the validity and justice of such claim; and may, in the suit upon the administration bond, contest the same, and the court may determine, by the verdict of a jury, if either party require it, the amount or justice of the claim; and if neither party require a jury, the court shall, by reference to a master or otherwise, decide upon the claim. [38 v. 146, § 195.]

PROCEEDINGS BY CREDITORS AGAINST THE HEIRS, DEVISEES, ETC., OF DECEASED DEBTORS.

§ 6217. Estate of deceased in the hands of heirs, etc.; liable for certain debts. After the settlement of any

estate by an executor or administrator, and after the expiration of the time limited for the commencement of actions against him by the creditors of the deceased, the heirs, next of kin, widow as next of kin, devisees, and legatees of the deceased, shall be liable by action in the common pleas or superior court, in the manner provided in the following sections, for all debts which could not have been sued for, against the executor or administrator, and for which provision shall not have been made as hereinbefore provided. [38 v. 146, § 232.]

In action by creditor after estate has been fully administered the same defense may be made as in action against personal representative, 20 O. S. 837. Creditor must first exhaust his remedy against the personal representative, 8 O. 217; 14 O. 359. Sale by heir conveys title, but subject to creditor's lien, 6 O. 227.

Nature of creditor's lien, 12 O. S. 38. Holder of an Indiana judgment against an administrator in Indiana can not sue heirs of an intestate by bill in chancery in Ohio to subject lands of the intestate in Ohio. Heirs are only liable for the debts of their ancestor in such form of action as could have been brought against such ancestor, 19 O. 392. One advancing money to administrator to pay debts of intestate does not acquire a lien on lands in the hands of heirs, 4 O. 469. No action will lie at the suit of a creditor of a deceased person against the heir or legatee who has received the entire assets of the estate until after the final settlement of the estate by the executor or administrator, 5 C. C. 295.

§ 6218. Heirs, etc., to contribute to pay claims after settlement of estate, and how. Any such creditor whose right of action shall first accrue after the expiration of the time of such limitation, and whose claim shall not have been presented to the court, or if presented shall not have been allowed, as hereinbefore provided, may recover the same against the heirs, widow as next of kin, and next of kin of the deceased, and the devisees and legatees under his will, each one of whom shall be liable to the creditor to an amount not exceeding the value, whether of real or personal estate, that he or she shall have received under the will, or by the distribution of the estate of the deceased: provided, that if by the will of the deceased any part of his estate, or any one or more of the devisees or legatees, shall be made exclusively liable for the debt, in exoneration of the residue of the estate, or of the other devisees or legatees, the provisions of the will shall be complied with in that respect, and the persons and estate so exempt by the will shall be liable for only so much

of the debt, if any, as can not be recovered from those first chargeable therewith; and, provided further, no such suit shall be maintained unless it be commenced within one year next after the time when the right of action shall first accrue, except the person entitled to bring any action mentioned in this section be, at the time the cause of action accrued, within the age of twenty-one years, if a male, and eighteen years if a female, a married woman, insane, or imprisoned, every such person shall be entitled to bring such action within one year after such disability is removed. [64 v. 57, § 233.]

See § 6268; 38 O. S. 481.

§ 6219. Estate of any heir, etc., liable after his death. If any of the said heirs, next of kin, widow, devisees, or legatees, shall die without having paid his or her just proportion of such debt, his or her executors or administrators shall be liable therefor, as for his or her proper debt, to the extent to which he or she would have been liable if living. [38 v. 146, § 234.]

The record of a judgment against the administrator and the return of *nulla bona* by the sheriff to an execution issued thereon is not evidence to show the want of assets in the hands of the administrator in an action against the heir to subject his real estate to the payment of the ancestor's debts, 14 O. 359. It has been held "that the heir could not be compelled in equity to satisfy judgment recovered not against the ancestor, but against the administrator of the ancestor," but this applies to the law as it now is when the judgment against the administrator is not against him in his capacity as representative of the estate, 19 O. 392. See 15 O. 339.

§ 6220. Where two or more liable, creditor may proceed against all in one action. If in the case specified in the two preceding sections, there should be more than one person liable for the debt, the creditor shall recover the same by one action against all the persons so liable, or as many of them as are within the reach of process; and the court shall thereupon determine, by the verdict of a jury if either party require it, what sum, if any, is due to the plaintiff; and they shall also decide, according to the equities of the case, how much each of the defendants is liable to pay toward the satisfaction of the debt, and render judgment accordingly. [38 v. 146, § 235.]

§ 6221. Insolvency, etc., of heir or devisee not to effect liability of others. If any one of the heirs, devisees, or others who were originally liable for the debt,

shall be insolvent, or unable to pay his proportion thereof, or shall be beyond the reach of process, the others shall, nevertheless, be liable to the creditor for the whole amount of his debt; provided, that no one shall be compelled to pay more than the amount received by him from the estate of the deceased. [38 v. 146, § 236.]

§ 6222. Amendments allowed to bring in other parties. No suit shall be dismissed or debarred for the want of including, as defendants, all the persons who might have been included; but in any stage of the cause the court may award proper process to bring in any other parties, and may allow such amendments as may be necessary to charge them, as defendants, upon such terms as the court shall think reasonable. [38 v. 146, § 237.]

§ 6223. Heirs, etc., liable to contribution—How recoverable. If, in consequence of insolvency, absence, or from any other cause, any one of the persons liable for such debt, shall fail to pay his just proportion thereof to the creditor, he shall be liable to indemnify all who shall, by reason of such failure on his part, have paid more than their just proportion of the debt—such indemnity to be recovered by all of them jointly, or in separate actions by any one or more of them, for his or their parts respectively, at their election. [38 v. 146, § 238.]

PROCEEDINGS WHEN THE ESTATE OF A DECEASED PERSON
IS INSOLVENT.

§ 6224. When estate insolvent, court to appoint commissioners to audit claims. When it shall appear to the court, from the representation of an executor or administrator, that the real and personal estate of the deceased will probably be insufficient for the payment of his debts, the court may, in its discretion, appoint two or more fit persons to be commissioners to receive and examine all claims of creditors against the estate of the deceased, including those claims duly presented and allowed by the administrator or executor, and any and all other claims duly verified

and presented to them, and return to the court a list of all the claims that shall have been thus laid before them, with the sum that they shall have allowed on each claim; and the commissioners, before entering on the duties of their office, shall be sworn to the faithful discharge thereof. [85 v. 287.]

Claim against estate partly secured by mortgage, dividend on total amount, 11 C. C. 448.

§ 6225. **Commissioners to give notice of their meetings.** The commissioners of insolvency shall appoint convenient times and places for their meetings, to receive and examine all claims of creditors as provided for in section 6224; and shall give notice thereof, in writing, to each of the creditors aforesaid by mailing the same to his post-office address; and further, by causing notifications to be posted up in some public places where the deceased last dwelt, or in such other manner as the court aforesaid, having regard to situation of the creditors of the estate, may order. [85 v. 287.]

§ 6226. **Time allowed creditors to present and prove claims—Commissioners to report to court.** The period of six months, after the appointment of the commissioners, shall be allowed to the creditors to present and prove their claims; and the court may allow such further time for this purpose, not to exceed eighteen months from the date of the commission, as they may think necessary, according to the circumstances of the case; and at the expiration of the time for the proof of debts, the commissioners shall make their written report to the court. [38 v. 146, § 203.]

§ 6227. **Provisions for contingent debts.** If, at the return of the list of claims against the estate, made out by the commissioners as hereinbefore provided, or made out by the executor or administrator, as hereinafter provided, any person shall be liable as a surety, for the deceased, or shall have any other contingent claim against his estate, which could not be proved as a debt under the commission, upon the presentation and proof thereof before the court, the court shall, in ordering a dividend, leave in the hands of the executor or administrator, a sum sufficient to pay to such contingent creditor, a proportion

equal to what shall then be paid to the other creditors. [38 v. 146, § 204.]

See 14 O. 391.

§ 6228. When contingent debt becomes absolute. If, at any time within four years after the date of the administration bond, such contingent debt shall become absolute, it may be allowed by the court, if not disputed by the executor or administrator; and, if disputed, may be proved before the commissioners already appointed, or others to be appointed by the court, in like manner as if presented before the first return of the list of claims against the estate. [38 v. 146, § 205.]

§ 6229. Dividend thereon—Disposition of residue. Upon the allowance of such claim, the creditor shall be entitled to a dividend thereon, equal to what shall have been paid to other creditors so far as the same can be paid without disturbing the former dividend; and if his claim shall not be finally established, or if the dividend due to him shall not exhaust the assets in the hands of the executor or administrator, the residue of the assets shall be divided among all the creditors who shall have proved their debts. [38 v. 146, § 206.]

§ 6230. Appeal from decision of commissioners, how perfected—Hearing and costs. Any person whose claim shall be disallowed, in whole or in part, by the commissioners, and any executor or administrator who shall be dissatisfied with the allowance of any claim may appeal from the decision of the commissioners to the probate court; if the creditor appeals he shall, within ten days after the decision, file with the commissioners a bond to the executor or administrator, with surety to be approved by the commissioners, in the sum of one hundred dollars, conditioned to pay all costs that may be adjudged against him on such appeal; the executor or administrator may appeal by giving notice to the commissioners within ten days; and in case of an appeal, the court shall, as soon as practicable, hear and determine the question as to the allowance or disallowance of the claim, and

shall adjudge the costs against the party failing on such hearing. [38 v. 146, 207, 208.]

See 11 C. C. 448.

§ 6231. How persons should proceed who have omitted to appeal. Any person whose claim shall be disallowed by the commissioners, and who shall, by accident, mistake, or otherwise, and not by his own neglect, omit to claim or prosecute his appeal, as before provided, may, upon his petition, and notice thereof to the executor or administrator, be allowed by the court to claim and prosecute his appeal in manner aforesaid, upon such terms as the court shall impose, if it shall appear by affidavit that justice requires a further examination of his claim; provided, no such petition shall be sustained, unless it be presented within two years after the return of the commissioners, and within four years after the date of the administration bond, and before final distribution. [38 v. 146, § 209.]

§ 6232. Allowance of appeal not to disturb distribution previously made. The allowance of such appeal, and the judgment that may follow thereon, shall not disturb any distribution that may have been ordered before notice of the petition, or notice of the intention to present the same, shall have been given to the executor or administrator; but the debts, if any, proved and allowed in the case last mentioned shall be paid only out of such assets as may remain in or come to the hands of the executor or administrator after payment of the sums due on such prior order of distribution. [38 v. 146, § 210.]

See 11 C. C. 448.

§ 6233. Commissioners examine claimants on oath. The commissioners may, when they think it proper, require an oath to be administered to any claimant; and they may thereupon examine him upon all matters relating to his claim; and if he shall refuse to take such oath, or to answer fully to all questions that shall be lawfully put to him, the commissioners may disallow his claim, and on any appeal from the award of the commissioners, the court shall have the like power to examine the claimant on oath, and to disallow his claim, if he shall refuse to take the oath,

or to answer fully upon his examination thereon. [38 v. 146, § 211.]

§ 6234. Any one of commissioners to administer oath. Any one of the commissioners may administer the said oath to the claimant, and may also administer the oath to all witnesses produced and examined before the commissioners. [38 v. 146, § 212.]

§ 6235. Distribution among creditors after commissioners return. After the expiration of thirty days from the return made by the commissioners, the court shall make such an order for the distribution of the effects among the creditors as the case shall require; and if, before making such order, the court shall have notice of an appeal from the commissioners, then made or pending, they may suspend the order until the determination of such appeal, or they may order a distribution among the creditors whose debts are allowed, leaving in the hands of the executor or administrator a sum sufficient to pay the claimant whose demand is disputed, a proportion equal to what shall be paid to the other creditors. [38 v. 146, § 213.]

Jurisdiction of Court, 11 C. C. 498.

§ 6236. When commissioners not appointed, executor or administrator to act as such. If the court shall not think fit to appoint commissioners, as hereinbefore provided, when satisfied that the estate will probably be insolvent, the executor or administrator shall proceed, in the place of such commissioners, to receive and allow, if valid, the claims of creditors against the estate, and return to the court a list of all the claims that shall have been laid before him, with the sum allowed by him on each claim. [38 v. 146, § 214.]

New presentation and allowance of claim not required in such case, 1 C. C. R., 44.

§ 6237. Executor or administrator shall give notice of insolvency of estate to creditors. The executor or administrator shall, in such case immediately after the court shall declare the estate probably insolvent, give notice to creditors of the insolvency of the estate, and to present their claims to him, for allowance, within six months, by causing notifications to be posted up

in some public places in the township in which the deceased last dwelt, or in such other manner as the court aforesaid, having regard to the situation of the creditors of the estate, may order. [38 v. 146, § 215.]

§ 6238. **Form of notice.** The notice mentioned in the preceding section may be in substance as follows:

On the _____ day of _____, in the year _____, the probate court of _____ county declared the estate of _____ deceased, to be probably insolvent: Creditors are, therefore, required to present their claims against the estate to the undersigned, for allowance, within six months from the time above mentioned, or they will not be entitled to payment.

Signed:

Date: _____

Executors or administrators, etc.

[38 v. 146, § 216.]

§ 6239. **Time allowed in such case for creditors to present claims.—List of claims to be filed.** The period of six months, after the court shall have declared the estate probably insolvent, shall in such case be allowed the creditors, to present their claims to the executors or administrators; and further time may be allowed therefor, in like manner as when commissioners are appointed to receive and audit claims; and the executor or administrator, after the expiration of the said period, shall file the list of the claims heretofore mentioned. [38 v. 146, § 217.]

§ 6240. **Claim disallowed may be submitted to referees.** If any claim, so presented to the executor or administrator to be allowed by him, shall be disallowed, in whole or in part, it may be referred to referees, by the agreement of the parties, and in the manner heretofore herein prescribed. [38 v. 146, § 218.]

§ 6241. **If not referred, creditors to commence suit—Limitation.** If such claim is not referred by the agreement of the parties, the creditor shall commence a suit thereon, within three months after such disallowance, or within three months after the same, or any part thereof, shall have become due, for the recovery thereof; and if no suit is commenced within the time aforesaid, the said claim shall be forever barred. [38 v. 146, § 219.]

§ 6242. Court or referee to award costs. In any suit or proceeding upon any claim mentioned in the preceding section, the referees or court, before whom the same shall be tried, may direct such costs to be awarded against the creditor, or against the executor or administrator, personally, or to be paid out of the assets of the estate, as a part of the costs of administration, as shall be just, having reference to the facts that appeared on the trial. [38 v. 146, § 220.]

§ 6243. How judgment to be rendered on disallowed claim. The judgment on the award, or in the suit upon the claim mentioned in the preceding section, shall be rendered in the same manner, and with the same effect, as is provided in the case of an appeal from the award of commissioners. [38 v. 146, § 221.]

§ 6244. When court to make order of distribution on return of list of debts. The court shall, after the expiration of thirty days from the return by the executors or administrators of the list of debts, make an order of distribution, as provided in the case of the return of the commissioners, except that the court may, if it thinks fit, first hear and determine any exceptions that may be filed by any person interested, against the allowance of any debts which have been allowed by the executor or administrator, and the court may make an order in relation to any suit pending against an executor or administrator, in like manner as is provided when an appeal is had, or pending, before or at the time an order of distribution is required, upon the report of commissioners. [38 v. 146, § 222.]

§ 6245. When court to make further order of distribution. If the whole assets should not have been distributed upon the first order of distribution, or if further assets should afterward come to the hands of the executor or administrator, the court shall make such further order or orders for the distribution thereof, as the case may require. [38 v. 146, § 223.]

§ 6246. Action against executor or administrator of insolvent estate. No action shall be brought against an executor or administrator after the estate is repre-

sented insolvent, unless it be for a demand that is entitled to a preference, and would not be affected by the insolvency of the estate, or unless the assets should prove more than sufficient to pay all the debts allowed by the commissioners, or unless a claim is presented and rejected, or disputed by the executor or administrator, before the estate is represented as insolvent, or unless the suit is brought against the executor or administrator, while acting in the place of commissioners, upon an estate represented to be insolvent, and upon a claim disallowed by such executor or administrator; and if an estate is represented insolvent, whilst an action is pending against an executor or administrator, for any demand that is not entitled to such preference, the action may be discontinued without the payment of costs; or, if the demand is disputed, the action may be tried and determined, and judgment may be rendered thereon, in the same manner and with the same effect as is provided in the case of an appeal from the award of the commissioners; or the action may be continued at the discretion of the court, until it shall appear whether the estate is insolvent, and if it should not prove to be insolvent, the plaintiff may prosecute the action as if no such representation had been made. [38 v. 146, § 224.]

§ 6247. Claims not presented as required, barred unless, etc. Every creditor of an estate that proves to be insolvent, who shall not have presented his claim for allowance, in the manner prescribed herein, shall be forever barred from recovering the same, unless further assets of the deceased shall come to the hands of the executor or administrator, after the order of distribution, in which case, his claim may be proved, allowed, and paid, in the manner and with the limitations herein provided for the case of contingent debts. [38 v. 146, § 225.]

§ 6248. If surplus remain after paying debts allowed, other creditors may claim it. If, after the report of the commissioners of insolvency, or of the executor or administrator acting in their place, the assets shall prove to be sufficient to pay all the debts allowed

under the commission, or under the report of the executor or administrator, as the case may be, the executor or administrator shall pay the same in full; and if, after such order is made, any other debts shall afterward be recovered against him, he shall be liable therefor only to the extent of the assets then remaining in his hands. [38 v. 146, § 226.]

§ 6249. How divided between two or more such creditors. If there be two or more such creditors, the assets, if not sufficient to pay their demands, in full, shall be divided among them, in proportion to the amount of their respective debts. [38 v. 146, § 227.]

§ 6250. Executor or administrator liable only for assets in his hands. The executor or administrator shall, in such case, be permitted to prove the amount of the assets in his hands, and thereupon judgment shall be rendered in the usual form; but execution shall not issue for more than the amount of such assets; and if there is more than one judgment, the court shall apportion the amount between them. [38 v. 136, § 228.]

§ 6251. Creditor may sue after three years in case, etc. If it shall not be ascertained, at the end of three years after the granting of letters testamentary, or of administration, whether any estate that has been represented insolvent, is, or is not so in fact, any creditor whose claim shall not have been presented before the commissioners, or to the executor or administrator who may be acting in the place of commissioners, may commence an action therefor, against the executor or administrator; and such action may be continued for the defendant, until it shall appear whether the estate is insolvent; and if it should not prove to be so, the plaintiff may prosecute his action as if no such representation had been made. [38 v. 146, § 229.]

§ 6252. When and how executor or administrator may be compelled to render his account to court. If any executor or administrator shall neglect to render and settle his accounts in court, within six months after the return made by the commissioners, or by the executor or administrator, in their place, or after the

final liquidation of the demands of the creditors, or within such further time as the court may allow to collect the debts and assets, so as to delay an order of distribution, he may be compelled to render such account, in the manner hereinbefore directed, to compel the return of an inventory; and the same proceedings may be had to attach him, and to discharge him, and the like revocation of the letters granted to him may be made in case of the party absconding or concealing himself, so that no order can be personally served, or of his neglecting to render an account within thirty days after being committed; and new letters shall be granted with the like effect, and like remedies on the administration bond, as in those cases. [38 v. 146, § 230.]

§ 6253. **Compensation of Commissioners.** The court shall allow the commissioners such compensation as it may deem reasonable, for their services, which shall be paid by the executor or administrator, as a part of the costs of administration. [38 v. 146, § 231.]

CHAPTER III.

GUARDIANS AND TRUSTEES OF MINORS.

§ 6254. **Probate court to appoint guardians.** The probate court in each county shall, when necessary, appoint guardians of minors resident in such county. [55 v. 54, § 1.]

Trust Company may act as, § 3821c, R. S.

As the court has jurisdiction to appoint a guardian on the grounds of lunacy as well as infancy, the presumption is, the record being silent, that the appointment covered both grounds where the ward was an infant and of unsound mind at the time of the appointment and at the time she arrived at age, and the guardian continued to act thereafter and was recognized by the courts as still guardian, 36 O. S. 460.

§ 6255. **Guardian of the estate, of the person.** A guardian may be appointed to take charge only of the estate of a minor; and at the time of, or subsequent to, the appointment of such guardian to any minor having neither father nor mother, or whose father

and mother are both unsuitable persons to have the custody, and tuition of such minor, or whose interests will, for any other cause, in the opinion of the court, be promoted thereby, the court may also appoint a guardian to have the custody and provide for the maintenance and education of such minor: provided, however, that if the powers of the person appointed guardian be not limited by the order of appointment, the person so appointed shall be guardian both of the person and estate of the ward; and the court shall in every instance appoint a guardian both of the person and estate of the ward, unless the interests of the minor will, in the opinion of the court, be promoted by the appointment of separate guardians, as hereinafter [hereinbefore] prescribed. [55 v. 54 § 2.]

The guardian must give bond before he can act, 20 O. 327. He can only be appointed for a resident minor, 12 O. 195. He derives his power to act from the appointment and giving bond. Letters of guardianship need not in fact issue. *Id.* Proceedings for the appointment of a guardian are proceedings *in rem*. The actual presence of the ward is not necessary, 16 O. S. 455. Probate court has exclusive jurisdiction. 16 O. S. 455; 28 O. S. 430. Authorizes appointment of guardian of estate of lunatic without appointment of guardian of person. 50 O. S. 305.

§ 6256. Who ineligible as guardian. No person who may have been, or shall be, an administrator on an estate, or executor of a last will and testament, shall be appointed a guardian of the person and estate, or of the estate only of any minor who shall be interested in the estate administered upon, or who shall be entitled to any interest under or by virtue of such last will and testament; but an executor or administrator may be appointed a guardian of the person only of any minor. [55 v. 54, § 3.]

Administratrix of estate in which minor interested ineligible, and minor having become a resident of another county, the probate court of that county has power to appoint another guardian although no order vacating the former appointment has been made, 35 O. S. 550. The appointment prohibited by this section regarded as void in a collateral proceeding, *Id.* 553.

§ 6257. When minor may choose guardian; or court may appoint. Any male infant over the age of fourteen years, or a female infant over the age of twelve years, shall have the right to select a guardian, who, if a suitable person, shall be appointed; but if such minor shall fail to select a suitable person, an appointment may be made without reference to the wishes of such

minor. A minor shall not, in any instance, have the right to select one person to be the guardian of his or her estate only, and another person to be guardian of his or her person only, unless the court having the power of appointment shall be of opinion that the interests of such minor will be promoted by the choice and appointment of such separate guardians, instead of one guardian, both of the person and estate. [55 v. 54, § 4.]

‡ 6258. How long powers of guardian to continue—his settlement. When a guardian has been appointed for any minor before he or she shall have attained the age for making a selection, as fixed in the last preceding section, the powers of such guardian shall continue until the ward shall arrive at the age of majority, unless such guardian be sooner removed for good cause, or such ward shall select another suitable guardian. After such selection is made and approved by the court, and the person so selected is duly appointed and qualified, the powers of the guardian previously appointed shall cease, and thereupon the final account of such guardian shall be filed and settled in the proper court. [55 v. 54, § 5.]

Under a previous statute the guardianship of a minor female ward expired when she arrived at the age of twelve, 11 O. 442, and a sale of land by the guardian after such ward arrived at the age of twelve was held void, *Id.*

‡ 6259. Statement of ward's estate to be filed and bond given—mortgage in lieu of freehold surety—oath. Before any person shall be appointed guardian of the person and estate, or of the estate only, of any minor, he shall file in the office of the court having such appointment to make, a statement of the whole estate of said minor, and the probable value thereof, and also the probable annual rents of such minor's real estate, and shall verify the same by affidavit, and shall give bond, with freehold sureties, resident of the state, one of whom shall be resident of the county where such guardian is appointed, payable to the state, in double the amount of the personal estate belonging to said minor, and also of the gross amount of rents that will be probably received by the guardian

from the real estate of said minor during his or her minority; provided, that in lieu of freehold surety, such person may execute to said minor a mortgage upon good and unincumbered real estate, first furnishing to said probate court an abstract of his title thereto, which shall by affidavits duly filed be shown to be in value, exclusive of all improvements thereon, sufficient so secure said bond to the satisfaction of said probate court, which mortgage shall be duly recorded in the county in which such real estate is situate, and filed with such probate court; which bond shall be conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of said person, as such guardian, and shall be approved by the court making such appointment; and such person shall also take an oath that he will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties devolving upon him as such guardian. [55 v. 54, § 6.]

Application for appointment of guardian.—To the Hon.—, Judge of the Probate court of — county, Ohio:

Your petitioner represents it to be necessary that the court appoint a guardian for the following named minors, residing in said county, to-wit: A. B., aged one year and C. B., aged two years, children of D. B. and E. B., deceased. Your petitioner makes this application to be appointed guardian for the person and estate of said minors, and he represents that said minors have an estate consisting of

Probable value of real estate \$ ———

“ “ “ personal estate \$ ———

“ annual rents of real estate \$ ———

He offers as sureties on his bond for \$ ——— residence,
—— residence, ——— residence.

[Signed] X. Y.

Petitioner's residence, ———

Petitioner's place of business, ———

——, Attorney.
Office, ———

State of Ohio, — county, ss: Personally appeared before me the undersigned, Judge of the Probate court in and for said county, X. Y., who upon oath, deposeth and saith that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge, and that he will faithfully and honestly discharge the duties devolving upon him as guardian for the person and estate of the foregoing named minors, as required by law. [Signed] X. Y.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of — 188—
—— Probate Judge.

Form of journal entry of appointment of a guardian.—In the matter of the guardianship of —

This day came —, and made application to be appointed guardian of —, and the court being satisfied that said — is a minor, of the age of — years [any age less than fourteen,

if a male, or twelve, if a female], * on the — day of —, 189—, and child of —, deceased, late of — [or say now living], and that said minor is a resident of this county; and the said —, having filed in this office a statement, duly verified by his affidavit, of the whole estate of said minor, and the probable value thereof, [and if there be real estate, add: and also the probable annual rents of said minor's real estate.] It is, therefore, by the court ordered, that said — be, and he is hereby appointed, guardian of the person and estate [or if not of the person, say of the estate only] of the said —.

And thereupon came the said —, in open court, and accepted said appointment, and took an oath that he would faithfully and honestly discharge the duties devolving upon him as such guardian, and also gave and filed herein his bond in the sum of — dollars, conditioned according to law, with — and —, freeholders, as sureties, which bond was approved of by the court.

Form of journal entry, where the minor selects a guardian.—In the matter of the guardianship of —.

This day came the said —, and made choice of — as his guardian, which choice is approved by the court, and the court being satisfied that said — is a minor of the age of — years [any age of more than fourteen if a male, and twelve if a female, and from the * proceed as in the above form].

When minor has failed to make selection.—In the matter of the guardianship of —.

It appearing to the court that said — has been duly notified to come into this court and select a guardian for himself, upon the — day of —, 189— [some day prior to the day of this entry], which he has failed to do [or say, if the case be so, and having selected — as his guardian, who was not approved of by the court], and the court being satisfied that said — is a minor child of —, deceased, of the age of — years, on the — day of —, 189—, and is a resident of this county, and the court having thereupon selected — as a suitable person to act as such guardian, the said — this day came and filed in this office a statement, duly verified by his affidavit, etc. [proceed from here as in the first form of a journal entry].

Journal entry of appointment of guardian of person.—In the matter of the guardianship of —.

This day came —, and made application to be appointed guardian of the person only of —. And the court being satisfied that said — is a minor, of the age of — years [any age less than fourteen for males, and twelve for females], on the — day of —, 189—, and child of —, deceased, late of — [or if the father or mother be living, but are unsuitable persons, say, and child of —, now living, and the court being further satisfied that said parent (or parents) is an unsuitable person to have the custody and tuition of said minor], and being further satisfied that said minor is a resident of this county, and that it is for the interest of said minor to have a guardian appointed for his person only.

It is therefore by the court ordered, that said — be, and he is hereby appointed guardian of the person only of said —. And thereupon came the said —, in open court, and accepted said appointment and took an oath that he would faithfully and honestly discharge the duties devolving upon

him as such guardian, and also gave and filed herein his bond in the sum of — dollars, conditioned according to law, with — and —, freeholders, as sureties, which bond was approved by the court.

Form of bond.—Know all men by these presents, that we, X. Y., G. H. and I. J., of the county of — and State of Ohio, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Ohio, in the sum of — dollars, for the payment whereof well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and each of us, our heirs, executors, and administrators firmly by these presents. Whereas the Judge of the Probate court of said county on the — day of —, appointed X. Y. guardian of the estate [or person and estate] of A. B., aged one year and C. B., aged two years, children of D. B. and E. B., deceased. Now the condition of the above obligation is such that if the said guardian shall faithfully discharge his duties as such guardian, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed at —, this — day of —, 189—.

Witness.

Letters of guardianship.—State of Ohio, — county, ss: To all who shall see these presents, greeting.

Know ye that the Honorable, the Judge of the Probate court of — county and State of Ohio, has nominated and appointed and by these presents does appoint X. Y., guardian of the estate, [or person and estate] of A. B., a minor aged one year, and C. B., a minor aged two years, children of D. B. and E. B., deceased, hereby granting to said guardian all and singular powers necessary and by law required to enable him fully to do, act and perform all and singular, the duties of such guardian for the aforesaid minors agreeably to the statute in such cases made and provided.

In testimony whereof, etc.

To maintain an action upon a guardian's bond against the sureties for money of the ward not paid over by the guardian the amount must first be ascertained by the probate court upon settlement of his accounts, 12 Bull 197. A guardian has no power to act as such or to control the property of his ward until he has given the bond required by statute, 20 O. S. 327. A suit in equity on a guardian's bond to compel an accounting cannot be maintained without a showing that the powers and jurisdiction of the probate court are ineffectual to secure such accounting, 43 O. S. 86. In a suit upon a guardian's bond for the recovery of the amount found due the wards upon a final settlement of the guardian's accounts in the probate court, the sureties are concluded by the settlement in the absence of fraud and collusion to question its correctness or demand a rehearing of the accounts, 44 O. S. 539. Administratrix of an estate ineligible as guardian of a minor who is interested in the estate, and the minor having become resident of another county, the probate court of that county has power to appoint another guardian although no order vacating the former appointment has been made, 35 O. S. 550. One freehold surety sufficient, 129 U. S. 86. See § 6269 n.

§ 6260. Bond of guardian of person—oath. Before a person is appointed guardian to have the custody,

maintenance, and tuition of a minor, without the right to take charge of the estate of such minor, he shall give bond in double the probable expenses of maintaining and educating such minor during one year; in all other respects his bond shall be the same as if he had charge of the estate of his ward, and he shall take the same oath as is prescribed in the preceding section. [55 v. 54, § 7.]

‡ 6261. **Exceptions to bond—additional bond.** Exceptions may be filed in the proper court, by any person on behalf of any minor for whom a guardian has been or may be appointed, to the bond of such guardian, as to the sufficiency of the amount of the penalty thereof, or the sureties therein; whereupon notice shall be given to such guardian to appear before said court within a reasonable time, not exceeding ten days, and show cause against the allowance of the exceptions; and upon the hearing of such exceptions the court may dismiss the same, or require such guardian to find additional sureties or security in a larger amount, or make such other order as the case may require; and it shall be the duty of the court by which any guardian is appointed, to require, of its own motion, such guardian to give additional bond whenever, in the opinion of said court, the interests of the ward of such guardian shall demand the same. [55 v. 54, § 8.]

Exceptions to bond.—Exceptions taken by —, in behalf of —, a minor, to the bond of —, as his guardian.

And now comes —, on behalf of said minor, and excepts to the bond of said guardian, because,

1. The amount of the penalty thereof is not sufficient.

2. The sureties to the same are not sufficient. —.

Form of notice to guardian of exceptions to his bond.—To Mr. —, guardian of —:

You are hereby notified, that on the — day of —, 189—, —, on behalf of the said —, filed in the probate court of — county, Ohio, exceptions to your bond as guardian of —. You are therefore required to appear before said court on the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock A. M. [not exceeding ten days from the date of the notice], and show cause, if any you have, why said exceptions should not be allowed by the court, and you be required to give further security.

[L. s.] Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this — day of —, A. D. 189—. —, Probate Judge, etc.

Entry dismissing exceptions.—In the matter of the exceptions of — to the bond of —, as guardian of —.

This day, this matter came on to be heard, upon the allegations of the parties and the testimony offered, and the court, being fully advised in the premises, find the exceptions are not well taken; and it is therefore ordered by the court, that the same be dismissed, and that the said — pay the costs herein, taxed at — dollars, within — days, and, in default thereof, that an execution issue therefor, as upon judgments at law.

Entry sustaining exceptions.—This day, this matter came on to be heard, upon the allegations of the parties and the testimony offered, and the court, being fully advised in the premises, find that the sureties upon said bond are insufficient [or if the case be so, say, the amount of said bond is insufficient by the sum of — dollars]; [or if both of these facts are found by the court, then state them both as found]: it is therefore ordered by the court, that said —, within — days [a reasonable time to be fixed by the court], give bond, as guardian as aforesaid, in the same amount as the former bond, with additional sureties, to the satisfaction of the court [or if the finding require it, say, give an additional bond, as guardian as aforesaid, in the sum of — dollars]; and it is further ordered by the court, that in case the said — shall fail to comply with the foregoing order within the time limited in that behalf, then his appointment as guardian of the said —, shall be and stand absolutely revoked, and his powers and authority as such guardian, shall thenceforward cease and determine. And it is further ordered, that said —, out of his own private estate [or in a proper case, say, out of the estate of said —], pay the costs herein within — days, and in default thereof, that execution issue therefor, as upon judgments at law.

Additional bond, 36 O. S. 460. Sureties on both responsible, 3 Cush. 406; 36 Pa. St. 442.

§ 6262. Bond not void on account of informality. No bond executed by a guardian shall be void, or held invalid on account of any informality in the same, nor on account of any informality or illegality in the appointment of such guardian; but such bond shall have the same force and effect as if such appointment had been legally made and such bond executed in proper form. [55 v. 54, § 9.]

In a suit on a guardian's bond containing a recital of the appointment of such guardian by the proper authority the obligors are estopped to deny the fact thus recited or to question the validity of the appointment, 16 O. S. 456. See 36 O. S. 460; 47 Am. Dec. 41; 69 N. C. 175; 13 Gratt (Va.) 175; 46 Am. Dec. 81; 27 Vt. 202; 12 Allen, 138.

§ 6263. One bond for two or more wards, etc.,—*fee*. When the same person shall be appointed guardian of several minors, being children of the same parentage and inheriting from the same estate, separate bonds shall not be required; and in such cases only one application shall be required, and the letters of

guardianship to be issued to such guardian by the court shall be in one copy, and not one for each minor; and the court approving and recording such bond, and issuing such letters, shall charge such fees as are allowed by law for such services, to be charged but once, and not once for each ward of such guardian. [63 v. 43, § 10.]

10 W. L. J. 163.

§ 6264. **Powers of guardian of person and estate—rights of parents.** Every person appointed guardian both of the person and estate of a minor, shall have the custody and tuition of his ward, and the management of such ward's estate during minority, unless sooner removed or discharged from such trust, or the guardianship shall sooner determine from any of the causes specified in this chapter; provided, that the father of such minor, or if there be no father, the mother, if suitable person, respectively, shall have the custody of the person and the control of the education of such minor. [55 v. 54, § 11.]

§ 6265. **Effect of marriage of female ward.** The marriage of a ward, if a female, shall determine the guardianship as to the person, but not as to the estate of such ward. [55 v. 54, § 12.]

§ 6266. **Parent may, by will, appoint a guardian for minor children.** Any father, or in case the father be dead or have gone to parts unknown, any mother may, by last will in writing, appoint a guardian or guardians, for any of his or her children, whether born at the time of making the will, or afterward, to continue during the minority of the child, or for a less time. [50 v. 297, § 72.]

§ 6267. **Testamentary guardian to have preference—His duties, powers and liabilities.** When a guardian has been appointed by will, by a father or mother of any child, such guardian shall be entitled to preference in appointment over all others, without reference to his place of residence, or the choice of such minor, but his appointment, duties, powers and liabilities shall in all other respects be governed by the

law regulating guardians not appointed by will, except as otherwise specially provided. [55 v. 54, § 13.]

§ 6268. When testamentary guardian shall give bond, &c. Every such testamentary guardian shall give bond, in like manner and with like conditions, as is required of a guardian appointed by the probate court; provided, that when the testator, in the will appointing the guardian, shall have ordered or requested that such bond should not be given, the bond shall not be required, unless, from a change in the situation or circumstances of the guardian, or for other sufficient cause, the court of probate shall think proper to require it. [50 v. 297, § 73.]

§ 6269. Duties of guardian of person and estate. The following shall be the duties of every guardian of any minor who may be appointed to have the custody of such minor and take charge of the estate of such minor, to-wit:

First—To make out and file within three months after his appointment, a full inventory, verified by oath, of the real and personal estate of his ward, with the value of the same, and the value of the yearly rent of the real estate; and failing so to do for thirty days after he shall have been notified of the expiration of the time by the probate judge, said probate judge shall remove him, and appoint a successor.

Second—To manage the estate for the best interests of his ward.

Third—To render on oath to the proper court an account of the receipts and expenditures of such guardian, verified by vouchers or proof, and as a part of said account, a full, itemized statement of all the funds of his ward's estate, the date and nature of their investment and the security thereof, and the rate of interest or income accruing thereon, once in every two years, or oftener, upon the order of the court, made upon motion of any person interested in said ward or the property of such ward, for good cause shown by affidavit, and failing so to do for thirty days after he shall have been notified of the expiration of the time by the probate judge, he shall

receive no allowance for services, unless the court shall enter upon its journal that such delay was necessary and reasonable; provided, that in all cases where the whole estate of said ward or of several wards jointly, under the same appointment of guardianship, shall not exceed two hundred dollars in value, said guardian shall only be required to render such account upon the termination of said guardianship, or upon the order of said court, made upon its own motion or the motion of some person interested in said ward or wards, or in his, her or their property, for good cause shown, and set forth upon the journal of said court.

Fourth—At the expiration of his trust, fully to account for and pay over to the proper person all of the estate of his ward remaining in his hands.

Fifth—To pay all just debts due from such ward, out of the estate in his hands, and collect all debts due such ward, and in case of doubtful debts to compound the same, and appear for and defend, or cause to be defended, all suits against such ward.

Sixth—When any ward has no father, or having a father who is unable or fails to educate such ward, it shall be the duty of his guardian to provide for him such education as the amount of his estate may justify.

Seventh—To loan or invest the money of his ward within a reasonable time after he receives it, in notes or bonds secured by first mortgage on real estate of at least double the value of the money loaned or invested, but the buildings thereon if any shall be well insured against loss by fire and so kept by the mortgagor for the benefit of the mortgagee until the debt is paid, and on failure so to do the mortgagee shall do the same and the expense of the insurance to the mortgagee shall be repaid by the mortgagor and be a lien on the property concurrent with the mortgage in bonds of the United States or of any state on which default has never been made in payment of interest, or bonds of any county or city in this state issued in conformity to law; or, with the consent and approbation of the probate court, in productive real estate

within this state, the title to which shall be taken in the name of the guardian as such; and to manage such investments, and when deemed proper, change the same into any other investments of the above classes; but no real estate so purchased shall be sold by the guardian except with the consent and approbation of the probate court; and if said guardian fail to loan or invest the money of his ward within such reasonable time, he shall account on settlement for such money and interest thereon, calculated with annual rests; and also to settle and adjust, when necessary or desirable, the assets which he may receive in kind from an executor or administrator, as may be most advantageous to his wards, but before such settlement and adjustment shall be valid and binding, it shall be approved by the probate court, and such approval entered on its journal; and with the like approval to hold the assets as received from the executor or administrator, or what may be received in the settlement and adjustment of said assets.

Eighth—To obey and perform all the orders and judgments of the proper courts touching the guardianship. Provided, however, the filing of such statements the investment of said trust funds mentioned in this act shall not entitle the court to any fees in addition to the fees allowed by law for filing and recording accounts without said statements. [88 v. 345; 77 v. 77, 78; 69 v. 65, § 14.]

Inventory of the real and personal estate, with the value of the same, and the value of the yearly rent of said estate, belonging to A. B., minor child of C. D., deceased.

Description of personal estate and value thereof,	VALUE.	
	\$	CTS.
Total value of personal estate,	\$	
Description of real estate and value thereof, and the yearly rent of same,		
Total value of real estate and yearly rent of same,		
<i>Recapitulation.</i>		
Total value of personal estate,	\$	
“ “ “ real estate,		
“ “ “ yearly rent of real estate,		

State of Ohio, _____ county, ss. Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, judge of the probate court in and for said county, E. F., guardian of the person and estate of A. B., minor, who, upon oath deposeth and saith that the annexed is a full inventory of the real and personal estate of the said minor, with the value of the same, and the value of the yearly rent of said real estate according to the best of his knowledge. E. F.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this—
day of ———— 189—

Probate Judge.
By _____ Deputy Clerk.

Form of affidavit of guardian to account.—The state of Ohio, _____ county, ss: Personally appeared before me the undersigned, judge of the probate court, in and for the said county, _____ guardian of the person—and estate—of _____, minor—, who, upon oath — deposeth and saith, that the annexed account current of the personal property, and also the income of the real estate of said minor — is in all respects just and true, according to the best of — knowledge.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, A. D., 189—.

Probate Judge.
By ———, Deputy Clerk.

Notes.—The action of an infant must be brought by his guardian or next friend, and when the action is brought by his next friend the court may dismiss it, if it is not for the benefit of the infant, or substitute the guardian or any person as the next friend, § 4998. Next friend is liable for costs of action brought by him, and if insolvent the court may on motion require security therefor, § 4999.

The defense of an infant must be by a guardian for the suit, who may be appointed by the court in which the action is prosecuted, or by a judge thereof, or by a probate judge, § 5008.

The appointment of guardian ad litem may be made upon the application of the infant, if, being of the age of fourteen years, he apply within twenty days after the return of the summons, or service by publication; and in case of his being under said age, or of his neglect so to apply, the appointment may be made on the application of the plaintiff, or a friend of the infant; but the appointment can not be made until after service of summons, or publication, § 5004.

A guardian can appear for his ward, 21 O. S. 651, and answer, 7 O. (pt. 1) 198; 7 O. (pt. 2) 188.

Answer of guardian.—The guardian of an infant, or of a person of unsound mind, or an attorney for a person in prison, shall deny in the answer all material allegations of the petition prejudicial to such defendant, § 5078.

Settlement of account.—The settlement of guardian's account is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the probate court, 43 O. S. 86. Failure to settle account within time prescribed by law, a breach of his bond, 10 W. L. J. 163; failure to pay balance to minor is not, 17 O. S. 543. See § 6289. He could be sued on bond without settlement but now only after settlement, 38 O. S. 430; 43 O. S. 86; 12 Bull 197. The removal of a guardian for cause by the probate court is within the meaning 69 v. 55 requiring the guardian at the expiration of his trust fully to account for and pay over to the proper person all the estate of his ward remaining in his hands, 43 O. S. 86.

Liability, etc.—Negligence of guardian suffering former guardian to collect funds, 16 Bull 109. Liable in making investment for loss sustained by failure to exercise proper diligence, 11 Bush 120; 46 Vt. 678; 8 Ired. (N. C.) Eq. 285; 43 N. H. 465; 50 Miss. 278; 26 N. J. Eq. 509; for using funds for his own benefit, 41 Ala. 499. 55 Pa. St. The use by a guardian of his ward's money in his own business and its loss thereby to constitute embezzlement must be with fraudulent purpose, although the statute is silent as to intent, 23 Bull 251. Chargeable with interest, 6 O. 118, 124. See W. 562; 10 W. L. J. 16; 17 N. H. 609; with compound interest in case of fraud, 46 Ala. 237; 12 B. Mon. 187. Failure to collect, 33 Bull. 109.

Sureties.—Liable for all money received, 35 O. S. 550. Delay of ward on arriving at age to compel guardian to settle his accounts does not discharge surety, 38 O. S. 430. Liability of substituted surety for profits on sale of real estate by guardian, 44 O. S. 178. Sureties are concluded by settlement in probate court and will not be heard in absence of fraud and collusion to question its correctness or demand a re-hearing of the accounts, 44 O. S. 339.

Miscellaneous.—Power of guardian to make contract with attorneys to prosecute claim in which ward is interested for compensation contingent on success, 11 Bull 248. Guardian has no authority to convert land scrip, 11 O. S. 581, and can not assign

it without an order of court, 28 O. S. 508, but land scrip converted in good faith does not make him a trustee, 15 O. 655. Lien given by guardian binds ward, 2 O. 401. Where an action is prosecuted by A, guardian of B, on an instrument payable to A, guardian of B, the fact that the ward becomes of age pending the suit affords no ground to abate it, 39 O. S. 607. Liability of sureties for conversion of money by guardian who subsequently resigned, removed to and was reappointed in another state, 1 C. C. 285.

Chargeable with interest, 6 O. 118, 124, see W. 562; 10 W. L. J. 16; 17 N. H. 609; with compound interest in case of fraud, 46 Ala. 237; 12 B. Mon. 187. Liable in making investment for loss sustained by failure to exercise proper diligence, 11 Bush 120; 46 Vt. 678; 8 Ired (N. C.) Eq. 235; 45 N. H. 465; 50 Miss. 238; 26 N. J. Eq. 509; for using funds for his own benefit, 41 Ala. 499; 55 Pa. St. 110. For money received from executor, etc. 20 Bull. 455.

‡ 6270. **Duties of guardian of estate only.** When the guardian is appointed to take charge only of the estate of a minor, his duties shall be the same as those specified in the preceding section, except that he shall not be required to perform the sixth duty therein mentioned when a guardian of the person of such minor has been appointed. [55 v. 54, § 15.]

‡ 6271. **Duties of guardian of the person, etc.** When a guardian is appointed to have the custody, maintenance, and education of a minor, his duties shall be as follows: First—To protect and control the person of his ward. Second—To provide a suitable maintenance for his ward, when necessary, which shall be paid out of the estate of such ward in the hands of the guardian of such estate, upon the order of the guardian of the person of such ward. Third—When such ward has no father or mother, or having a father or mother, and such parent is unable or fails to maintain or educate such ward, it shall be the duty of the guardian so appointed to provide for him such maintenance and education as the amount of his estate may justify, which shall be paid out of the estate of such ward in the hands of the guardian of such estate, upon the order of the guardian of the person of such ward. Fourth—To obey and perform all the orders and judgments of the court touching the guardianship. [55 v. 54, § 16.]

‡ 6272. **Removal of guardian—His removal from State ends guardianship.** The probate court may at any time remove any guardian, he having thirty days' notice thereof, for habitual drunkenness, neglect of

his duties, incompetency, fraudulent conduct, removal from the county, or any other cause which, in the opinion of such court, renders it for the interest of the ward that such guardian be removed; the removal from the State of any person who has been heretofore or who may be hereafter appointed guardian, shall of itself determine the guardianship of such person. [55 v. 54, § 17.]

Form of notice of motion.—To —, guardian of —:

Sir:—You are hereby notified that a motion has been made in the probate court of — county, Ohio, to remove you from your guardianship of —, on the ground that [*here state the charge distinctly*] which motion will be heard on the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock A. M., at which time, unless you appear and show cause to the contrary, your removal will be asked for.

—, Probate Judge of said county.

Dated the —, —.

Entry upon motion to remove guardian. [Title.] On the motion of — [or of the court, if it be so, without the movement of any one else,] to remove — from such guardianship, on the ground that [*here state the charge as in the notice.*]

This day, this motion came on to be heard, and testimony being produced, and the court being fully advised in the premises, do find that the charge made against said —, as guardian of —, is true, and that said — ought to be removed from said guardianship; therefore, it is ordered by the court, that said — be, and he is hereby removed from said guardianship, and his powers and authority therein revoked; and it is further ordered, that said — shall file in this court a full and just account of his guardianship, within — days, and that he also pay the costs herein, taxed at — dollars, and in default thereof, that an execution issue therefor, against his individual property, as upon judgments at law.

[*If the court, however, find that the charge is not sustained, say.*]

This day this motion came on to be heard, and the court being fully advised in the premises, do find said charge against said — is not sustained, and the said motion is therefore dismissed. And it is ordered, that — pay the costs herein taxed at — dollars, within — days, and in default thereof, that execution issue therefor, as upon judgments at law.

See § 6017 and note. 20 Bull. 354: 43 O.S. 86 § 6269 n; 4 N. P. 278.

§ 6273. Release of surety of guardian—extent of liability. Any surety of a guardian may, at any time, apply to the proper probate court to be released from his bond of such guardian, by filing his request therefor with the judge of such court, and giving ten days' notice to such guardian, when application will be made to such court to release such surety; and if such guardian fail to give new bond, as by such court

directed, he shall be removed and his letters superseded, but such original surety shall not be released until such guardian so gives bonds, and such original surety shall be liable only for the acts of such guardian from the time of the execution of the original bond to the filing and approval by the court of such new bond. [55 v. 54, ‡ 18.]

Form of entry requiring new bond.—In the matter of the guardianship of —:

This day came —, a surety on the bond of —, as guardian of —, and produced here to the court the notice to —, of his application to be released as such surety, and it being proved to the satisfaction of the court, that said notice was duly given to said —, by copy served upon him personally by —, on the — day of —, 189—, [a day ten or more days before the day of the hearing.] it is therefore ordered that said — shall give a new bond in the sum of — dollars, as guardian as aforesaid, conditioned according to law, with surety to the acceptance of the court, within — days.

Form of entry where the bond is approved.—In the matter of the guardianship of —:

This day came —, guardian of —, and gave a new bond as such guardian, in the sum of — dollars, conditioned according to law, with — and —, as his sureties thereto, in accordance with the former order of this court, which last named bond and sureties are approved by the court. And it is thereupon ordered that said —, a surety upon the former bond of said —, as such guardian, be and he is henceforth released upon said former bond, for and on account of the acts of said —, as guardian as aforesaid, from this time forth.

See ‡ 6204 *et seq.*, 6269 n.

Notes.—In an action upon a guardian's bond for the recovery of the amount found due the ward upon a final settlement of the guardian's accounts in the probate court, the sureties are concluded by the settlement, in the absence of fraud and collusion to question its correctness or to demand a re-hearing of the accounts, 44 O. S. 339. Surety discharged after embezzlement of guardian and new bond given not discharged from liability on bond, 42 O. S. 549, sec 1 C. C. R. 285. Sureties not released by ward's receipt in full to guardian after majority without payment in fact, 8 Bull 29. Jurisdiction of superior court in action on guardian's bond, *Id.* To maintain an action upon a guardian's bond for money of the ward not paid over by the guardian, the amount must first be ascertained by the probate court upon a settlement of his accounts, 12 Bull 197; 38 O. S. 430. The probate court has power to compel such settlement by a non-resident guardian or on his default to ascertain the amount upon evidence. Notice to him may be as provided, ‡ 6406, 12 Bull 197.

A guardian of the person and estate of a minor having received, after giving bond, money belonging to his ward and converted it to his own use, the subsequent resignation of the guardian, and his removal to and re-appointment and qualifi-

cation in another state and filing an account there, in which he charged himself with the amount found due by the former court at the time of his resignation, will not exonerate the sureties on the first bond, with respect to the money so converted, but they will be liable upon the ground that the guardian failed to faithfully perform his duties. Nor will the fact that before such second appointment he was selected by his ward as her guardian, operate to release such sureties, 1 C. C. R. 285.

§ 6274. Resignation of guardian, etc. The court by which any guardian has been or may be appointed, may, for reasons satisfactory to such court, accept the resignation of any such guardian and appoint another in his stead. [55 v. 54, § 19.]

Form of resignation.—The undersigned, heretofore appointed by this court guardian of —, says that he has this day filed a full, true and just account of his guardianship up to this time, and now tenders his resignation of such guardianship, for reasons which he will show the court, as the court may direct.

(Signed)

Dated the — day of —, 189—.

Form of journal entry.—In the matter of the guardianship of —:

This day came the said —, guardian of —, and filed his accounts for settlement up to this time, and thereupon tendered his resignation as such guardian, which, for reasons satisfactory to the court, is hereby accepted.

Form of journal entry where bond is not approved or not given.—In the matter of the guardianship of —.

This day being the day fixed by the court, by the former order herein, when the said — should give a new bond as guardian of —, in the sum of — dollars, conditioned according to law, and with sureties to the acceptance of the court, the said — failed to give such bond; it is therefore ordered by the court, that the said — be, and he is hereby removed from the said guardianship of said —, and that his letters of guardianship be, and are hereby superseded, and his powers as such guardian henceforward revoked.

Form of the request to be released as surety.—To the probate court of — county, Ohio:

The undersigned, a surety on the bond of —, as guardian of —, requests to be released from said bond.

Form of notice to the guardian.—To —, guardian of —:

Sir: On the — day of —, 189—, I filed with the probate judge of — county, Ohio, a request to be released from the bond on which I am surety for you, as guardian of —. The matter will be heard, by said probate judge, on the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock, A. M. [this day must be ten days from the day the notice is served], at which time you must give a new bond, with sureties to be approved by the court, otherwise you will be removed from such guardianship.

Dated — day of —, 189—.

(Signed)

Form of entry noting the filing of the request.—In the matter of the guardianship of —:

This day came —, a surety on the bond of —, as guardian of —, and filed his written request to be released as such surety.

When a guardian is superseded and another guardian appointed in his stead proceedings in an action against the former as such after he has been superseded will not operate against or bind the ward or the succeeding guardian, 2 O. 401. See 51 O. S. 81.

§ 6275. Guardians duties enforced. It shall be the duty of the court by which any guardian has been or may be appointed to enforce the return, at the prescribed times, of all inventories and accounts required to be filed in such court by such guardian, and also to enforce the performance of all other duties devolving upon guardians appointed by such court, either with or without complaint being first made, and thereupon to make and enter such judgments and orders as may be requisite in any case to promote the faithful and correct discharge of the duties of such guardians, or to preserve the estate of minors for whom such guardians may have been or shall be appointed. [55 v. 54, § 20.]

Form of citation.—The State of Ohio, — county, ss. Probate Court. To —, guardian of —:

You are hereby notified to appear *forthwith* [or on the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock A. M.] at the office of the probate court of said county, to answer why you have not filed your accounts as guardian as aforesaid, according to law [or according to the order of said court heretofore made, *if such order has been made and not complied with*, or why you have not loaned the monay of your said ward, according to law, *or state any other failure of duty*], and to show cause why you should not be removed from such guardianship.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this — [L. S.] day of —, 189—.

— —, Probate Judge of said Court.

Jurisdiction and power of the court under this section, 41 O. S. 206. Probate court has power to compel the settlement of accounts by a non-resident guardian, or on his default to ascertain the amount upon evidence. Notice to him may be as provided in § 6406, R. S., 12 Bull 197.

§ 6276. Effect of removal of ward from state—and appointment of foreign guardian. When a minor, for whom a guardian has been appointed in this state, shall remove to another state or territory, and a guardian of such infant shall be there appointed, the guardian appointed in this state may be removed, and required to settle his account as hereinafter provided. [55 v. 54. § 17.]

§ 6277. When and under what circumstances the guardian here may be removed. Such removal shall not be made unless the guardian appointed in another state or territory shall apply to the probate court in this state which made the former appointment, and file therein an exemplification from the record of the court making the foreign appointment, containing all the entries and proceedings in relation to his appointment, and his giving bond, with a copy thereof and of the letters of guardianship, all authenticated as required by the act of congress in that behalf; and before such application shall be heard, or any action taken therein by the court, at least thirty days' written notice shall be served on the guardian appointed in this state, specifying the object of the application and the time when the same will be heard: provided, no such removal shall be made in favor of any foreign guardian, unless at the time of the hearing the state or territory in which he was appointed has made a similar provision as to wards removing from such state or territory; and provided, further, that the court may, in any case, deny the application unless satisfied that the removal of the guardian appointed in this state would be to the interest of the ward. [65 v. 7, § 2.]

§ 6278. What to be done if guardian here removed. If the court, on such hearing, remove the guardian, the court may cause all suitable orders to be made discharging the resident guardian, and authorizing the paying over and delivery to the foreign guardian all moneys and other property in the hands of the resident guardian after his settlement. [65 v. 7, § 2.]

§ 6279. When foreign guardian of foreign ward may demand or receive property of his ward in this State. In any case in which a guardian not appointed in this State and his ward are both non-residents of this State, and the ward is entitled to money or other property in the lawful custody of any executor, administrator, or other person in this State, such guardian may, by the order of the probate court of the proper county, upon filing therein the proofs named in the second preceding section, and giving notice to such custodian as therein prescribed, be permitted to

demand, receive, or recover, by suit, such money or other property, and remove the same, unless the terms of limitation attending the right by which the ward owns the same, conflict with such removal. [65 v. 7, § 1.]

Foreign guardian ineligible to appointment as such in Ohio will not be permitted to collect money due the ward in this State, 19 Bull. 106. Can not sue in Federal court of another State, 37 Bull. 291.

§ 6280. Sale of personal and real estate of minors—One application for sale of real estate of two or more wards—Two or more guardians may join. The guardian of the person and estate, or of estate only, shall have power, when for the interest of the ward, to sell all or any part of the personal estate of the ward, and whenever necessary for the education, support, or payment of just debts of any minor, or for the discharge of any liens on the real estate of such minor, or whenever the real estate of such minor is suffering unavoidable waste, or a better investment of the value thereof can be made, and the court shall be satisfied that a sale thereof will be for the benefit of any minor, the probate court by which a guardian of the person and estate, or of the estate only, has been appointed, may, on the application of such guardian, order the real estate of such minor, or a part thereof, situate in this State, to be sold; and where any person is such guardian for two or more minors whose real estate is owned by them jointly, or in common, the guardian may in one application ask for the sale of the interest of all or any number of his wards in such real estate; and where different persons are guardians of minors so interested jointly, or in common, in the same real estate, such guardians may join in one application; and on the hearing, in either case, the court may authorize the sale of the interest of one or more or of all such wards, as, in its discretion, it may deem right and proper. [56 v. 88, § 22;

Personalty can be sold without order of court, 4 Bull 1034. A guardian has no power in this state to sell the real estate of his ward except by order of the probate court in a proceeding properly instituted for that purpose; certainly no power to give it away even for public use and perfect the gift by the execution and delivery of a deed, 39 O. S. 61. Where one buys of a guardian notes bearing on their face the marks of a trust fund or is put upon inquiry; and if he buys under circumstances fairly indi-

cating that they were sold against the interests of his ward he gets no title from the guardian who misappropriates the proceeds of the sale, 40 O. S. 87. The power given the common pleas court under § 36 of the act of 1816, 2 Chase (935), to appoint guardians of minors and to sell their real estate, did not authorize the court to sell the lands of an infant *feme covert* upon the application of her husband, 36 O. S. 549.

The power to sell real estate does not exist independent of statute, 38 Mo. 18; 47 N. Y. 21; 6 R. I. 296; 5 Hill (N. Y.) 416; 14 S. & R. 435; 18 Gratt (Va.) 651, see 80 Mich. 336; 85 Ia. 521; 19 Ill. 295. The statute must be strictly followed, 20 Cal. 352; 24 Ia. 131; 41 Pa. St. 120; 47 Ill. 278; 2 Pet. (U. S.) 157; 25 Mo. 584. Conversion of ward's real estate into personal does not alter course of descent, 16 Bull 271.

§ 6281. Petition for sale of real estate. Such application for sale of real estate shall be by petition, which shall set forth, specifically: First—The value and character of all personal estate belonging to such ward that has come to the knowledge or possession of such guardian. Second—The disposition made of such personal estate. Third—The amount and condition of such ward's personal estate, if any, dependent upon the settlement of any decedent's estate, or the execution of any trust. Fourth—The annual value of the real estate of the ward, with a pertinent description of such real estate. Fifth—The amount of rent received, and the application thereof. Sixth—The proposed manner of re-investing the proceeds of the sale, if asked for that purpose. Seventh—Each item of indebtedness, or the amount and character of the lien, if the sale is prayed for the discharge thereof. Eighth—The age of the ward, where and with whom residing. Ninth—If there be no personal estate belonging to such ward in possession or expectancy, and none has come into the hands of such guardian, and no rents have been received, the fact shall be stated in the petition: If it is desired that the land sought to be sold, or any part thereof, shall be laid out in town lots, that fact shall be stated and the reasons therefor, and the manner in which the same is to be laid out.

Contents of petition. 26 O. S. 636.

Form of petition.—[Title.] Your petitioner, —, represents that he is the duly appointed and qualified guardian of —, now of the age of — years, and residing with —, at —.

[If there never was any personal property, say:] That no personal estate of any kind, belonging to said ward, ever came to the pos-

session or knowledge of the petitioner. [*But if there ever was any personal estate, then say, instead of the above:*] That all of the personal estate belonging to said ward, that ever came to the possession or knowledge of the petitioner, consisted of [*here describe it generally; as, farming implements, horses, cattle, notes, moneys, bonds and mortgages, state stocks, bank stock, etc., etc.*], and was of the value of — dollars. That the petitioner has disposed of said estate in full [*or if in part only, say, to the amount of — dollars*], as follows, to wit: Expended for said ward, in clothing, — dollars; boarding, — dollars; tuition, books, etc., — dollars; in payment of a certain mortgage held by —, upon lot No. —, in Cincinnati, Ohio, — dollars; for taxes on same lot, — dollars; paying mechanics' lien thereon, — dollars [*and so of any other general expenditure*].

That there is no personal estate of said ward dependent upon the settlement of any decedent's estate or the execution of any trust, nor in expectancy [*or if the fact be otherwise, instead of the above, say, That there will be the amount of — dollars, or an amount not yet ascertained, supposed to be about — dollars, coming to said ward from the estate of —, not yet finally settled; or such an amount will be due to said ward from the trust estate in the hands of —, who was made trustee by —*].

That said ward is the owner of the fee simple [*or life estate or leasehold, as the case may be*] of the following described real estate, situate in — county, Ohio, and described as follows, to wit: [*Here describe it by miles and bounds*], which real estate is worth, annually, — dollars [*or if wild land, say, which is wild land, and yields no income*].

That the petitioner has received — dollars, in rents, from all the real estate of his ward, and has expended the same as follows: In repairs, — dollars; taxes on real estate, — dollars [*etc., etc., as the facts are, and if any money is remaining on hand, so state, and the amount; or if all the lands yield no income at all, say, instead of the above, That the petitioner has received no rents whatever from any of said ward's real estate*].

That the sale of said real estate is necessary for the maintenance and education of said ward [*or if it is proposed to reinvest the moneys arising from the sale, say or add, That the petitioner believes it will be for the interest of said ward to sell said real estate and reinvest the money arising therefrom in (state stocks, loans upon mortgage, or otherwise)*].

That said ward is indebted to [*— for necessities in clothing, in the sum of — dollars; to — for boarding, — dollars; to — for tuition, — dollars, etc.*]; [*or if the fact be so, say, There is no indebtedness of the said ward*].

That — has a lien on said real estate, by way of mortgage, to secure the sum of — dollars now due [*or not yet due, as the case may be*], and — has a mechanics' lien for — dollars, which accrued in the lifetime of —, father of said ward [*or if no liens exist, say, There are no liens upon said real estate to the knowledge of the petitioner*].

[*If there be a widow's dower on the land, say:*] That —, widow of —, has a dower estate in said lands.

Your petitioner therefore prays that said — [*and if there be a widow, or persons holding liens, add their names*] may be made defendant [*or defendants, as the case may be*] to this petition. [*If there be a widow and lienholders, add, That dower may be set off to said widow and the rights and liens of said lienholders may be*

adjusted], and that your petitioner may be ordered to sell said real estate [and if it is proposed to reinvest the money, add, and to reinvest the money arising therefrom as hereinbefore proposed, and for all other proper relief, etc.]. — —, Guardian, etc.

[Verification.]

Requisites of petition, 26 O. S. 636.

§ 6282. Notice of filing petition, etc. Upon such petition being filed, verified by the oath of the guardian, the court shall order the petitioner to give notice to his ward, to the husband or wife of such ward, and to all persons entitled to the next estate of inheritance in such real estate, who shall be defendants to the petition of the filing and demand thereof, and the time when the same shall be heard, in such manner as to the court shall seem reasonable and proper; but only the ward and husband or wife of such ward need be so notified or made defendants, unless the said estate came to such ward by devise, descent or deed of gift from an ancestor, and if such ward has then living a brother or sister of the half-blood and of the blood of such ancestor, or their legal representatives; and in such proceeding the right and expectancy of dower of the husband or wife of such ward in such premises, may be released in the manner and otherwise treated and dealt with as is provided in section 6306 of the Revised Statutes. [86 v. 107.]

Entry of order as to notice.—[Title.] This day came the said — as guardian of —, and filed his petition, duly verified, asking for the sale of the real estate of his said ward; whereupon it is by the court ordered, that said — shall cause notice thereof to be given to said — [and also to —, if there be a husband or wife, and to — and —, persons entitled to next estate of inheritance], in writing, personally, or if that cannot be done, then by leaving copies thereof at their usual place of residence, — weeks [or days] before the day of the hearing of said application to sell said real estate; which time of hearing is hereby fixed by the court, for the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock, A. M.

Form of notice to defendants.—To —, —, and —:

You are hereby notified that on the — day of —, 189—, —, as guardian of —, filed in the probate court of — county, Ohio, a petition, the object and prayer of which is, to procure said court to order the sale of the real estate of the said —, situate in the county of —, Ohio, and described as follows, to wit: [Here describe it as in the petition; and if the prayer is, to reinvest the money, add, and to authorize the said guardian to reinvest the funds in (here state the manner named in the petition)].

The application therefor, will be for a hearing by said court, on the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock A. M., at which time, unless you show cause to the contrary, an order will be asked as prayed for in said petition.

(Signed)

— —, Guardian of —.

Dated this — day of —, 189—.

‡ 6283. **Hearing of petition—Appraisers—Survey into town lots.** At the time appointed for the hearing of said petition, and being satisfied that the notice named in the last preceding section has been given, and that such real estate ought to be sold, the court shall appoint three freeholders of the county in which said real estate shall be situated, who are not of kin to the petitioner, to appraise said real estate; and if such petition seeks to have the land or any part thereof laid out into town lots, and the court finds that it will be to the advantage of the ward to have the same done, the court shall also authorize the survey and platting of the land for that purpose. [56 v. 88, ‡ 25; 52 v. 76, ‡ 2.]

Judgment and order to appraise, see § 6155.

‡ 6284. **Oath of appraisers,** Said appraisers shall take an oath to truly and impartially appraise said real estate at the fair cash value, which oath shall be indorsed on the certificate of their appointment, or order of sale issued by the court. [55 v. 54, ‡ 26.]

Form of oath of appraisers.—The state of Ohio, — county, ss: We, —, —, —, the within named appraisers, being duly sworn, severally say, that we will, upon actual view of the premises [if dower is to be assigned, say, honestly and impartially assign said dower therein, and] truly and impartially appraise said real estate at its fair cash value, in pursuance of the order of said court.

—, —,
—, —,
—, —.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this — day of —, A. D., 189—, — — Probate Judge, etc.

Form of appraisement and assignment of dower.—In obedience to the order of the court hereto attached, being first duly sworn, and upon actual view of the premises therein described, we, the undersigned appraisers, do [set off and assign to —, widow, etc., for her dower estate in said real estate, so much thereof as is contained within the following bounds, to wit: *Here give the particular description, by metes and bounds; or say, if the case be so,* we do find that a division thereof can not be made by metes and bounds, and do therefore set off and assign to said —, as and for her dower therein, the sum of — dollars yearly, during her life, that being one-third of the clear annual rents, issues, and profits of said real estate.] And we do estimate the real cash value of said real estate [encumbered by said dower so assigned] at — dollars.

Signed by the appraisers,

‡ 6285. **Guardian to execute additional bond before sale.** Upon the appraisement of said real estate being

filed, signed by said appraisers, the court shall require such guardian to execute a bond, with sufficient freehold sureties, at least two in number in addition to the principal, payable to the state in double the appraised value of such real estate, with condition for the faithful discharge of his duties, and the faithful payment and accounting for, of all moneys arising from such sale according to law, which bond shall be additional to that given by the said guardian at the time of his appointment; and no court shall have power to waive the giving of said additional bond, nor jurisdiction to order the sale of such real estate until the same shall have been given. [90 v. 293; 55 v. 54, § 27.]

Form of report of appraisers, see also under § 6157.

[Follow form under § 6150 to * and continue.] The condition of the above obligation is such that whereas, the above bound A. B. was heretofore appointed guardian of the estate of X. Y., a minor child of _____ county, Ohio; and which appointment the said A. B. accepted and gave bond and took the oath required by law.

And, whereas, the said A. B. as such guardian has made application to the probate court of _____ county for an order to sell certain real estate of said minor which, under proceedings in said court duly had, has been appraised at the sum of _____ dollars.

And, whereas, said court has ordered said A. B. to execute a bond as such guardian according to the statute in such cases made and provided.

Now, therefore, if the said A. B. shall faithfully discharge his duties as guardian of the aforesaid X. Y. and shall faithfully make payment and account for all moneys arising from such sale according to law, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force. [Signed.]

Executed in presence of _____

§ 6286. Order of sale of real estate—private sale when—laying out in town lots. Upon such bond being filed and approved by the court, it shall order the sale of such real estate, at auction, for not less than two-thirds of the appraised value thereof, providing in the order for reasonable notice and the place of such sale in the county in which such real estate shall lie; and the credit to be given for the payment of the purchase money, and the deferred payments of the purchase money shall be secured by a mortgage executed by the purchaser on the real estate sold, and they shall bear interest at the legal rate per annum from the day

of sale, payable annually: provided, however, that if it is made to appear to such probate court that it will be more for the interest of said ward to sell such real estate at private sale, it may authorize said guardian to sell the same at private sale, either in whole or in parcels, and upon such terms of payment as may be prescribed by the court; and in no case shall such real estate be sold at private sale for less than the appraised value thereof; and if the petition includes an application for the laying out into town lots of the land to be sold, or any part thereof, and the court approve the survey and plat made for that purpose, the court shall also authorize the guardian, on behalf of his ward, to sign, seal, and acknowledge the plat in that behalf for record according to law. [64 v. 14, § 28; 56 v. 88, § 25; 52 v. 76, §§ 1, 2,]

Forms.—Order for public or private sale § 6161.—Notice of sale § 6159. Sale of land without giving bond not void, 42 O. S. 254; 26 Id. 636; 16 Bull. 39. 21 Id. 98; 129 U. S. 86.

§ 6287. Report of sale, confirmation and deed. Upon the return of the order of sale issued by the court, such guardian shall make report of the sale by him made; whereupon the court, on being satisfied that such sale was fairly and legally made, shall confirm the same, and order the petitioner to execute a deed of conveyance for the real estate so sold, upon the purchaser securing the deferred payments of the purchase money in the manner prescribed in the last preceding section. [55 v. 54, § 29.]

Forms.—Report of sale; when no sale effected. Order of re-appraisement, § 6162. Confirmation, etc., and deed, § 6162. Doctrine of *caveat emptor* applies, 32 Ga. 376; 36 Ill. 523; 1 Neb. 254; 3 O. S. 277; 13 Pa. St. 124; 9 Wheat. (U. S.) 116; see 8 Mass. 162; 10 O. S. 557; 52 Am. Dec. 463; 9 Cal. 181.

Form of order of confirmation. [Title].—This day this cause came on to be heard, upon the motion of the petitioner to confirm the sale made in obedience to the order heretofore made in this case; and the court having carefully examined the proceedings of petitioner upon said order of sale, and finding them in all matters correct, and being satisfied that said sale was fairly and legally made, it is ordered that the same be, and is hereby approved and confirmed; and it is further ordered, that the said petitioner make a deed of said real estate to the said purchaser, [or purchasers,] of all the right, title and interest of the said—in and to said lands, upon the said purchaser [or purchasers] executing to the said—a mortgage upon the premises, to secure

the deferred payments of the purchase money, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable annually.

And it is further ordered, that the petitioner pay the costs of these proceedings, taxed at — dollars, out of said money for which said land was sold, within — days, and in default thereof, that execution issue therefor against the property of said —, as upon judgments at law.

Guardian's deed.—Whereas, heretofore, to wit: on the — day of —, 189—, the duly appointed and qualified guardian of —, a minor, filed, as such guardian, in the probate court of — county, Ohio, being the court by which he was so appointed, a petition against his said ward, asking, upon legal cause therein set forth, for an order to sell the following described real estate, belonging to said ward in fee simple, *[or for life, or otherwise, as the case may be,]* situate in the county of —, Ohio, that is to say, *[here describe the real estate by metes and bounds, etc.]* And whereas, the said — was duly notified of the pendency of said petition, and the objects and prayer therein. And whereas, upon proceedings duly had thereon in said court, it was, on the — day of —, A. D., 189—, by said court ordered that the said — should proceed to sell said real estate according to law, at public vendue, upon giving — days notice of the time and place of such sale. And whereas, the said —, in accordance with said order, made such sale at the door of the court house, *[or on the premises, if it be so,]* on the — day of —, A. D., 189—, to —, for the sum of — dollars, he being the highest and best bidder therefor, and that being more than two-thirds the appraised value thereof. And whereas, the said — made return of his said proceedings and sale to said court, and the said court having carefully examined the same, on the — day of —, A. D., 189—, finding the same correct, did approve and confirm the same, and ordered the said — to make a deed of said real estate to the purchaser thereof.

Now, therefore, be it known, that by virtue of the powers conferred on the said —, by law, as guardian as aforesaid of the said —, and by virtue of the powers and authority given said — in the proceedings and orders aforesaid, and in consideration of the said sum of — dollars, by the said — paid, and secured, according to law, to be paid to the said —, as guardian aforesaid, the said — has bargained and sold, and does hereby sell and convey unto the said —, his heirs and assigns forever, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said —, in law and equity, in and to the real estate, lands and tenements above described.

To have and to hold the same to him, the said —, his heirs and assigns forever, in as full and as ample a manner as the said —, or the said —, as guardian aforesaid, might, could, or ought to convey the same.

In witness whereof, the said —, as guardian as aforesaid, has hereto set his hand —, this — day of —, A. D. 189—.

(Signed.)

Guardian of —.

The state of Ohio, — county, ss:

Before me, the undersigned, a notary public *[or justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds]*, personally came the above named —, and acknowledged the signing of the foregoing deed to be his voluntary act and deed, as guardian of the said —.

Witness my hand *and official seal*, this — day of —, A. D. 189—.
(Signed.)

Not. Pub. — Co., Ohio.

‡ 6288. **Guardian's compensation.** Every guardian shall be allowed, by the court settling his account, the amount of all his reasonable expenses incurred in the execution of his trust; and also such compensation for his services as the court shall deem reasonable. [55 v. 54, ‡ 30.]

See § 6188. Loss through ignorance when acting in good faith does not deprive guardian of all compensation, 12 Bull 59, see 15 Pick. 471; 65 N. C. 365; 11 Vt. 123; 34 Ala. 442; 3 Johns Ch. 43; 29 Ga. 758; 33 Me. 159; 46 Pa. St. 847; 46 Vt. 678; 23 Ark. 47; 12 Gratt (Va.) 608. 21 Bull 361; 2 N. P. 382.

‡ 6289. **Effect of his settlement with court—review of such settlement.** The settlement made in the probate court of the accounts of a guardian shall be final between him and his ward unless an appeal be taken therefrom to the court of common pleas in the manner provided by law, saving, however, to subsequent guardians during the minority of his ward, or to any such ward, at any time within two years after such ward shall arrive at full age, the right of opening and reviewing such settlements for fraud or manifest mistake by civil action in the court of common pleas of the county in which such settlement was made, or the county where such former guardian may reside when the petition is filed at the option of the plaintiff in such action. [91 v. 52; 55 v. 54, ‡ 31.]

Form of journal entry of confirmation of accounts. [Title.]

Notice of the filing of the accounts of —, as guardian of —, heretofore filed for partial [or final] settlement, having been duly given by publication in —, a newspaper of this county [or by posting the same upon the door of the court house of this county], and this day being the day named therein for a hearing of said accounts, the same this day came on to be heard,* and no exceptions thereto being filed, the court carefully examined the same, and finding them in all things true and correct, it is ordered that the same be and they are hereby confirmed and settled.

And the court do further find, that there is in said guardian's hands, a balance of — dollars, of said ward's money, [and if on final settlement, add which he is hereby ordered to pay to said —, or whomever is entitled thereto.]

*Or if there be exceptions filed and overruled, begin at the * and say:*

Upon the accounts and exceptions thereto filed by —, and having heard the testimony, and the court being fully advised in the premises,* do find the said exceptions are not well taken, but that said account is true and correct, whereupon it is ordered, that the same be and they are hereby confirmed and settled.

And the court further find, that there is remaining in the hands of said guardian, a balance of — dollars of his ward's money; [and if on final settlement, add, which he is hereby ordered to pay to whomsoever is entitled thereto.]

Or if the exceptions are allowed, proceed as in the last form to the, and then say:*

Do find that the exceptions are well taken, and they are therefore allowed; and the court do further find, that in all else, the said accounts are true and correct; whereupon it is ordered that the items objected to in said exceptions be not allowed in said accounts, and that in all things else the same be and they are hereby confirmed and settled. And the court further find that there is remaining in the said guardian's hands a balance of — dollars of his said ward's moneys; [if on final settlement, conclude as before.]

Settlement final unless appealed from, 32 O. S. 18. Sureties concluded by settlement, 44 O. S. 339. Their liability not affected by correction, 35 O. S. 550, see 6269 n. Effect of statute of limitations in settlement, 5 Bull 753. Liability of substituted surety, 42 O. S. 549. Upon closing his final account in the probate court, an amount being due his ward, the guardian induced her to sign a receipt for the money as though paid, agreeing to be responsible to her for said amount with interest. It was held an action could be maintained upon such agreement by the ward and the sum actually due from the guardian recovered without in any way opening or reviewing the accounts which had been settled in the probate court, 28 O. S. 157.

§ 6290. Foreign minors and guardians; their rights in this state. Sale of their lands. Additional security. Minors living out of this state and owning lands within the same shall be entitled to the benefit of this act; and guardians of minors residing out of this state, who have been appointed according to the laws of the state or territory where they may reside, shall have the right to bring and maintain actions and enforce the collection of judgments, rendered in such cases in their favor, in the same manner and to the same extent that they could do if they had been appointed under the laws of this state, upon giving security for the costs which may accrue in such actions, in the same way other non-residents are obliged to do under the laws of this state. All applications for the sale of real estate by guardians of minors who live out of this state shall be made in the county in which the land is situate; or, if situate in more counties than one, then in one of the counties in which a part of such real estate is situate; and additional security shall be required from such guardian or guardians, when deemed necessary, and such as may be approved by the probate court of the county in which such application is made. [55 v. 54, § 32.]

Proceedings to compel accounting against former guardian who has become non-resident. 13 C. C. 29.

§ 6291. Settlement by executors, administrators, etc., of guardians. How enforced. When any guardian has died, or may hereafter die, or shall, by reason of insanity or other incompetency, be placed under guardianship, before the settlement in court of his or her guardianship account, it shall be the duty of the executor, administrator, or guardian, of such deceased or incompetent guardian to settle said account, in the same manner as such guardian ought to have done; and any person having an interest in the settlement of such account, or the court by which such guardian was appointed, of its own motion, may, by citation to be issued, returned, and proceeded upon according to the provisions of law which may then be in force for the settlement of decedent's estates, compel such settlement to be made by the administrator, executor, or guardian of such deceased or incompetent person as aforesaid. The executor, administrator, or guardian making such settlement shall be allowed such compensation for the same as the court with which the settlement is made shall deem reasonable. [84 v. 204; 55 v. 54, § 33.]

The settlement by the administrator of the deceased guardian is the same in effect as if made by the guardian himself, 44 O. S. 345; § 6175 a; 35 O. S. 550; 42 O. S. 549, under § 6289.

§ 6292. Marriage no disqualification for female guardian. The marriage of a woman shall not disqualify her to act as guardian whether such marriage occur before or after her appointment and qualification, and all her acts in such capacity shall have the same validity as though she were unmarried. [90 v. 194; 56 v. 88, § 34.]

Under the former statute marriage determined the guardianship of a woman, 19 Bull 106.

§ 6293. Wards may be bound out upon approval of probate court. The guardian of a female under twelve years of age or a male under fourteen years of age, may, if it be necessary, bind such minor to any suitable person, until such minor shall arrive at the age of twenty-one if a male or eighteen if a female, or for a shorter period, but no such indenture shall be executed unless the probate court appointing such guardian shall first approve such binding and the terms and conditions of the indentures, and evidence such

approval by a certificate under the seal of the court, indorsed upon the indentures. [56 v. 88, § 5.]

See § 3118-3135.

Form of indenture to bind out a ward.—

Articles of agreement made this — day of —, A. D., 189—, by and between —, as guardian of —, a male [or female] minor of the age of — years, on the — day of —, A. D., 189—, [the age should be specified as near as can be, because, as to the time of service, the age here named will govern as being the true age, whether it is so or not], and — witnesseth, that the said —, as guardian as aforesaid, hereby binds the said — unto the said —, until the said — shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, [or eighteen years, as the case may be; or if for any shorter period, name either the number of years that is agreed upon or the age up to which the minor is agreed to be bound,] to learn the art of a stone cutter [or whatever art or business is agreed upon]; and the said —, as guardian as aforesaid, [or if it be agreed that he is to be individually liable, say, instead of "as guardian as aforesaid," individually]⁴ hereby covenants and agrees with said —, that the said — shall faithfully serve the said —, and work under his direction at the employment aforesaid, during the term aforesaid, and conduct himself in a proper, becoming and respectful manner towards the said —, and obey all his reasonable requests and demands.

And the said — hereby covenants and agrees with the said —, as guardian as aforesaid, that he will this day [or if another day be fixed, when the minor is to commence the service, say, on the — day of —, A. D. 189—] receive the said — into his service for the term and for the purposes aforesaid, and that he will, faithfully and in good faith, teach or cause him to be taught the art and mysteries of the trade of stone cutting [or such other business or art as is agreed upon], so that said — shall be as thoroughly instructed and learned therein as his capacity will permit; and will send said — to a common school for at least twelve weeks in each school year during his apprenticeship after the said — is eight years of age and at the expiration of the said term of service, will furnish said — with a new bible and two good suits of wearing apparel; [and if any money or property agreed to be paid to the minor, say, and will pay the said — the sum of — dollars, or will give the said — a set of good tools of said trade, etc., at the expiration of the term aforesaid, or add any other agreement between the parties.]

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our hands.

(Signed.)

Guardian of —.

Entry of approval of court. [Title.]

This day came the said —, guardian of —, and produced to the court articles of indenture duly made and executed on the — day of —, A. D. 189—, by the said —, as guardian as aforesaid, and the said —, whereby the said — is bound unto the said —, and upon the terms and covenants in said indenture named, and the court being satisfied that said — is a proper person for the purposes aforesaid, and that the terms and covenants of said indenture are legal, proper and just, the person, and terms and covenants aforesaid are, by the court, hereby approved.

Form of judge's certificate.—The state of Ohio, — county, as: I, —, probate judge of — county, Ohio, hereby certify, that on the — day of —, A. D. 189—, the probate court of said county examined the indenture, hereto attached, and approve the terms and covenants therein, as also —, as a suitable person to whom to bind the said —, as will fully appear by the records of said court.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this — day of —, A. D. 189—. — —, Probate Judge, etc.

§ 6294. Release of wards tax title by guardian—effect of tender of deed. When any minor has title to any real estate by tax title only, the guardian of such minor may, if he deem it advisable, by deed of release and quit claim convey such minor's interest or title to the person entitled to redeem such real estate, upon receiving from such person the full amount paid for such tax title with the penalty and interest allowed by law in that behalf; and if any such guardian shall tender such deed to the person so entitled to redeem such real estate, and such person shall refuse to accept the same and pay as aforesaid, such person in any proceeding thereafter instituted to redeem or recover such real estate shall not recover costs. [50 v. 265, § 1, 2.]

§ 6295. Power of guardian to lease for three years. A guardian of the person and estate, or of the estate only, of any minor may lease the real estate of his ward for any term not exceeding three years and not extending beyond the minority. [69 v. 65, § 14.]

18 Pa. St. 9; 58 N. Y. 185; 47 Am. Dec. 41; 15 Ill. 62, 33 *Id.* 212; 53 Pa. St. 500; 25 Wis. 646. Terminated on ward's attaining majority, etc., 16 Mass. 443; 6 Paige 390 or at his death, 46 N. Y. 594; 10 East. 494.

§ 6296. Power to lease for fifteen years to save property from sale. Such guardian may also lease the real estate of his ward for any term not exceeding fifteen years, although such term extend beyond the minority, whenever the court appointing him shall, on his application, find that such lease will be to the advantage of the ward, and is necessary to secure the improvement of the real estate and to increase its rents, and that such increase is needed for the support and education of his ward or to pay his liabilities or any liens on or claims against his estate, and that

by such lease a sale of real estate for these purposes may be prevented. [73 v. 207, § 1, 3.]

§ 6297. **Petition for lease.** Such application shall be by petition, which shall contain a description of the real estate and a particular statement of its value and the value of all other property or effects of the ward, and his income and expenses, a detailed statement of the improvements proposed and the liabilities or expense of support and education to be provided for, the rent of the real estate as it is, and the probable increase of rent if the improvements are made, the means intended to be used in making the improvements and the proposed terms and time of the lease; and such other facts as shall be pertinent to the question whether the authority for making the lease should be granted. [73 v. 207, § 2.]

§ 6298. **Who may unite in application and proceedings thereon.** In such application the guardian may act on behalf of two or more wards, and two or more guardians of different wards may unite, when all the wards are jointly or in common interested in the real estate, and the same rules shall apply as to parties and notice as in application for sale of real estate; and on the hearing the court shall appoint three disinterested freeholders of the county in which the real estate is situate, who are not of kin to the petitioner, to view the premises and report under oath their opinion of the probable cost of the improvements proposed, whether the same and the proposed lease would be for the best interest of the ward or wards, and if so upon what terms the lease should be made, and the report shall be returned on or before a day named in the order for the final hearing of the case. [73 v. 207, § 3, 5, 6.]

§ 6299. **Hearing and orders thereon.** On the final hearing, if the report of the freeholders be in favor of the lease, and the court be of opinion that it will be to the advantage of the ward or wards to improve and lease the real estate, and that such lease is necessary to secure the improvements and increase the rents, and that such increase is needed for the sup-

port and education of the ward or wards, or to pay his or their liabilities or liens or other claims against his or their estate, and that by such lease a sale of real estate for any of these purposes may be prevented, the court shall make an order authorizing the lease to be made on such terms and in such manner as the court shall think proper. [73 v. 207, § 4.]

§ 6300. How improvements may be made. In the lease made in pursuance of such order, it may be provided that the improvements shall be made by the tenant as part of the rent, or by the guardian, either out of the rent or other means of the ward or wards, as the court may have directed. [73 v. 207, § 1.]

§ 6301. When lease extending beyond minority determines—Lien of tenant for improvements. Any lease made by a guardian to extend beyond the minority shall, nevertheless, determine when the ward, if there be but one, arrives at full age, or if more than one, when all of them arrive at full age, unless such ward or wards then confirm the same; and in case of the death of the ward, if there be but one, or of all of them, if more than one, the lease shall also determine, unless the legal representatives of such ward or wards confirm the same; if there be more than one ward, and some, but not all die, the lease shall continue till the survivor or survivors reach full age; and when such lease is determined by reason of the death or majority of the ward or wards, the tenant shall have a lien on the premises for any sum or sums expended by him in pursuance of the lease in making improvements and for which compensation shall not have been made, either by the rent or otherwise. [73 v. 207, § 1.]

Power of guardian to improve real estate. See 6313-1.

§ 6301-1. Power to lease real estate for petroleum oil or natural gas purposes. A guardian of the person and the estate, or of the estate only, of any minor, or of a lunatic, idiot, or imbecile, may lease the real estate of his ward, or of said lunatic, idiot or imbecile, for petroleum oil or natural gas purposes, or either, for such period of time not exceeding ten years, as may

be authorized by the probate court appointing such guardian. [87 v. 162.]

§ 6301-2. **Petition therefor.** Before executing such lease said guardian shall file his petition for authority to make the same, in the probate court appointing him, which petition shall contain a description of the real estate sought to be so leased, a particular or [and] detailed statement of the terms, time and conditions of the proposed lease, and, as near as may be the net annual value thereof to said ward. In cases where it is sought to lease the real estate of a lunatic, idiot, or imbecile, for said purpose said guardian shall also set forth in his petition the number, names, ages and residences of those who have the next estate of inheritance of said ward, all of whom, as well as the ward, shall be made defendants, as in other cases. [87 v. 162.]

§ 6301-3. **Notice of hearing.** On filing the petition, notice of the filing thereof, and its object and purport, and of the time of hearing of the same in said court, shall be given the ward and all other defendants in the same manner as in proceedings in said court to sell the real estate of a minor. [87 v. 162.]

§ 6301-4. **Court to prescribe terms, etc.** Upon the final hearing if the court is satisfied from the evidence that it will be for the best interests of said ward, and the prayer of the petition is granted, the court may prescribe the terms, covenants, conditions and stipulations of the lease either in accordance with those set forth in the petition or otherwise; and such lease, when so made by said guardian shall be by him reported to said court, and shall not take effect until the same is approved and confirmed by said court. [87 v. 162.]

§ 6301-5. **Power to lease real estate for ten years for mining purposes.** The guardian of the person and estate, or estate only, of any minor, may be authorized by the probate court of the county in which the lands are situated, to lease, upon such terms and for such period of time, not exceeding ten years, any lands in such county belonging to such ward, supposed to contain coal, for the purpose of mining for and removing the same, and if said period of ten years extend beyond the minority of such ward, it shall then terminate as

to such ward unless such ward confirms the same. [87 v. 223.]

‡ 6301.—6. Petition; time for hearing. Upon the filing of such petition, the court shall fix a time for hearing the same, which shall not be less than five nor more than fifteen days from the filing thereof, and shall order the petitioner to give notice in writing to his ward, who shall be defendant to said petition, of the filing and prayer thereof, and the time the same will be heard, which notice shall be served not less than five days before the hearing, and he shall return to the court a copy of said notice, stating the time and manner of service thereof. [87 v. 223.]

‡ 6301.—7. Land to be viewed by disinterested freeholders. At the time appointed for the hearing of the petition, if the court find that it will be to the advantage of the ward to lease the lands as prayed for in the petition, said court shall appoint three disinterested freeholders of the vicinity, who are not of kin to the petitioner, to view such lands and report in writing to the court their opinion as to the prospects of their containing coal, and in what quantity, and the terms upon which it would be advantageous to said ward to lease said lands for mining said coal, and before entering upon the discharge of their duties under this act, said freeholders shall take an oath to faithfully and impartially discharge such work. [87 v. 223.]

‡ 6301.—8. Probate court to order lease. Upon the report of said freeholders being returned to and filed with said court, if said court shall be satisfied that it will be to the advantage of said ward to lease the lands for such mining purposes, such court shall order such guardian to lease the same, upon such terms as said court may direct, which shall not be less favorable to the ward than those reported by the freeholders. [87 v. 223.]

‡ 6301.—9. Royalty; report of by guardian; bond to recover. The guardian shall, within six months after the receipt of the first royalty under such lease, report to the court the amount thereof, and the court shall then fix a bond which will cover the royalty from said lease, and the court may, at any time he may deem

the bond insufficient to secure the same, increase the bond or require new bond. [87 v. 223.]

§ 6301-10. **Change in terms of leasing.** If the guardian shall be unable to lease the lands upon the terms ordered, he may report the fact to the court, and the court may, in its discretion, change the terms of leasing, but not below the customary royalty in the vicinity of said lands. [87 v. 223.]

§ 6301-11. **Lands owned in common by minors.** Where the same person is guardian of two or more minors owning lands in common, said minors may be joined as defendants in the same petition, or if such minors, have different guardians, such guardians may unite in the same petition under this act. [87 v. 223.]

§ 6301 a. **Guardian of minor, drunkard, lunatic, idiot or imbecile may borrow money and mortgage real estate of ward in certain cases.** That in any case where at the time any person may have been or may be adjudged idiotic, imbecile, or insane, there exists one or more mortgages or judgments that are a lien on the real estate of such person so adjudged idiotic, imbecile, or insane or where there are valid debts due from such adjudged idiot, imbecile or insane which may be a claim against the estate of any such person, which would require the sale of his real estate to pay the same, or where repairs or improvements may be for the benefit of said estate, or where real estate may have descended or been devised or may hereafter descend or be devised to a minor or minors, or to a person adjudged idiotic, imbecile, lunatic or drunkard which is liable for the payment of any debts, legacy or legacies or on which one or more mortgages or judgments may exist that are a lien on the said real estate, the guardian of such person may borrow money and mortgage the real estate of such ward or any part thereof to pay such mortgage, debts, legacies, and judgments, and such additional sum as shall by the court be deemed necessary to make any needed repairs and improvements on said real estate. [89 v. 173.]

§ 6301 b. **Petition therefor; what to contain.** The guardian proposing to so borrow money shall file in the probate court in which he was appointed such guardian,

a petition describing the real estate so encumbered, and also all the real estate of such ward, and stating the nature and amount of the encumbrances thereon, when the same became due or will become due, and the rate of interest thereon; and also the amount and character of all valid debts due from such ward, to whom due, when the same will become due or became due and the rate of interest thereon, the necessity for and character of any repairs and improvements, and also the amount required for said repairs and improvements, together with a statement of said ward's personal property and the income from such personal property and from said ward's real estate; and also stating the amount probably necessary to maintain said ward and his family, and the names, ages and residence of said ward and next of kin residing in the state, including the wife or husband of such ward, and all persons holding liens on said real estate, all of whom shall be made defendants, and be notified of the pendency and prayer of such petition in such way as said court shall direct, and a statement of the character of the imbecility or insanity of such ward—whether temporary or confirmed—and its duration and such other facts as may be pertinent to the question whether such money should be borrowed, and a prayer that he be authorized to mortgage so much of said ward's lands as may be necessary to secure such loan; provided, that before the court shall make any order authorizing the guardian to so mortgage such real estate for the purpose of borrowing any money to make any repairs or improvements as hereinbefore provided, he shall appoint three disinterested freeholders, whose duty it shall be fully to investigate the question as to the necessity for, and the advisability of making said repairs or improvements, and the probable cost thereof, and report the same to the court under oath. [89 v. 173.]

§ 6301 c. **Proceedings upon filing of petition.** Upon the filing of such petition, the same proceedings shall be had as to pleadings and proof as are had on petition by a guardian to sell the real estate of a minor. [89 v. 173.]

§ 6301 d. **Amount to be borrowed, etc.** Upon the final hearing, if it shall appear to said court to be for the

best interests of the estate of said ward that the prayer of the petition be granted, the court shall fix the amount necessary to be so borrowed, and direct what lands of said ward shall be encumbered by mortgage to secure the same, and an order shall issue to such guardian, directing him to ascertain and report to the court the rate of interest and time for which he can borrow said amount so found necessary to be borrowed. [89 v. 173.]

§ 6301e. **Acceptance and confirmation of report and terms.** If such report and the terms proposed shall be satisfactory to said court, the same may be accepted and confirmed, and said guardian be authorized and ordered as such guardian to execute a note or notes for said amount, and to execute a mortgage on the lands so designated, and such mortgage shall be a good and valid lien on such lands, and said guardian shall in no way be personally liable for the payment of such sum so borrowed, or any part thereof; but such lands solely shall be held and bound therefor, and said court shall direct the distribution of said fund, and said guardian shall report to said court for its approval the execution of said notes and mortgage and his distribution of said fund. [89 v. 173.]

OF LUNATICS, IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

§ 6302. **Guardian for idiot, imbecile and lunatic—Who is an imbecile.** The probate court, upon satisfactory proof that any person resident of the county, or having a legal settlement in any township thereof, is an idiot, imbecile or lunatic, shall appoint a guardian for such person, which guardian shall, by virtue of such appointment, be the guardian of the minor children of his ward, unless the court shall appoint some other person as their guardian; an imbecile shall in this chapter be understood to mean a person who, not born idiotic, has become so; provided, that no such guardian be appointed until at least three days' notice to the persons next of kin resident of the county of such person is given to attend at the same time and place, which notice shall be served by delivering to each person named therein, a copy thereof, or by leaving such copy at his usual place of residence. [86 v. 61.]

Application for appointment of guardian.—Probate Court — County, Ohio. In the matter of A. B., a lunatic. Petition.

Now comes C. D. and represents to the court that A. B., a resident of — county, Ohio, is a lunatic; that he is possessed of an estate of — in personalty, and real estate of the probable value of \$—; that his only next of kin, resident of this county, are —, the petitioner, and —; that all of said next of kin are of full age. Your petitioner represents that for the purpose of caring for the person and estate of said lunatic it is necessary to have a guardian appointed. Wherefore your petitioner prays that the court will fix a time for the hearing of this petition; that notice issue to said lunatic and said next of kin as provided by law, and that upon hearing hereof, a guardian will be appointed by this court for the person and estate of said lunatic. — —, Attorney for Petitioner.

State of Ohio, — County, ss.

— being duly sworn, says that he is the petitioner above named, and that the facts stated in the foregoing petition are true as he believes.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this — day of —, 189—.

Notary Public in and for — County, O.

Notes.—Appointment for an imbecile only *prima facie* evidence of imbecility, 35 O. S. 587. May be for lunatic and minor, and that for lunatic continues and bondsmen liable, 36 O. S. 460. Conclusive evidence of such person's incapacity to make or ratify a contract, etc., pending the guardianship; as to the ward's capacity to marry, to make a will or commit a crime, the appointment is only *prima facie* evidence of incompetency, 19 Bull. 64. Before this amendment no notice required on application for appointment of guardian for imbecile, 18 Bull. 37. See 50 O. S. 305. Omission of journal to show notice supplied by *nunc pro tunc* entry after term, *Id.* see 50 O. S. 305. Appeal from order of probate overruling motion of imbecile ward to terminate guardianship, 45 O. S. 702. Notice not jurisdictional waiver, 20 Bull. 860. What must appear to justify appointment, 21 Bull. 301; 4 N. P. 278. A party to a suit is incompetent to testify as a witness when the opposite party is the guardian of an imbecile, 4 C. C. 4. Action to recover property from must be by guardian and not next friend, 53 O. S. 249. Admission to infirmary no objection to appointment of guardian, 4 N. P. 333.

‡ 6303. When wife may be appointed guardian—Liability of sureties. When any person having a wife shall be declared to be an idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, it shall be lawful for the probate judge to appoint the wife of such person his guardian, if it be made to appear to the satisfaction of the judge that she is competent to discharge the duties of such appointment, and any married woman appointed such guardian shall, in her said capacity, have power to enter into official bonds, and she and her sureties thereon shall be liable in the same manner, and to the same extent as though said bond was executed by a *femme sole*. [53 v. 81, ‡ 42.]

§ 6304. **Laws applicable to guardians of lunatics, idiots, imbeciles and their children; settlement of such guardians.** All laws relating to guardians for minors and their wards, and all laws pointing out the duties, rights, and liabilities of such guardians and their sureties, in force for the time being, shall be applicable to guardians for idiots, imbeciles, and lunatics, and their children, except as otherwise specially provided; but in the settlement of the accounts of such guardians, no voucher shall be received from or allowed as a credit to the guardian of any idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, which shall be signed or purport to be signed by such idiot, imbecile, or lunatic; and provided, that any settlement of the account of any such guardian heretofore made, in which any such receipt shall have been allowed as credit to such guardian, shall be held and deemed absolutely null and void, and any settlement made by any such guardian shall, at any time within two years after the appointment of another guardian, or after the disability of such ward may be removed, or such ward may die, be opened up and reviewed, on the motion of such newly appointed guardian, or legal representative, or of any other interested person, notice of which motion shall be given by publication or otherwise as the probate judge may direct. [65 v. 206, § 45.]

Liability of sureties, see 44 O. S. 178, § 6273n.

§ 6305. **Suit by guardian of idiot, imbecile or lunatic, and revivor of same.** Such guardian may sue in his own name, describing himself as guardian of the ward for whom he sues, and when his guardianship shall cease, by his death, removal, or otherwise, or by the decease of his ward, any suit, action, or proceeding then pending shall not abate, if the right survive, but his successor as guardian, or such idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, if he be restored to his reason, or the executor or administrator of such idiot, imbecile, or lunatic as the case may require, shall be made party to the suit or other proceeding, in like manner as is or may be provided by law for making an executor or administrator party to a suit or proceeding of a like kind, where the plaintiff dies during its pendency. [53 v. 81, § 46.]

26306. Sale of real estate by guardian of idiot, imbecile or lunatic—Petition—Private sale—Parties defendant. Whenever the sale of the real estate, or coal from under, or fire clay upon or under, the real estate of such ward is necessary for his support, or the support of his family, or the payment of his debts, or such sale will be for the interest of such ward, or his children, the guardian may sell the same under like proceedings as are or may be required by law to authorize the sale of real estate by the guardian of a minor, or if it be more for the interest of such idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, or his children, the probate court, upon the petition of the guardian, may authorize him to sell said real estate, or coal, iron-ore, limestone, fire clay or other minerals upon, or under the real estate or the right to mine the same, at private sale, either in whole or in parcels, and upon such terms of payment as shall be prescribed by the court: Said petition shall contain a pertinent description of the real estate, coal or fire clay proposed to be sold, a statement of its value as nearly as can be ascertained, and the facts upon which the application is founded, and if, upon hearing, the court shall be satisfied that it will be more for the interest of the ward that said real estate, coal or fire clay should be sold at private than at public sale, the court may make an order authorizing said sale, and prescribing the terms thereof, first taking from said guardian a sufficient bond for the faithful performance of his duty in the premises, and for accounting for the proceeds of all sales made under said order: provided, however, that the guardian shall not be authorized to sell the real estate, coal or fire clay at private sale for less than its full appraised value; and if the ward have a wife, she shall be made a defendant to the petition, and if she file her answer consenting to the sale free and discharged of all right and expectancy of dower therein, such answer shall, on the sale being confirmed, be a full release of her expectancy of dower, and unless in such answer she waive any allowance in lieu of dower, the court shall allow her, out of the proceeds of the sale such sum in money as is the just and reasonable value of her expectancy of dower. [88 v. 151; 86 v. 106.]

§ 6307. Sale, compromise or adjustment of dower of idiotic, imbecile or insane person by guardian. The guardian of any idiotic, imbecile or insane person, who has or is supposed to have a right of dower, or a contingent right of dower, in any lands or tenements, of which the husband or wife of such person was seized as an estate of inheritance, or in any land held by bond, article, or other evidence of claim, where the dower has not been assigned, shall have power to sell, compromise, or adjust the same upon such terms as he shall deem for the interest of such person, and as the probate court of the county in which the guardian was appointed shall approve; and after such approval, the guardian may execute and deliver all the needful deeds, releases and agreements for the sale, compromise, or assignment of such dower, or contingent right of dower. [91 v. 147.]

§ 6308. Guardian empowered to lease and improve estate—termination of lease—lien of tenant. Such guardian may also, in like manner as the guardian of a minor, and on like proceedings, be authorized to lease and improve the real estate of his ward; and if the lease extend beyond the time of the restoration of such ward to sound mind, or his death, such lease shall determine on his restoration or death, unless the same be confirmed by such ward or his legal representatives; but if such lease determine by reason of the restoration of the ward or his death, the tenant shall have a lien on the premises for any sum or sums expended by him in pursuance of the lease in making improvements and for which compensation shall not have been made either by the rent or otherwise. [73 v. 207, §§ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.]

§ 6309. Long lease by guardian may be authorized by court—lease for three years without order of court. Such guardian may also be authorized by the probate court to lease the real estate of his ward or any part thereof for any limited term of years or by perpetual lease, with or without the privilege of purchase, whenever the court on his application shall find that the same is necessary for the support of his ward or the support

or his family, or that such leasing will be for the best interests of him or them; but such guardian may lease the real estate of his ward for any term not exceeding three years without any application to the court. [64 v. 48, § 1.]

§ 6310. Application for authority to make long lease. The application for authority to make such long lease or leases shall be by petition, setting forth the character of the idiocy, imbecility, or lunacy of the ward, whether curable or incurable, temporary or confirmed, and its duration, the number, names, ages, and residence of the family of the ward, including the wife or husband of the ward, and of those who have the next estate of inheritance from said ward, all of whom as well as the ward shall be made defendants; and the petition shall also contain a description of the real estate, its value, and the amount for which it can probably be leased, the reasons for the proposed lease, and the terms, covenants, conditions, and stipulations on which it is proposed to lease the same. [64 v. 48, §§ 1, 2, 3.]

§ 6311. Proceedings on such application. On filing the petition, the same proceedings shall be had as on petition for sale of the real estate of a minor, except that the appraisers shall appraise not only the value of the real estate, but also the value of its annual rent upon the terms, covenants, conditions and stipulations of the lease as proposed in the petition; and the appraisers shall also state in their report their opinion whether the proposed lease will be to the interests of the ward and his family, and they may also suggest any change in the terms, covenants, conditions and stipulations proposed in the petition; and on the return of the appraisement the guardian shall not be required to give an additional bond, but in case of sale under the terms of the lease, he shall be required to give such bond before the confirmation of the sale. [64 v. 48, § 1, 2.]

§ 6312. Final hearing and orders. Upon the final hearing, if the prayer of the petition be granted, the

court may prescribe the terms, covenants, conditions, and stipulations of the lease, either in accordance with those set forth in the petition or otherwise, and authorizing the lease to be made by public or private letting, as may be deemed best; but in no case shall the leasing be allowed for a less rent than that named in the report of the appraisers, and the lease shall not take effect till the same, with the security therein, is approved and confirmed. [64 v. 48, § 2, 3.]

§ 6313. Completion of real estate contract—Additional bond. The guardian of an idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, whether appointed by a court in this state or elsewhere, may complete the real contracts of his ward, or any authorized contract of a guardian who has died or been removed, in like manner and by like proceedings as the real contract of a decedent may, under an order of court, be specifically performed by his executor or administrator; but in all cases when the guardian, by virtue of such contract or the completion thereof, shall receive or be entitled to receive any moneys not amply covered by his bond, the court shall require of him an additional bond, with sureties, in respect of such moneys. [60 v. 76, § 48.]

§ 6313-1. Guardian may improve real estate of imbecile, etc. The guardian of an imbecile or insane person may use the moneys and personal estate of his ward, in improving the real estate of said ward as follows, to wit: The guardian proposing to make such improvement, shall file in the probate court in which he was appointed such guardian, a petition describing the premises to be improved, the amount of rent said premises yield at the time of filing such petition, in what way it is proposed to make such improvement; how much it is proposed to expend in making the same, and what rent said premises will probably yield when so improved, together with a statement of the value of said ward's personal estate, and such other facts as may be pertinent to the question whether said improvement should be made, and a prayer that he be authorized to use so much of said ward's moneys and personal estate as may be necessary to make such improvement; and, if the property

to be improved is so situated that it can be advantageously, and to the best interest of the estate of said ward, improved in connection with the improvement of property adjoining and adjacent to said premises of said ward, said petition must contain a statement showing the same, and a prayer in accordance therewith. Said petition shall also contain a statement of the character of the imbecility or the insanity of said ward—whether temporary or confirmed—and its duration; the names, ages and residence of the family of the said ward, including the wife or husband of said ward, and of those who have the next estate of inheritance from said ward, all of whom, as well as said ward, shall be made defendants, and be notified of the pendency and prayer of said petition in such way as said court shall direct. [86 v. 31.]

§6313-2. **Proceedings.** Upon the filing of said petition, the same proceedings shall be had as to pleadings and proof as are had on petition by a guardian to sell the real estate of a minor; and the court shall appoint three disinterested and judicious freeholders of the county as commissioners, whose duty it shall be to examine the premises proposed to be improved and its surroundings, and to report to the court their opinion, whether the improvement proposed will be advantageous to the estate of said ward or not. [86 v. 31.]

§6313-3. **May unite with owners of adjacent property.** Upon the final hearing, if the prayer of the petition be granted, the court shall fix the amount of said ward's money and personal estate that may be used in making said improvement, and may authorize said guardian to unite with the owners of adjoining and adjacent property in improving the premises of said ward, and said adjacent owners, and for the proper management and repair of said property, when so improved, upon such equitable terms and conditions as shall be approved by said court. [86 v. 31.]

§6313-4. **Guardian's report, etc.** The amount of money and personal estate expended in making said improvement shall be by said guardian distinctly reported, under oath, to said court within forty days after said im-

provement shall have been completed; and in case of said ward's death without being restored to reason, if there are heirs of said ward who inherit real estate only from said ward, then said sum of money so expended by said guardian in improving said real estate of said ward, shall descend and pass the same as the other personal estate of said ward, and the same shall be a charge on said premises so improved in favor of said heirs of said deceased ward who inherit the personal estate. [86 v. 31, 32.]

§ 6314. **Insolveny of lunatics.** If the estate of the idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, is insolvent, or will probably be insolvent, the same shall be settled by the guardian in like manner, and like proceedings may be had as is or may be required by law for the settlement of the insolvent estate of a deceased person. [53 v. 81, § 49.]

§ 6315. **Foreign guardian of foreign idiot, imbecile or lunatic may dispose of property belonging to his ward.** The foreign guardian (conservator, trustee, or other person having power similar to those of guardians in this state), of a foreign idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, appointed in any other state of the United States, or any territory thereof, may possess, manage, or dispose of the real and personal estate of his ward, situate in this state, in like manner and with like authority as guardians of idiots, imbeciles, or lunatics appointed by the courts of this state, after complying with the following requirements: First—An authenticated copy of the foreign commission of idiocy or lunacy proved, allowed and recorded in the probate court of the county or one of the counties in which such estate is situate, in like manner as is or may be provided by law for the admission to record of an authenticated copy of a will made in any other of the United States. Second—Evidence satisfactory to the court here, before which such foreign commission is approved, that such idiocy or lunacy still continues. Third—The foreign guardian, conservator, trustee, or other person having powers similar to those of guardians in this state, shall file his bond, with sureties, residing in this state or else-

where, to the acceptance of the court, conditioned for the faithful administration of his guardianship. [62 v. 43, § 50.]

§ 6316. When guardianship to terminate. Whenever the probate judge shall be satisfied that an idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, or a person as to whom guardianship has been granted as such, is restored to reason, or that letters of guardianship have been improperly issued, he shall make an entry upon the journal that said guardianship terminate; and the guardianship shall thereupon cease and the accounts of the guardian shall be settled by the court. [53 v. 81, § 51.]

. An appeal will lie from an order of a probate court overruling a motion of an imbecile ward to terminate the guardianship, 45 O. S. 702.

OF DRUNKARDS.

§ 6317. When guardian to be appointed for drunkard. The probate court upon satisfactory proof that any person resident of the county wherein the application may be made, is incapable of taking proper care of himself or herself, or of his or her property, by reason of intemperance or habitual drunkenness, shall forthwith appoint a guardian of the person and property of such person, or either, which guardian shall, by virtue of of such appointment, be guardian also of the minor child or children of his ward, in case no other be appointed, and all laws relating to guardians for lunatics, idiots and imbeciles, and their wards, and all laws pointing out the qualifications, duties, rights, and liabilities of such guardians, and their sureties, in force for the time being, shall be applicable to the guardians contemplated by this title. [86 v. 195. 68 v. 6, § 1.]

Common pleas formerly could appoint, 29 O. S. 82. No right to a jury, *Id.* Guardian may employ lunatic's wife to act, 1 Bull 104. Validity of marriage after appointment of guardian. Adjudication of probate court *prima facie*, but not conclusive evidence of want of capacity to contract, 6 C. C. 481.

§ 6318. Notice to be served on party, etc. Sale thereafter invalid. At least five, but not more than ten, days prior to the time when the application for the appointment of the guardian authorized by the foregoing section shall be made, a notice, in writing.

setting forth the time and place of the hearing of the application, shall be served upon the person for whom such appointment may be sought; and from the time of the service of such notice until the hearing, or the day thereof, as to all persons having notice of such proceeding, no sale, gift, conveyance, or incumbrance, of the property of such intemperate person or habitual drunkard, shall be valid. [86 v. 196.]

This does not prohibit drunkard from buying necessities after service of notice, 52 O. S. 187.

§ 6319. When guardianship shall terminate. The court upon reasonable notice to such guardian, and to the person or persons on whose application the appointment was made, and satisfactory proof that the necessity for such guardian no longer exists, shall order that the relation of guardian and ward terminate, and that the ward be restored to the full control of his property, as before the appointment. [68 v. 6, § 3.]

TRUSTEES FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

§ 6320. How trustees are appointed for non-residents. When any minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, residing out of this state, has any real estate, goods, chattels, rights, credits, moneys, or effects in this state, the probate court of the county where such property or any part of it may be situate, shall have power, whenever it considers it necessary, to appoint a trustee of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, to manage, collect, lease, and take care of such property. [72 v. 161, § 1.]

§ 6321. Jurisdiction. The appointment of a trustee, first lawfully made, shall extend to all the property and effects of the minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile in this state, and shall exclude the jurisdiction of the probate court of any other county. [72 v. 161, § 2.]

§ 6322. Bond and duties. The trustee shall give bond, payable to the state of Ohio, with such sureties and in such sum as shall be approved by the court, not less than double the value of all the property that will probably come into his hands, and shall take upon himself the care and management of the estate

and property of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, situate in this state, and the collection of debts and other demands due such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, from persons residing or being in this state, and shall settle with the court, and be liable to suit or removal for neglect or misconduct in the performance of his duties, in like manner as is or may be provided by law in respect to guardians of minors, and as is or may be provided by law for the settlement of the accounts of trustees. [72 v. 161, § 3.]

§ 6323. Trustee may lease or sell real estate as guardian of minor. The trustee may lease or sell the real estate of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, under the same rules and limitations as are now or may be provided by law for the sale of real estate by guardians of minors in this state. [72 v. 161, § 4.]

§ 6324. How long trustee to hold office. The said trustee shall, unless removed by the court, hold his appointment until such minor arrives at the age of majority, whether such minor be under twelve or fourteen years of age or not at the time of such appointment, or until the disability of such idiot, lunatic, or imbecile shall be removed, or the minor, idiot, imbecile, or lunatic die. [72 v. 161, § 5.]

§ 6325. When and to whom trustee shall pay over money. All moneys due to such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, in the hands of such trustee, shall, during the minority of such minor, or during the disability of such idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, be paid over to the foreign guardian of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, so far as necessary or proper for his support and maintenance, or in case of the decease of such minor, or of such idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, to the administrator or other legal representative of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile: provided, that the court which appointed such trustee shall have satisfactory proof, as hereinafter provided, of the authority of such guardian, or administrator, or other legal representative, to receive the moneys or estates of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, and that the security given by such guardian, or administrator, or other legal representative, is sufficient to protect

the interest of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, or his or her estate, and shall moreover deem it best for the minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, or his or her estate. [72 v. 161, § 6.]

§ 6326. How foreign guardian, etc., may collect money. When any foreign guardian, administrator, or other legal representative of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, shall apply to have all or any of the moneys or property in the hands of such trustee paid or delivered over to him, he shall file his petition, or motion, to that effect, in the court by which such trustee was appointed, giving such trustee thirty days' notice of the time of hearing thereon, and he shall also produce an exemplification from under the seal of the office (if there be a seal) of the proper court of the state of his residence, containing all the entries on record in relation to his appointment, giving bond, etc., and authenticated as required by the act of congress in such cases; and upon the hearing thereof, the court shall make such order, as, under all the circumstances, it shall deem for the best interests of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, or his or her estate. [72 v. 161, § 7.]

§ 6327. Trustee may loan money in certain case When any money of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile may be in the hands of such trustee, and not likely to be needed for the support and education of such minor, idiot, lunatic, or imbecile, said trustee shall loan the same in the same manner as guardians by the laws of this state are required to loan the moneys of their wards. [72 v. 161, § 8.]

§ 6327-1. Appointment by courts of record of trustees to manage funds of unknown or non-resident parties. Whenever in any action or proceeding pending in any court of record, it shall be made to appear to such court, that any person or persons entitled to all or any part of the proceeds of property sold in such action or proceeding is or are unknown or non-resident of this state, and not represented in such action or proceeding; or if it be so made to appear that the person or persons so entitled can not at the time be definitely ascertained or determined, the court may

appoint a trustee to receive, hold and manage such proceeds, or such part thereof, and to whom the notes and mortgage for the unpaid part thereof shall be made, delivered and paid. Provided, however, that if any person entitled to any portion of the money so held by such trustee, shall have failed for five years after the appointment of such trustee to make claim to and make the necessary proof to entitle such person to the money so due such person, then the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such trustee was appointed shall proceed to collect the same, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon, from such trustee, and when collected shall pay the same into the treasury of the county, to be placed to the credit of the general fund of such county. Any moneys so paid into the treasury of any county shall be paid to the person or persons entitled thereto, less the costs of collection, by the prosecuting attorney, in the manner provided in section 6192 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, whenever such person or persons shall satisfy the court wherein such appointment was made of his or their right to receive the same; and the prosecuting attorney shall receive for such services under this section the same fees as are provided by section 265 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio. [90 v. 260.]

§ 6327-2. Bond required—duties—subject to order of court—report—payment—removal—compensation. Such trustee shall before entering upon his duties give bond to the State of Ohio, in a sum one and one-half times the amount to be received by him, conditioned as the court may order, and with surety to be approved by the clerk of such court; and it shall be the duty of such trustee to collect, by action or otherwise, the unpaid part of such proceeds, and to invest, re-invest and manage such fund for the best interest thereof, making only such investments and upon like securities as guardians are by law authorized to make; such trustee shall, at all times, be subject to the order of the court, and shall, when required by the court, report to it his proceedings and the amount and condition of the fund. He shall pay over such fund only upon the order of the court appointing him; he may at any time be removed by the court, and he

shall receive only such compensation as the court may allow, to be paid out of such fund. [84 v 232.]

§ 6327-3. Application of the act. Effect of payment to trustee. The provisions of this act shall apply to actions and proceedings now pending, as well as to those hereafter commenced; such payment to such trustee shall be a bar to any claim thereafter made by any person whomsoever; and the person or persons, or corporations, so paying, shall, in no case be required to see to the application of the money so paid. [84 v. 232.]

TRUSTEES GENERALLY, AND THEIR ACCOUNTING.

§ 6328. Trustees must render biennial account. Any trustee of any non-resident idiot, imbecile, or lunatic, appointed as aforesaid, and any trustee heretofore or hereafter created by any last will or deed, or appointed by any competent authority, to execute any trust created by any such last will or deed, shall, as often as once each two years, render an account of the execution of his said trust, to the probate court of the county in which he was appointed, or in which such last will or deed may be recorded, in the manner provided by law for the settlement of the accounts of executors and administrators: provided, this section shall not apply in any case in which the will or deed creating such trust designates any other tribunal for the settlement of the trust, or in which any other tribunal shall have acquired jurisdiction. [70 v. 100, § 1.]

Settlement final between guardian and ward unless an appeal is taken or settlement is opened, 32 O. S. 18. Such settlement does not prevent suit on amount due though receipted for but not actually paid, 28 O. S. 157. See 38 O. S. 357, 363.

§ 6329. Citations and notices. The probate court shall issue and have served in the same manner as is or may be provided by law, in the case of the settlement of executors and administrators, the necessary citations and notices by publication or otherwise, requiring all persons interested, to attend such settlement and make objections thereto, if any they have. [70 v. 100, § 2.]

§ 6330. Probate court to determine as to execution of trust. The said court shall have full power to hear and determine all matters relative to the manner in which the trustee has executed his said trust, and as to the correctness of his accounts rendered as aforesaid; and to require any trustee, created as aforesaid within such county, on the determination of his said trust, or on the removal or resignation of such trustee, or in case of the death of the trustee, to require his executor or administrator to render a final account of the manner in which he has executed his said trust, and to hear and determine all matters relating thereto, in the same manner as the accounts of executors and administrators are required by law to be settled. [70 v. 100, § 3.]

§ 6331. Appeal from determination of probate court. The determination of the probate court on any such settlement, whether final or intermediate, may be appealed from in the manner provided for an appeal from said court on the settlement of the accounts of executors and administrators, and the like proceedings shall be had on such appeal, and the result of such proceedings on appeal certified back to the probate court. [70 v. 100, § 4.]

§ 6332. Force and effect of determination. The determination of the probate court on any such settlement, shall have the same force and effect as the like determination as to the account of an administrator or executor; and when an account is settled in the absence of any person adversely interested, and without actual notice to him, the account may be opened on his filing exceptions to the account, at any time within eight months thereafter; and upon any settlement of an account by a trustee, all his former accounts may be so far opened as to correct any mistake or error therein, excepting that any matter of dispute between two parties, which had been previously heard and determined by the court, shall not be again brought in question by either of the same parties without leave of the court. [70 v. 100, § 5.]

The sureties of a guardian may on their own motion become parties to the settlement of final account for the purpose of correcting errors in that or a former account, 16 Bull. 69. Jurisdiction of common pleas, 2 N. P. 27.

§ 6333. Allowance of compensation. The probate court shall have power to make such allowance as compensation to trustees for their services and expenses in executing their trusts, as the court may deem just and equitable, not exceeding the compensation allowed to guardians for like services; and said judge shall have the same fees as in the settlements of administrators and executors. [70 v. 100, § 6.]

38 O. S. 357, 363.

§ 6334. When court may accept resignation of trustee or remove him. The probate court may accept the resignation of any trustee accounting therein, or who has been appointed thereby, and shall remove any such trustee, he having ten days' notice thereof, for habitual drunkenness, neglect of his duties, incompetency, fraudulent conduct, or because the interest of the trust requires such removal, or upon the written application of more than one-half of the heirs, or next of kin, or legatees having an interest in the estate so controlled by such trustee; but the trustee himself is not to be considered an heir, next of kin, or legatee under such proceedings; and when a minor for whom the trustee was appointed has, since the appointment, become a resident of the state, and for whom a resident guardian has been appointed, the probate court shall remove such trustee and require an immediate settlement of his account, and upon the resignation, removal or death of any such trustee accounting under this section, the probate court shall cause said estate to be settled up and administered upon according to law. Provided, no trustee appointed under a will shall be removed upon such written application of said heirs, next of kin or legatees having an interest in such trust estate, unless for good cause. [90 v. 368.]

Power of probate court to fill vacancies caused by death, etc., 39 O. S. 29. Resignation of trustee in default, 40 O. S. 400.

See 51 O. S. 81.

CHAPTER IV.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

VOLUNTARY ASSIGNMENTS.

§ 6335. Assignee must give bond in Probate Court. Additional bond. When assignment to take effect.

When any person, partnership, association, or corporation, shall make an assignment to a trustee of any property, money, rights, or credits, in trust for the benefit of creditors, it shall be the duty of said assignee, within ten days after the delivery of the assignment to him, and before disposing of any property so assigned, to appear before the probate judge of the county in which the assignor resided at the time of executing the said assignment, produce the original assignment, or a copy thereof, cause the same to be filed in the probate court, and enter into a bond, payable to the state, in such sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the court, conditioned for the faithful performance, by said assignee, of his duties according to law; and the court may require the assignee, or any trustee subsequently appointed, to execute an additional undertaking whenever the interests of the creditors of the assignor demand the same; any such assignment shall take effect only from the time of its delivery to the probate judge, and the exact time of such delivery shall be indorsed thereon by the probate judge, who shall immediately note the filing on the journal of the court; and it may be delivered by the assignor to the probate judge either before or after its delivery to the assignee. [57 v. 39, § 1; 56 v. 231, § 18.]

Courts of Insolvency, Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties, see p. 536.

Deed of Assignment.—Know all men by these presents, that whereas I, A. B., of the city of —, county of —, and State of Ohio, being indebted to divers persons in varied sums of money, which I am now unable to pay in full and whereas I am

desirous to convey all my property for the benefit of creditors without any preference or priority. Now therefore, I, the said A. B., in consideration of the premises and of one dollar to me paid by C. D., the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, assigned, transferred and set over, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, assign, transfer and set over unto said C. D. all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances, goods, chattels, stocks, promissory notes, debts, choses in action, evidences of debt, claims, demands, property and effects of every description belonging to me, wherever the same may be situated, except such property as is by law exempt from execution; to have and to hold the same unto the said C. D. in trust to sell and dispose of the said real and personal property and to collect, sue for and demand, receive and recover all such sums of money as may be or become due, and payable on said promissory notes, debts, choses in action, evidences of debt, claims and demands, and then in trust to apply the proceeds from the same as follows:

First—To pay the lawful costs and expenses of executing the trust hereby created, including reasonable attorney's fees for legal advice in regard to the formation of the trust, and for drawing this deed of trust.

Second—To pay each and all creditors the full sums that may be due and owing to them from me; provided, however, that if there shall not be sufficient funds with which to pay all said debts, then the said debts are to be paid ratably and in proportion.

Third—If the proceeds as aforesaid shall be more than sufficient to pay and satisfy every one of my creditors, then to pay and return to me the balance that may be left, if any, after paying all my creditors as aforesaid.

And I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint the said C. D. my true and lawful attorney, irrevocable in my name or otherwise, for the purpose aforesaid, to execute the trust hereby created; giving and granting unto my said attorney full power and authority to do and perform every act, deed and thing requisite and necessary in the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes, as I might or could do if this assignment had not been made; with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby satisfying and confirming all my said attorney or his substitute may lawfully do or cause to be done in the premises by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this — day of —, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

A. B.

Signed and acknowledged in presence of

State of Ohio, — county, ss: Be it remembered that on the — day of —, 1894, before me, the subscriber, a notary public in and for said county, personally came A. B., the grantor in the foregoing deed, and acknowledged the signing thereof to be his voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my notarial seal on the — day of —, 1894.

E. F.

Notary Public in and for — county, Ohio.

Acceptance.—I hereby accept the trust created by the above instrument and agree to faithfully perform the same.

— day of —, 1894.

C. D.

Deed of assignment by partners.—Know all men by these presents, that A. B. and C. D., partners as A. B. & Co., in the — business, at —, in consideration of one dollar to them paid by E. F., of the same place, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, and other considerations, do hereby sell and convey unto the said E. F., his successors and assigns, all of the property and assets of said partnership of whatever nature or kind and wherever situated, consisting principally of the stock in trade of said partnership, situated in the above mentioned premises, the book accounts, and bills receivable of said business, etc., to have and hold said property and assets subject to certain chattel mortgages filed this day to the use of the said E. F., his successor and assigns, in trust for the following uses and purposes, to-wit: To convert the said property and assets into money and distribute the same under and in accordance with the laws of the State of Ohio, governing the administration of the estates of insolvent debtors and the order of the Probate court of — county, Ohio.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this — day of —, 189—.

Signed in the presence of

Deed of assignment.—Whereas I, George E. House, of Mount Gilead, Morrow county, Ohio, having been engaged in the mercantile business in said town, and being unable to meet the payment of my claims as they fall due, and being desirous that all my creditors shall share equally, in proportion to their several claims, in the proceeds of my property, do therefore hereby sell, convey and assign to Smith Thomas, for the benefit of my creditors, the following real estate [*Here follows a description of the real estate conveyed.*] To have and to hold and dispose of the same in the manner prescribed by the statute regulating assignments for the benefit of creditors subject to all incumbrances, now on said premises and reserving to the said George E. House, his right of homestead under the statute in said premises. And I, the said George E. House, do hereby sell and assign to the said Smith Thomas, for the benefit of my creditors as aforesaid, all my personal property, notes and book accounts, excepting from this assignment such property as I may hold [exempt] from execution lawfully.

This form was held good in 16 O. S. 434.

Bond.—Whereas by a certain deed of assignment executed by A. B., of — county, State of Ohio, to C. D., on the — day of —, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty —, the said C. D. was appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors [or trustee] of A. B., for the purposes therein expressed. Now therefore, we, C. D., E. F. and G. H., undertake and bind ourselves unto the State of Ohio in the sum of — dollars that the said C. D. will faithfully perform all his duties as such assignee [or trustee] according to law.

Witness our hand, this — day of —, A. D. 189—.

Signed in presence of

Notes.—*Acceptance* of assignment presumed, 9 Bull 350. Refusal to accept does not revert property in assignee, 6 Gratt 174; 13 B. Mon. 560. After acceptance trust can not be renounced without consent of parties interested, Burrill on Assignments, § 269. See 1 H. 369.

Acknowledgement of deed of assignment necessary to convey real estate, 40 O. S. 109; 11 Bull 320; 12 Id. 53.

Appeal.—§ 6407.

Assent of creditors not necessary to validity of assignment, 12 O. S. 591.

Assignee in this state not only represents the assignor but the creditors, 11 Bull. 283; 25 O. S. 543. Rights of assignee no greater than those of debtor before assignment, 1 C. C. 338; 33 O. S. 63.

Attachment.—Insolvent changing business into corporation without fraudulent intent, not ground for, 11 Bull 272.

Bank deposit equitably belonging to bank does not pass by assignment, 39 O. S. 600. Drawing and delivery of check on fund in bank, an equitable assignment *pro tanto* and holder may recover in full though drawer assigns before presentation and acceptance, 1 C. C. R. 1. Payment of ante dated check by bank having knowledge of assignment no defense to action by assignee, 40 O. S. 1. Funds in separate package, 1 N. P. 358.

Bankruptcy.—Discharge in, does not affect rights of creditors under assignment made long prior to the "Bankrupt Act," 12 Bull 286. Dower, 20 Bull. 401.

Collusive assignment.—Rights of creditors under. A creditor of two insolvent debtors who proves his claim and takes his dividend against one, loses his right to proceed against the other for the unpaid balance, but no creditor of both debtors by taking judgment against one, loses his right to his *pro rata* dividends in the proceeds of the property of both, 41 O. S. 187.

Contribution.—Where a member of an insolvent corporation voluntarily pays the debts of the corporation, he can not recover from another member who was at the time of such payment solvent and within the same jurisdiction, his *pro rata* share of his indebtedness, 3 C. C. R. 1.

Corporation.—May assign, 8 Barb. Ch. 119, 124; and an assignment does not work a dissolution, 31 Barb. 231, 234; 92 Pa. St. 386. Banking company can not assign preferring creditors, § 7644. Judgment against stockholders of insolvent corporation final as to creditors, 39 O. S. 543. Stockholders, liability; when statute of limitations begins to run, 15 Bull 164; 40 O. S. 607. Stockholders, individual liability, see cases collected in 3 C. C. R. 1, 4. Can not give preferences, 46 O. S. 493; 3 N. P. 258. Transfer voidable, 12 C. C. 102.

Description.—Defective will not defeat assignment, 2 Sandf. S. C. 143; 7 Ala. 873; cured by schedule, 16 Pick. 247. See 22 Kas. 108; 9 Neb. 40; 15 Conn. 152; nor omission to annex schedule, 7 Pet. 608, 614; 6 Mass. 339; 1 Edw. Ch. 256, 264. Mistake in amount of debt corrected, 5 S. & R. 401; 3 Met. 106; 3 Ired. Eq. N. C. 178; but not so as to prejudice rights of other creditors, 4 J. J. Marsh. 458, 465; intentional omission of property in schedule when held not to vitiate, 15 Bull 873.

Distribution.—Only on allowed claims, 32 O. S. 590. Assignee bound by court's distribution, 37 O. S. 222; must be according to law of domicil, 31 O. S. 611.

Foreign assignment.—Does not affect real estate in Ohio, 1 O. 234; 3 O. 483. Foreign assignment of Ohio land superior to subsequent foreign attachment, 9 O. 180; see 17 Bull 174. Foreign assignment of personality superior to subsequently matured cross-demand held by Ohio debtor, 27 O. S. 855; or subsequent attachment of Ohio debtor, 9 Bull 350; when the assignment is valid where made, *Id.*; 31 O. S. 61; and not invalid according to the laws of the state where the property is, see 143 Mass. 53; 18 Bull 85; and generally, 38 How. Pr. 59; 34 Barb. 547; 6 Wall 307; 7 *Id.* 139; 96 N. Y. 248; 93 *Id.* 32; 71 Me. 514; 82 Vt. 442, 460; 83 Mo. 866; 15 Bull 394. Deed of assignment takes effect when mailed, 31 O. S. 611. Powers of foreign assignee, 14 Bull 325. Assignment of foreign corporation passing real and personal property in Ohio valid though subsequent statute of foreign state prohibited such an assignment, 24 Bull 310. Operation of foreign assignments as affected by conflict of laws, 34 Bull. 99.

Husband and wife.—Taking title in name of, not within meaning of, 26344; (before revision) 34 O. S. 645; Cf. 42 O. S. 168, 171. See *mortgage, sale, infra*. Whether married woman could make an assignment, 14 Bull. 197. Dower, 20 Bull. 401; 31 O. S. 158.

Insurance.—Before bond of assignee filed, 14 Bull. 285. Insolvency of insurance company excuses insured from paying subsequent premiums, 14 Bull. 205.

Jurisdiction exclusive, 11 C. C. 100; 51 O. S. 255, 262, extends over real estate and not ousted by subsequent foreclosure proceedings, 53 O. S. 342.

Lease.—An assignee of a general assignment for the benefit of creditors does not by mere acceptance of such assignment become liable to payment under a lease which previous to such assignment belonged to his assignor even if the leasehold is specifically mentioned in the assignment, but such assignee has a right to elect whether to accept or reject same for benefit of estate, 20 Bull 370. Lease with privilege of purchase—rights of assignee, 17 Bull 174. When assignee personally liable, 1 N. P. 106.

Liens.—Assignee takes subject to, 38 O. S. 610. Assignment does not affect priority of, 26 O. S. 63; 40 O. S. 109. Judgment can not attach after assignment, 14 O. S. 200. See 45 O. S. 325; 18 Bull 316. Deed of assignment excepting "all existing liens" does not give priority to mortgage lien void as to creditors, though valid as to assignor, 42 O. S. 295. Jurisdiction of probate court to settle liens, 45 O. S. 141; 11 C. C. 100. Appeal lies, *Id.*

Limitation.—See 26344, 6352 notes. Of action on assignee's bond, ten years, § 4984. Payment of dividend not a new promise under limitation act, 16 O. S. 566; payment on account good answer to plea of statute, 12 Bull 144. The statute of limitation does not run in favor of an assignee, 12 Bull 286.

Mortgage.—Void as to creditors, void as to assignee, 25 O. S. 549; 42 O. S. 295; see 11 Bull 283. Rights of assignee superior to invalid mortgage, 8 O. S. 5; and to prior unrecorded mortgage, 3 C. C. R. 485; but not to prior valid mortgage, 20 O. S. 390; though given to particular creditors on same day as assignment if filed first, 15 Bull 8; nor to deed intended as a mortgage though not a legal one, and though filed after deed of assignment, 44 O. S. 210; nor to mortgage to trustee to secure *bona fide* indebtedness to wife, 40 O. S. 287; or to infant, 17 Bull 64. Assignee can not prevent foreclosure of assignor's mortgage, 31 O. S. 158; but can sell property free from chattel mortgage, 36 O. S. 1; 37 O. S. 218. Jurisdiction of court to marshal, 45 O. S. 141.

Mortgage of real property not deposited for record before assignment by mortgagor takes effect, not a lien as against the assignee or creditors nor does it become so by being subsequently recorded, 48 O. S. 492. Such an assignment takes effect as to all persons from the time of its delivery to the probate court of the county in which the assignor resided at the time of its execution. It is not necessary that it be also filed for record with the recorder of deeds, *Id.* Refiling chattel mortgage after assignment not necessary, 2 C. C. 372. Mortgagee of real property can not sue to foreclose after assignment of debtor, 81 Bull 353; see 32 Bull. 4. Chattel mortgage to secure payment of attorneys' fees, 1 N. P. 35.

Parties.—Creditors not necessary parties in action against assignee, 29 O. S. 441. See § 6344 *n.*

Partnership.—A partner can not make an assignment for the firm, unless the others consent, 1 D. 239; 29 O. S. 441; but sole surviving insolvent partner can, 15 Bull 372; S. C. 118 U. S. 3. Ratification of assignment by partners relates back to date of assignment, 29 O. S. 441; but not so as to defeat intervening rights, *Id.* Where there are joint and separate assets and joint and separate debts, the joint assets must first be applied to the payment of joint debts, and the individual assets to the payment of individual debts. If there be any surplus in either of the funds after the payment of that fund, the creditors of the other will share equally in the distribution of the surplus, 7 O. S. 179; but assignment of individual members after dissolution defeats firm creditors' preference in respect of firm assets. Both classes of creditors must then share equally, 5 O. S. 508. Assignment by insolvent firm works dissolution, 6 W. & S. 238; or by one partner of his interest in the firm to the other partners, 13 Pa. St. 617. Assignment by limited partnership preferring creditors void as against partnership creditors, § 3156; by partners one of whom is an infant void, 21 How. (N. Y.) Pr. 384. *Seem*, that partnership assignment not invalid because individual property not assigned, 15 Bull 10. Where there are no co-partnership funds and no solvent partner, the joint-creditors may come upon the separate estate of a partner *pro rata* with the separate creditors, 17 Bull 171. Where in the probate court two assignments for the benefit of creditors one executed by a partnership and the other by one of the partners individually to the same assignee are being administered it is proper for the court to treat the two as one trust where necessary to the adjustment of the conflicting claims of creditors entitled to the trust fund, 30 Bull 359, 306; 50 O. S. Power of probate court to determine questions of priority, *Id.* Allowance of claim by assignee does not settle question as to order in which debts of partnership are to be paid, 6 C. C. 57. Effect of judgment on note signed by all members, 37 Bull. 73. Managing partner may assign when, 36 Bull. 271. Right to set aside assignment, see 1 N. P. 219. What language conveys individual property, 4 N. P. 262.

Possession.—Assignee should take possession of the property at once, Burrill on Assignments, § 369. Actual possession not necessary to vest title in assignee, 81 O. S. 611. Delivery of keys of place where goods stored held sufficient, 50 N. Y. 352. Possession by assignor *prima facie* but not conclusive evidence of fraud, 9 O. 153; 3 *Id.* 527; W, 190. Assignee may employ assignor as agent to assist him, 4 Sandf. S. C. 252, 272; S. C. 6 N. Y. 510; 10 N. Y. 591; 24 How. Pr. 94. Acceptance of assignment does not bind assignor for payment of rent of premises

leased by debtor, 1 Miles (Pa.) 358; but if he elects to take and enters into possession he becomes bound, 20 Bull. 870.

Release.—Assignment containing stipulation for release as condition for receiving benefit or preference thereunder invalid, 5 O. 178; W. 606, 701; 14 Johns. 458; 11 Wend. 187; 87 N. Y. 135; 38 N. Y. 9.

Replevin.—Assignment after commencement of action but before service of order of delivery does not defeat, 83 O. S. 523. Liability of sureties on replevin bond in action revived in name of successor of assignee, 41 O. S. 591.

Reservations.—An assignment containing a stipulation reserving any benefit or advantage to the debtor at the expense of creditors is invalid, 5 Cow. 547; 18 S. & M. 22, 27; 18 Ala. 734; 737; 2 Pick. 129; 6 Gratt. 444; 5 Kas. 324, reserving any part of his property in trust for himself, 5 Cow. 547; 6 Hill 433; 15 N. Y. 208, giving assignor right to retain temporarily possession of assigned property, 10 Ala. 231; 26 *Id.* 172; 71 Mo. 30; 12 N. J. Eq. 214; 13 Pa. St. 579 *contra*; 1 Gratt. 274; 9 Pick. 21; 22 Ala. 238, reserving to assignor the power of making leases, 8 Md. 11, or reserving to him a control over the sale of the real estate, 26 Gratt. 588, or the power to appoint new assignees, 2 Johns. Ch. 565 or name an assignee's successor, 8 Barb. Ch. 644, have been held objectionable, but provisions reserving right of trustees to employ debtor to manage the property temporarily have been upheld, 20 L. J. C. P. N. S. 217; 7 Ala. 765; 10 *Id.* 92; 3 Cold. (Tenn.) 284, or excepting from the operation of the conveyance a certain portion of the property for the use of the debtor, 8 Gratt. 457; 4 Wheat. 399; 9 N. Y. 520, or reserving surplus to assignor after payment of debts of all creditors, 15 N. Y. 120; 16 Mo. 596; 54 Pa. St. 465; 17 Vt. 310, of partnership, 9 Paige 397, 302 (unless payment of individual debts is not provided for, 16 N. Y. 484,) or the payment of the debts of such of the creditors as are provided for in the assignment, 9 O. S. 546 (act 1853, not void but inures to benefit of all) or reserving surplus to assignor on condition of creditors releasing debtor, 8 Watts 198; 8 Leigh 271; 32 Minn. 60, though the weight of authority is to the contrary, 4 Dall. 76; 1 Head. 34; 14 Ind. 126; 40 Md. 414; 20 S. C. 416; 12 Ala. 101. Deed reserving fee of draughtsman held void under Maryland statute, 14 Bull. 840.

Rights of assignee no greater than those of assignor, 83 O. S. 63; 1 C. C. 398, 395, but see 36 O. S. 11, 16; 37 *Id.* 218.

Sale.—No relief against mistakes, 41 O. S. 70, see 10 Bull. 49. Power not extinguished by, 81 O. S. 158. Power of court to fix price after three returns of no sale, 40 O. S. 830. Express power to sell on credit held not to defeat assignment, 6 O. S. 611 (1856). Assignee can not purchase, see 11 O. S. 57; 14 *Id.* 228. Action to set aside fraudulent in order to effect better sale of property levied on, 29 O. S. 597. Fraud of stockholder of insolvent corporation will not affect sale by assignee in good faith, 31 O. S. 60. See § 6350.

Set-off.—Claims acquired after assignment can not be set-off against assignee, 22 N. Y. 489. Creditor can not set-off his demand against value of articles purchased by him at assignee's sale, 1 Halst. 104. Set-off of claims not due, see 34 O. S. 381. Joint may be set-off against single debts in cases of insolvency, 41 O. S. 403. See generally § 5075 n., Code of Civil Procedure.

Surety, see Replevin, *supra*; of insolvent administrator not

liable for debt due from administrator to estate, 41 O. S. 568; 16 Bull. 392. Concluded by decree settling accounts, 46 O. S. 56.

Time of taking effect.—On delivery of deed to probate judge, § 6335; see 48 O. S. 492; 49 O. S. 573; 36 Bull. 271; of foreign assignment when mailed, 81 O. S. 611; 1 N. P. 108.

Usury.—Assignee can not set up, if assignor could not, 3 Bull. 557. Beneficiaries can set up, 14 O. S. 200.

What property passes.—Rights of action for damages pass by the assignment, 18 Conn. 522, and unpaid stock subscriptions, 10 Mo. App. 499; 570; 574, and insurance policies, 140 Mass. 169; 8 Wheat. 208, book accounts, 4 Mass. 508, 511, right to use a trade mark, 134 Mass. 247, contingent interests and expectancies, 2 Story 690. Judgments and executions, 93 N. Y. 374; 15 Mass. 481, bank deposits, 47 N. Y. Super. Ct. 322; 4 Sandf. S. C. 604; 9 N. Y. 211; assignor's interest in wife's property, 1 Green Ch. 513, membership in N. Y. Produce Exchange, 9 Bull. 376; 10 Bull. 163 *contra Id.*, but claims for personal torts do not, 18 Pa. St. 249. "Where purchases are made by a firm some time before an assignment, but arrive subsequently, the title thereto vests in the assignee, the seller having failed to exercise the right of stoppage *in transitu*; but property the title to which is acquired subsequent to the assignment does not pass." Burrill on Assignments, § 112, citing, 23 Pa. St. 427; 18 O. S. 210; 41 Mich. 675; 87 Pa. Sts. 228. Nor trust property, 46 O. S. 102.

What constitutes an assignment.—A creditor received securities from an insolvent debtor in trust, to be sold, and out of the proceeds to pay her own claim and the claims of certain other creditors, *held* an assignment for the benefit of creditors, 19 Bull. 180 citing, 4 O. S. 45. See 3 C. C. R. 513.

Miscellaneous.—Provisions in deed empowering assignee to effect insurance on property, 11 Barb. 198, employ agents, 37 N. Y. 608; 8 Dana 247, pay rents and taxes on real estate, 28 How. Pr. 383, or interest on mortgaged premises, 11 Barb. 198 upheld; and provisions exempting assignee from liability for acts of agents, 18 Gratt. 387; 18 Barb. 549, but not for acts of assignor's agents, 1 Sandf. Ch. 4, 6, nor for his own acts, 44 N. H. 48; 33 Ill. 334; 37 Barb. 621, see 49 Conn. 282. Mixed grain stored in warehouse held a bailment and title upheld against warehouseman and assignee for benefit of creditors, 46 O. S. 244. Real estate held by Archbishop of the Roman Catholic church: deed of assignment does not convey right to assignee to subject to payment of assignor's individual debts, 46 O. S. 103. Successive assignments, 9 C. C. 632.

§ 6336. On failure to file assignment or give bond, court to appoint a trustee. If any such assignment or a copy thereof shall, for ten days after the execution of the assignment, not be filed in the probate court as aforesaid, or if the assignee named thereon fail for that time to give bond as aforesaid, the court shall, on the application of the assignor, or of any one of his creditors, make an order removing such assignee and appoint a trustee in his place; provided, that if more than one assignee be named in the assignment, and some of them fail as aforesaid, the court may permit the assignee or assignees comply-

ing with the preceding section to qualify and enter upon the discharge of the duties of the trust. [71 v. 74, § 2; 74 v. 110, § 4.]

Judicial discretion as to removal, 3 N. P. 128.

§ 6337. **Resignation of assignee—appointment of trustee—filling vacancy—additional trustees.** Any assignee who has qualified, and any trustee appointed by the court who has qualified, may, with the consent of the court, resign his trust; and in case of the death, removal, or resignation of a sole assignee or trustee, the court shall appoint one or more trustees in his place; but if there be one or more assignees or trustees who have not died, resigned, or been removed, the court may either fill the vacancy caused by the death, resignation, or removal, or allow the remaining assignee or assignees, trustee or trustees, to execute the trust, as the court may deem best for the trust; and the court may at any time, on application of a majority of the creditors in amount, appoint an additional trustee. (1) [71 v. 101, §§ 1, 3, 4.]

§ 6338. **Election of trustee or trustees by creditors.** Whenever any creditor or creditors of the assignor shall file a complaint alleging that the assignee or assignees named in the deed of assignment, or the trustee or trustees appointed by the court under the provisions of the next two preceding sections, are not suitable persons to administer the trust, or that their administration thereof will not be for the best interests of the creditors of the assignor and such assignor, the court shall thereupon issue a citation to such assignee or assignees or trustee or trustees and to the assignor if resident within the state to appear before such court at a time to be named therein. And, if on the hearing of such complaint, it be made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that such complaint is true, and a petition is filed with the court, signed by creditors of the assignor, who own not less than one thousand dollars of debts against the assignor, and the validity of such debts is shown by the schedule of debts on file in the court, or otherwise established to the satisfaction of the court, praying for permission to elect a trustee or trustees, the court shall, by its order, fix a time for such election and cause notices to be sent by mail or otherwise to each of the creditors (1) 51 O. S. 81.

of the assignor, specifying a time when the creditors shall meet at the court room for the election of a trustee or trustees; and at the time named in such order, if creditors representing fifty per cent. or more of the debts of the assignor are present or represented by attorney, they may proceed to the election of a trustee or trustees, a majority in value of all the debts so represented at such meeting being necessary to a choice; and the proceedings of the meeting showing what creditors were present as aforesaid, and the amount of the debts held by them respectively, and who cast their several votes, shall be made out and signed by the president and secretary of the meeting and filed with the court; and if the court approves the choice, and if the trustee or trustees so elected appear within ten days thereafter and give bond, the court shall appoint him or them as such trustee or trustees, and remove the preceding assignee or trustee; provided, that the summary determination of the court as to who are creditors and the amount of their claims in this section provided, shall have no effect as to the validity of such claims, except for the purpose of such election. [91 v. 16; 88 v. 351; 71 v. 73, § 14.]

A person voting as a creditor at the election of a trustee in insolvency, is not thereby estopped from afterwards asserting that he is not a creditor, 43 O. S. 421. The approval by the probate court of an election of an assignee is not an order decision or decree from which an appeal can be taken to the common pleas court, 34 O. S. 280.

§ 6339. Removal of assignee, etc., by the court—Effect of new bond. The court may remove any assignee or trustee, specifying in the order the cause of removal; and on application made by any surety or sureties of any assignee or trustee, the court may, if satisfied of the reasonableness of the application, require such assignee or trustee to give a new bond, or on failure so to do, the court shall remove such assignee or trustee; and upon a new bond being given in accordance with such order and approved by the court, the sureties in the original bond shall be by the order of the court discharged from further liability. [71 v. 73, § 14.]

§ 6340. Trustee appointed, to give bond—His rights on giving bond. Whenever the probate court appoints a trustee, whether in place of an assignee, or of a trustee before appointed by the court, such trustee shall, within ten days after his appointment, give bond as aforesaid, or, failing so to do, he may be considered as declining the appointment, and the place may be filled by the court; and when a trustee shall have given bond, he shall succeed to all the rights, powers and privileges of the preceding assignee or trustee; and the court may make and enforce all orders necessary to put the newly appointed trustee into possession of all property, moneys, books, papers, evidences of title, and other effects covered by the assignment, or in any way belonging to the trust; and such trustee may, by suit in the court of common pleas, or otherwise, compel the delivery to him of all such property, moneys, books, papers, evidences of title, and other effects. [73 v. 101, § 4.]

Trustee's remedy to recover assets, 5 C. C. 269.

§ 6341. Settlement on resignation, removal, or death. How enforced. On the resignation or removal of an assignee, or trustee appointed by the court, such assignee or trustee shall forthwith file and settle his account, and on the death of any such assignee or trustee, his legal representative shall forthwith file and settle such account; and immediately after such settlement such assignee, or trustee, or his legal representative shall pay over to his successor, all moneys found due from him to the trust; and on failure so to do, or on failure to file and settle such account, or deliver over to his successor all property, moneys, books, evidences of title, papers, and other effects in any way belonging to the trust, such successor may, by action in the common pleas or otherwise, proceed on his bond against such assignee, or trustee, or his legal representative and the sureties in such bond. [71 v. 74, § 2; 73 v. 101, § 4.]

The action may be brought in the superior court, 1 C. C. R. 20. Power of court to settle account, though not formally refiled after registration of assignee, 1 C. C. R. 550. An action will lie upon the bond of such assignee in favor of his successor when assignee has been removed and failed to comply with order to

deliver trust property under former statutes, 36 O. S. 458. This provision does not, however, require the legal representative to take the place of the assignee in pending actions. Who shall take his place in such actions is to be determined by the statutes defining the duties of legal representatives, 41 O. S. 597. The successor of an assignee in insolvency takes his place in a pending action, *Id.* Such court can not legally enter an order directing the late assignee to pay the balance found in his hands to his successors and thereby make it obligatory upon the court to fix the appeal bond under section 6408 at double the amount of such sum in case the late assignee desires to appeal from the finding as to a part of the exceptions, *Id.* Sureties' liability, 51 O. S. 462.

§ 6342. **Appointment and qualification of trustee to operate as a conveyance.** Whenever the court appoints a trustee to act in place of the assignee of the debtor, the appointment and qualification of the trustee so appointed shall operate as a conveyance of all the property originally assigned to said assignee. [89 v. 154; 68 v. 41, § 2.]

§ 6343. **Assignments in contemplation of insolvency to inure to benefit of all creditors.** All assignments in trust to a trustee or trustees, made in contemplation of insolvency, with the intent to prefer one or more creditors, shall inure to the equal benefit of all creditors in proportion to the amount of their respective claims, and the trusts arising under the same shall be administered in conformity with the provisions of this chapter. [56 v. 231, § 16.]

See § 6335 notes. Assignments for preferred creditors inure to all, 5 O. S. 218; W. 261; 688, and assignments for part of creditors, 9 O. S. 546, (act 1853) to secure all creditors but one, 1 D. 427, and mortgage to secure debt due mortgagee, 20 O. 389, to several creditors, 2 D. 224, to several indorsers to indemnify them and secure other creditors, 4 O. S. 602, but mortgage to secure two creditors mortgagees held not to inure to all, 4 W. L. G. 97. Assignments in trust inure to all creditors, 1 O. S. 45; 4 O. S. 45; 602. But a creditor has a right to secure himself by obtaining a lien on the property of a failing debtor and if done fairly he may thus obtain a preference over other creditors, 20 O. 540; 4 O. S. 602. Preferences may be given by direct transfers, 5 O. 178; 11 O. 394; 8 O. 390, may be conditional by way of mortgage, 20 O. 540, 545, or given by confessing judgment, 1 H. 375; 4 Johns. Ch. 682; 26 Pa. St. 92. In all cases they must be made in good faith and not in trust, 1 H. 375; 1 O. S. 237; and this he may do by chattel mortgage delivered to the mortgagee before the deed of assignment is delivered to the probate judge. Such transaction is not within the operation of this section, 49 O. S. 548. The statutes of 1835, 1838, 1853 and 1859 did not affect absolute conveyances, 11 O. 394, 399; 8 O. 390, 391 nor conditional by way of mortgage unless for the benefit of another creditor than the mortgagee. Burrill on Assignments, citing 4 O. S. 45, 602; 1 *Id.*

237; 10 *Id.* 170; 5 *Id.* 218. Assignment giving preference is void as to preference, 9 O. 92. Secret trust fraudulent, 3 C. C. E. 609. Nature of action; it accrues to each creditor when; when action can not be dismissed, 37 Bull. 350. An agent acquiring property in his own name for his principal, or anyone acquiring title where the consideration comes in part from another, holds in trust within this section, 51 O. S. 376, 386. See 52 O. S. 177. Homestead exemption, 2 N. P. 381.

Corporation.—Insolvent corporation for profit can not give preferences overreaching its subsequent assignment, 46 O. S. 493; 3 C. C. 660. Mortgage executed by to secure pre-existing debt; not necessarily invalid where the object is not to give preference to one creditor over another but simply to obtain an extension of credit, 47 O. S. 581. See 14 C. C. 289.

Mortgage of lands executed by an insolvent debtor to a trustee to secure a *bona fide* indebtedness to his wife, does not inure to the benefit of all the creditors of the mortgagor, 40 O. S. 287. A mortgage in trust to secure the debt of an infant creditor, who, without a trustee or guardian, could not have made the security available to himself, will be held not to inure to the benefit of all the creditors of the mortgagor, 17 Bull. 64, 66, see 2 6335 n. Mortgage to trustee for wife, instead of to her direct, inures to all other creditors, 9 C. C. 111. An indemnity mortgage on the eve of insolvency to secure other creditors than the one indemnified inures to all, 50 O. S. 121. Right to prefer creditors, 4 N. P. 324.

Chattel Mortgages.—Where it appeared that the execution of the deed of assignment and of the preferential mortgages were made at one time and in furtherance of the general purpose to make a general assignment it was held that the preferential mortgages and the deed of assignment were parts of the same transaction and all inured to the equal benefit of all the creditors, 3 C. C. 660; see 5 C. C. 256. The fact that the chattel mortgages were written upon separate pieces of paper from the deed of assignment can give them no force, 3 C. C. 513, 660. To secure attorney's fees, denied preference, 1 N. P. 35.

2 6344. **Transfers, etc., to hinder, delay or defraud creditors void—Application of creditor—Appointment of trustee—Notice of suit by creditor.** All transfers, conveyances, or assignments made by a debtor or procured by him to be made with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors, shall be declared void at the suit of any creditor; and the probate judge of the proper county, after any such transfer, conveyance, or assignment shall have been declared, by a court of competent jurisdiction, to have been made, with the intent aforesaid, or in trust with the intent mentioned in the next preceding section, shall, on the application of any creditor, appoint a trustee according to the provisions of this chapter, who, upon being duly qualified, shall proceed by due course of law to recover possession of all prop-

erty so transferred, conveyed, or assigned, and to administer the same as in other cases of assignments to trustees for the benefit of creditors: provided, however, that any creditor instituting a suit for the purpose aforesaid, shall cause notice of the pendency and object thereof to be published for at least four consecutive weeks in some newspaper printed or of general circulation in the county in which said suit shall be pending; and all creditors who shall, within fifteen days next after the expiration of said notice, file an answer in said action in the nature of a cross-petition, praying to be made parties thereto, and setting forth the nature and amount of their respective claims, and shall secure the payment of their *pro rata* share of the costs and expenses of such action, including reasonable counsel fees, in proportion to the amount of their said claims, either by a deposit of money, or by an undertaking given to the plaintiff in such sum, and with such security as the court or clerk thereof shall require and approve, shall be first entitled, with the plaintiff, to the benefits of such transfer, conveyance, or assignment, in proportion to the amounts of their respective claims; and in case of such notice being given, the court in which such transfer, conveyance, or assignment shall have been declared to have been made with the intent aforesaid, may proceed fully to administer the trust, both as to the creditors who are parties as aforesaid, and those who have not come in and been so made parties, distributing to the latter the surplus, if any, after satisfying the claims of those who have preference as aforesaid; but if such court shall not so administer the trust, or if such notice shall not have been given, the said court shall forthwith, on declaring the intent aforesaid, cause a copy of the judgment to be certified to the proper probate court, which shall, on its own motion, appoint a trustee as in this chapter provided; and after the costs and expenses aforesaid, and the claims of the aforesaid preferred creditors shall have been paid by such trustee, the residue in his hands, if any, shall inure to the equal benefit of the remaining creditors, in proportion to the amount of their claims. [60 v. 8, § 17.]

This section applies to conveyances constructively as well as actually fraudulent as against creditors, 21 O. S. 235. It operates only on fraudulent conveyances made by the debtor himself, 38 O. S. 84. Fraudulent transfer by insolvent corporation, 2 N. P. 187.

See § 6335 notes. The act of 1835 (Swan's Stat. 1841, pp. 717, 718) was directed against fraudulent conveyances to trustees in contemplation of insolvency, preferring creditors, 8 O. S. 390; 391; the act of 1838 (Swan's stat. 1854; p. 468) against all conveyances to trustees in contemplation of insolvency preferring creditors *Id.*; the act of 1853 (S. & C. p. 713) against all fraudulent conveyances, and the act of 1863 (1 Saylor p. 354,) gave creditors the remedy provided in this section. The act of 1850 applied to fraudulent conveyances made before as well as after its passage, and a creditor by filing his petition, etc. could obtain no priority over other creditors of the insolvent debtor, 14 O. S. 443.

Evidence.—*Fraud* is not presumed, W. 505, burden of proving is on the party setting it up, 5 O. S. 124, of showing solvency of debtor on defendant, 23 O. S. 473; 2 *Id.* 373, of showing consideration when assignment recites none, on assignee, 16 O. S. 88. See 3 C. C. 609. Grantee may show fraud, 1 O. S. 262. Fraud need not be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, 1 C. S. C. R. 292. Secret trust, *prima facie* evidence of, 16 O. S. 88. Sale just before judgment evidence of but not conclusive, 3 O. S. 527; retaining power of sale evidence of, 20 O. S. 389; 1 O. S. 246. Subsequent acts of vendor not evidence against vendee, 37 O. S. 194. Debtor's examination under § 5472 competent evidence in action to set aside sale, 40 O. S. 345. Other considerations than that named in the deed may be shown, 21 O. S. 295. A transfer may be held to be constructively fraudulent though it may not be actually so, 39 O. S. 206. *Bona fide purchaser takes good title*, 3 C. C. 609.

Homestead.—Notwithstanding a conveyance is set aside for fraud and a sale decreed, the debtor is allowed \$500 out of the proceeds in lieu of a homestead, 41 O. S. 206. In an assignment under this section the trustee becomes the legal owner and entitled to the legal possession of the premises over which he has been appointed upon his qualification. In such an assignment a homestead can not be acquired after the qualification of the trustee. The right to homestead can not be established at the time when the claimant has neither the legal title nor the legal, actual or constructive possession of the premises, 30 Bull 238.

Judgment.—Copy of to be certified to probate court, 39 O. S. 203.

Limitation.—Action barred after lapse of four years, under § 4982; 32 O. S. 228; 2 C. S. C. R. 523.

Notice of the pendency and object of the suit must be given, 21 O. S. 295 (Act 1863); 39 O. S. 203; 1 Bull 109, see 2 C. S. C. R. 40. Provisions as to notice apply to suit under preceding section, 53 O. S. 251. Notice does not preclude fraudulent grantee from participating as creditor, *Id.*

"*Or procured by him to be made.*"—Before the insertion of this clause it was held that the statute operated only upon fraudulent transfers, etc., made by the debtor himself, and that where an insolvent debtor purchased real estate with intent to

defraud his creditors and caused the vendor to convey it to another, who conveyed it to his wife, such conveyance was not within the meaning of the statute, but his interest must be subjected under § 5464, 34 O. S. 645 (Act 1863). Under a subsequent amendment which did not contain this clause, it was held that where a person insolvent at the time executed a note without consideration to another with warrant of attorney to confess judgment and judgment was taken and execution issued and levied on the goods of the maker of such note the transaction was within the meaning of this section, 42 O. S. 168, 171.

"By a court of competent jurisdiction."—The probate court has no jurisdiction to set aside fraudulent conveyances, nor to declare transfers to have been made with intent to prefer, etc., 17 Bul 64, citing 44 O. S. 497, see § 6140 n.

Parties.—Any creditor may bring the action before, 32 O. S. 228; 2 C. S. C. R. 523, or after judgment, 13 O. S. 283 or levy, 29 O. S. 597, and a creditor of an insolvent corporation after appointment of receiver, 40 O. S. 575, and administrator of fraudulent grantor, 29 O. S. 264 (*quere*, 34 S. 1); when necessary to sell land to pay debts, § 6139, 6140, see 44 O. S. 497, but creditor sanctioning fraud can not, 8 O. S. 529; 8 O. S. 544, and creditors with notice of bill under act (4 Cur. 8352) can not afterward sue though notice was not published, 2 C. S. C. R. 40. Parties to fraud and their privies estopped to impeach it, 15 O. 408. Fraudulent vendor and vendee necessary parties, though not united in interest under § 4987; 39 O. S. 563, and beneficiaries of the conveyance, 7 Bull 113; but party having no interest can not be made defendant, 6 Bull 666. Creditors of vendor may file cross-petition in replevin by fraudulent vendee, 1 C. S. C. R. 292. Claimant for tort must reduce it to judgment, 30 O. S. 11.

Pleading.—Petition must aver that the conveyance was made with intent to hinder, delay or defraud subsequent creditors, 30 O. S. 11; 1 O. S. 51; 9 O. S. 430 (intention not material in case of existing creditors, 21 O. S. 295; 304; 16 O. S. 433) must describe the property with such definiteness as to enable it to be identified, 2 Wall 237. Where the petition shows that the conveyance was made more than four years prior to the action it must aver that the fraud was not discovered within that period, 32 O. S. 228; 2 C. S. C. R. 523. But it need not aver that there is no other property out of which to make the claim by execution, 29 O. S. 597; 25 O. S. 500; nor that the creditor has reduced his claim to judgment, 32 O. S. 228; 2 C. S. C. R. 523.

Secured creditor.—Conveyance not fraudulent as to, 40 O. S. 184; 8 Rec. 358.

What is fraudulent conveyance, etc.—Confession of judgment without indebtedness and levy and sale under it, 42 O. S. 168. Conveying property in fraud of intended wife, 40 O. S. 107, see 41 O. S. 147. Purchase in wife's name, W. 839, or child's, 6 O. S. 52. Gift by one in debt *prima facie* fraudulent, 5 O. 121; 2 O. S. 373; 23 O. S. 473. Secret trust, 16 O. S. 88. Retaining possession in sale by warehouse receipt, 37 O. S. 254. Sale of goods to delay creditors, 20 O. 389; 33 O. S. 246. Mortgage, 9 O. S. 430, for double amount, due, 36 O. S. 442 (*bona fide* mortgagee of vendee protected, 18 O. S. 546; 88 *Id.* 76.) Conveyance to qualify surety who agrees to re-convey, 6 Bull 63, but gift without intent to defraud is not, 1 O. S. 1, nor gift if enough property

is left to pay debts, 15 O. 108; W. 751, nor joint debtor's conveyance to co-debtor to pay joint debt, 8 Bull 67, nor conveyance in payment of debtor and for his assuming grantor's debt, *Id.* 825; nor sale for notes to pay creditors, 7 Bull 64, nor conveyance to equitable owner, W. 871, nor conveyance to wife for former release of dower, 9 Rec. 623; nor conveyance to trustees for benefit of grantor's wife and children as against a creditor whose claim was at the time amply secured by mortgage. And the fact that the mortgage security is subsequently lost by the creditor's laches does not make such conveyance fraudulent, 40 O. S. 184. The assignment by a husband to his wife of a policy of insurance upon his life payable to himself, upon which he has paid the premiums is voidable as to creditors if made with intent to defraud them, 7 Bull 43. The deeds of Archbishop Purcell to Edward Purcell and of Edward Purcell to an assignee for the benefit of creditors were not in fraud of either the creditors of John Purcell or Edward Purcell, 41 O. S. 187. An instrument in the form of a warehouse receipt executed by a debtor to his creditor on property owned by the debtor who is not a warehouseman for the sole purpose of securing such creditor is void as against other creditors where the property remains in the possession of such debtor, 37 O. S. 254.

§ 6345. Unsettled assignments heretofore made—citation of assignee to give bail. In all cases of assignments heretofore made, where no final settlement and distribution has been made, the probate judge of the proper county shall have the power, on the application of any creditor of the assignor, to issue a citation against such assignee, requiring him to appear before such probate judge, on the day named in such citation, to show cause why he should not give bail for the execution of his trust according to the provisions of this chapter; and such probate judge, on good cause shown, may require such assignee to give bail according to the provisions of this chapter; and in case such assignee shall fail to appear as required by such citation, or shall fail to give bail within the time ordered by such probate judge, such probate judge shall remove him and appoint another trustee, and after the giving bail by any assignee, or trustee so appointed, as provided in this section, the same proceeding shall be had as provided in this chapter in case of assignments hereafter made. [56 v. 231, § 21.]

§ 6346. Notice of appointment. Every assignee, or trustee appointed on the assignee failing to qualify, shall within thirty days after giving bond, cause

notice to be given in some newspaper of general circulation in the county, for three successive weeks, of his appointment as such assignee or trustee. [56 v. 231, § 4.]

Form.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as assignee in trust [or trustee] for the benefit of the creditors of A. B., of _____ county, Ohio, by the probate court of _____ county, Ohio.

A. B., Assignee, [or Trustee] etc.

Office, _____

§ 6347. Appointment of appraisers.—Return of inventory and appraisement—When justice may appoint appraisers—Real estate without the state assigned for benefit of creditors need not be appraised—Filing schedule of debts of assignor. Immediately upon the assignee giving bond, or if the assignee fail to give bond, then upon the trustee appointed by the court giving bond, the court shall appoint three suitable, disinterested persons appraisers of the property and assets of the assignor; and the said assignee or trustee shall, within thirty days after giving bond, unless for good cause shown the court shall allow a longer time, make and file in the court an inventory, verified by his oath, of all the property, moneys, rights, and credits of the assignor included in the assignment, which shall have come to his possession or knowledge, together with an appraisement thereof by said appraisers under their oath: provided, however, that if any part of said estate or effects be in any other county, the assignee or trustee may have appraisers as to such part of the estate and effects, appointed by any disinterested justice of such county; and provided, further, that if the assignment includes real estate situate without this state, it shall not be necessary to have such real estate appraised, but the assignee, or trustee appointed by the court shall sell such real estate at public or private sale, and the sale shall be confirmed, if the court find that the same has been made in good faith and for a fair price; and at the time of filing the inventory, the assignee or trustee shall also file a schedule of all the debts and liabilities of the assignor within his knowledge, which schedule shall be verified by the oath of the assignee or trustee; which schedule shall contain the post-office address of each of such

alleged creditors as far as the same can be given. [56 v. 231, § 3, 4; 68 v. 41, § 1.]

6 O. S. 611; 31 O. S. 158, 201; 41 *Id.* 70. See forms under § 6046, 6167.

§ 6348. Exempt property excepted unless expressly waived, and wife's property; homestead to be set off. No assignment for the benefit of creditors shall be construed to include or cover any property exempt from levy or sale on execution, or from being by any legal process applied to the payment of debts, unless in the assignment the exemption is expressly waived, or any property belonging to the wife of the assignor, nor to require the assignor to deliver up any of such property; and as to the homestead exemption, and exempt property that has to be selected by the debtor and his wife, the appraisers appointed by the court shall, on making the appraisement, set the same off in the same way that appraisers of property levied on or attached are required to do; and if, for any reason this setting off is then omitted, the court may at any time thereafter, and before sale, order the same to be done by the appraisers. [58 v. 3. § 15.]

Probate court can allow five hundred dollars in lieu of homestead, 40 O. S. 631. After assignment assignor may select as exempt property previously attached, 88 O. S. 530. Assignor's wife entitled to allowance in lieu of homestead against assignee though family dwelling house was burned previous to sale by assignee, 31 O. S. 437. Judgment recovered after assignment no lien on land previously set apart as homestead, 45 O. S. 325; Fraud in assignment of forfeits right to exemptions, 24 Bull. 274. Personal property in lieu of homestead, assignor may be awarded by probate court; can not resort to common pleas when, 53 O. S. 358. When right to allowance disputed assignee makes it at his peril without order of court, 36 Bull. 229. Right to claim exemption from surplus arising from sale of mortgaged property, 3 N. P. 12.

§ 6349. Examination of assignee, etc. Orders to prevent fraudulent transfer. The probate judge may, on the application of the assignee, or of any creditor, or without any application, at all times require the assignor, upon reasonable notice, to attend and to submit to an examination on oath upon all matters relating to the disposal of his property, to his trade and dealings with others, and his accounts concerning the same, to all debts due or claimed from him, and to all other matters concerning his property and estate, and the due settlement thereof according to

law, which examination may, at the request of any party to the proceeding, be reduced to writing; and the said probate judge may, in like manner, at any time before the final settlement of the accounts of the assignee, require the attendance of the assignee, or any other person as a witness, and examine him or her upon oath, as to all matters appertaining to the estate of the assignor or to the administration of the said trust; and the said probate judge may, upon or after such examination, make and enforce any orders upon proper parties, which he may deem necessary to prevent any fraudulent transfer or change in the property or effects of the assignor, or the allowance or payment of any unjust or fraudulent claim out of his estate. [69 v. 172, § 12.]

§ 6350. Trustee of insolvent debtor to convert assets, etc., into money. The assignee or trustee shall proceed at once to convert all the assets received by him into money, and to sell the real estate and personal property assigned, including stocks and such bonds, notes and other claims as are not due, and which can not probably be collected within a reasonable time, at public auction, either for cash or upon such other terms as the court may order. [88 v. 181.]

§ 6350 a. Sale of real estate. Notice of the time and place of the sale of the real estate assigned, shall be given by advertisement in some newspaper of general circulation, in the county where the said real estate is situate, for four consecutive weeks, and shall not be sold for less than two-thirds of the appraised value thereof, being subject to re-appraisement, as upon executions at law. [88 v. 181.]

§ 6350 b. Sale of personal property. Notice of the time and place of the sale of the personal property assigned shall be given for at least ten days prior to the day of sale, by advertisement in some newspaper of general circulation within the county, or by posting written or printed notices thereof, in at least fifteen public places in the county, not less than five of which notices shall be posted in the township in which the sale is to be held. [88 v. 181.]

§ 6350 c. Court may order property disposed of at private sale. Whenever the court shall be satisfied that

it would be for the advantage of the creditors of the assignor, to sell any part or all of the real estate or personal property assigned at private sale, the court may authorize the assignee or trustee to thus sell the same, either for cash, or upon such other terms as the court may order; but such real estate shall in no case be sold for less than two-thirds of its appraised value: nor shall such personal property be sold for less than two-thirds of such appraisement, unless the court shall, upon good cause shown, order the assignee or trustee to sell the same for a less amount; provided, however, that the limitation as to the price for which real estate shall be sold, shall not apply to real estate situate out of this state. [88 v. 181.]

§ 6350 d. **Property to be sold at auction if not disposed of privately.** Should any property ordered to be sold by the court at private sale, be not sold within the time prescribed, then the court shall order the same to be sold at public auction, in the same manner as though a private sale had not been ordered; and the assignee or trustee may, with the approval of the court, compromise or sell any claim or demand, due or owing to the assignor, which is desperate or difficult of collection; and he may also, with the approval of the court, complete and enforce all sales of the real estate made by the assignor. [88 v. 181.]

§ 6350 e. **Return and confirmation of sales—order as to deed, acceptance of cash, sale of notes, etc.** A report of all sales of real estate and personal property made as herein provided shall be returned to the court within the time prescribed, and the court, after having carefully examined such return, and being fully satisfied that the sale has in all respects been legally made, shall confirm the sale and order the assignee or trustee to make a deed to the purchaser for the real estate sold; and may in the order require that before the delivery of such deed the deferred installments of the purchase money shall be secured by mortgage. Provided that if after such sale the purchaser offers to pay the full amount of the purchase money in cash, the court may order that the same shall be accepted if best for the interests of the cred-

itors of the assignor, and direct its distribution; and the court may order the sale by the assignee or trustee without recourse of all or any of the notes taken for deferred payments, if best for the interests of creditors of the assignor, at not less than their face value with accrued interest, and direct the distribution of the proceeds. [92 v. 31; 88 v. 181.]

§ 6350 f. Election of husband or wife of assignor to be endowed out of proceeds of sale. When real estate is to be sold as herein provided, the husband or wife of the assignor may be made a party, and he or she may file an answer in the court to have said real estate sold free of his or her contingent right of dower, and to allow him or her in lieu thereof, out of the proceeds of the sale, such sum of money as the court deems the just and reasonable value of his or her contingent dower interest therein; and such answer shall have the force and effect, and shall be taken and held to be, in all respects, as a deed of release of her contingent dower interest therein. [91 v. 35.]

§ 6350 g. Court may order sale of mortgaged real property and determine dower interests in balance of proceeds of sale. Where the assignor and his wife have jointly executed a mortgage upon any of the real estate assigned, or where the assignor alone has executed a mortgage upon any of said real estate, as security for the payment of the purchase money, or a part thereof, the court shall order the sale of the same free from the contingent-right of dower of such wife, and shall find and determine the just and reasonable value of her contingent dower interests in the balance of the proceeds of such sale, after the payment of such incumbrances as preclude her right to dower therein. [88 v. 181.]

A sale of real estate as provided in these sections is a judicial sale, 41 O. S. 70. Payment of expenses incurred by assignee in converting property into money where part of the property had been attached by a creditor of the assignor, 37 O. S. 660. The power given to an assignee to sell real estate did not enable him to extinguish by sale the contingent right of dower of the wife of the assignor, under S. & S. 395; 31 O. S. 158. Contingent right of dower of wife in property sold at judicial sale, 32 O. S. 210. It is the policy of the law that the wife should be compensated for her contingent right of dower where the land is sold for her husband's debts, 4 C. C. 544, 551. See generally, § 6335 nn, Mortgage.

Conversion of assets.—Where an assignee converted assets to his own use and afterward placed choses in action belonging to himself in an envelope endorsed with the name of the assignor and a statement to the effect that the property enclosed should take the place of that which he had misappropriated, such action constituted a declaration of trust in favor of the estate assigned which could not be revoked by the executor of such assignee, 23 Bull 151.

Where a mortgagor in possession of goods mortgaged makes an assignment for the benefit of creditors the interest of the mortgagee in the property is transferred to the fund arising from the sale of the property by the assignee and it will make no difference whether the condition in the mortgage was broken at the time of the assignment or not, 36 O. S. 1; 37 O. S. 218.

Costs of proceeding for sale of real estate payable from proceeds of such sale, and no part of the proceeds of such sale should be applied to the payment of the general costs of the assignment, 6 C. C. 41.

§ 6350A. Court, on application of three-fourths of creditors, may order business of assignor carried on by assignee. The court may, when satisfied that it would be for the advantage of the creditors of the assignor, and upon a written application therefor, by a three-fourths in number and amount of said creditors, order any business carried on by the assignor at the time of the assignment, to be continued by the assignee or trustee; and the court shall order the discontinuance of said business whenever he deems it to the advantage of said creditors, and shall fix and allow such compensation for said assignee or trustee for the running of said business, in addition to the fees now allowed by law as may be just and proper. [88 v. 181.]

Liability of assignee continuing business of assignor, 5 Bull 710; 6 Id. 17; 1 N. P. 106; without consent, see 8 N. P. 42.

§ 6351. Payment of liens—action to settle liens—questions of title—homestead rights. The probate court shall order the payment of all incumbrances and liens upon any of the property sold, or rights and credits collected, out of the proceeds thereof, according to priority: provided, that the assignee may, in all cases, where the real estate to be sold, or which may have been contracted to be sold by the assignor prior to the assignment is incumbered with liens, or where any question in regard to the title, or the dower estate of the wife or widow of the assignor, require a

decree to settle the same commence a civil action therefor in the common pleas court or probate court of the proper county, making all persons in interest including the wife or widow of the assignor parties to such proceedings; and upon hearing, the court shall order a sale of the premises or the completion of the contracts of sale so made by the assignor, the payment of incumbrances and the contingent dower interest of the wife, or widow, subject to the proviso hereinafter contained, and determine the question involved in regard to the title of the same; and the proceeds of the real estate so sold, after the payment of liens and incumbrances and the contingent dower rights and interest of such wife or widow, as ordered by such court, shall be reported to the probate court by the assignee, and disposed of as provided in this chapter: provided, that the provisions of § 6350 in relation to the wife of the assignor as a party to proceedings thereunder, and her rights by virtue thereof, and also the provisions of such section as to ordering property sold at private sale, and upon terms of credit, shall apply to proceeding under this section; but nothing in this section nor § 6350 shall be so construed as in any way to impair the right of homestead exemptions, or the right of an allowance in lieu of homestead, or the mode provided by law for enforcing such rights. [83 v. 236.]

Petition for sale of real estate.—A. B., as assignee for benefit of the creditors of C. D., plaintiff, vs. C. D., E. D., G. H. and I. J., defendants. Probate Court, _____ county, Ohio.

Plaintiff states that on the _____ day of _____ 188— the defendant, C. D. made an assignment to him of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, which assignment was on the _____ day of _____ 188— at _____ o'clock, _____ M. duly filed in the probate court of said county as assignment No. _____ on the assignment docket of said court, and thereupon plaintiff duly qualified and entered upon his duties as such assignee. That among the property so assigned was the following real estate. [*here describe real estate.*] Plaintiff further states that it is necessary to sell said premises to pay the costs of said assignment, the liens on said premises, the exemption in lieu of homestead allowed to said assignor and the general creditors of said assignor, and that there are not sufficient assets to pay said charges and the claims against said estate without the sale of said premises. That said E. D. is the wife of said C. D., and as such has a contingent right of dower in said premises. That said C. D. is interested in the sale of said premises for the ex-

emption due him in lieu of a homestead, and also for the surplus if any which may remain from the sale of said premises after the payment of all his debts, and that G. H. and I. J. each claim a lien on said premises by way of mortgage. Wherefore your petitioner prays that said premises may be ordered sold free and clear of all claims of all parties to this suit and that he may have such other and further relief as the nature of his case entitles him to. —Attorney for plaintiff.

[*Verification.*]

Contingent dower of wife, see 21 Bull. 258. Jurisdiction of probate court to terminate trust and order re-conveyance to assignor — Sureties concluded by decree — Liability of sureties, 46 O. S. 56. Property assigned subjected to payment of creditors' claims when re-conveyed to assignor, and by him transferred to purchaser with notice, 20 Bull. 467.

FORMS:

<i>Waiver of summons and consent to sale,</i>	§ 6143.
<i>Affidavit to obtain publication,</i>	§ 6143.
<i>Notice to parties by publication,</i>	§ 6143.
<i>Affidavit of proof of publication,</i>	§ 6089.
<i>" " mailing notice,</i>	§ 6143.
<i>Answer of widow waiving assignment of dower, etc.</i>	§ 6143.
<i>Answer and cross-petition of lien holder,</i>	§ 6143.
<i>Answer of minor defendants by guardian ad litem,</i>	§ 6144.
<i>Judgment and order to appraise,</i>	§ 6155.
<i>Inventory and appraisement,</i>	see § 6046.
<i>Report of appraisers,</i>	§ 6157.
<i>Approval of appraiser's report and order for sale,</i>	§ 6161.
<i>Bond for sale,</i>	§ 6150.
<i>Notice of sale,</i>	§ 6159.
<i>Report of sale,</i>	§ 6162, when no sale effected, Id.
<i>Order of re-appraisement,</i>	§ 6162.
<i>Confirmation—Deed,</i>	§ 6163.

Consent of creditors that business be carried on by assignee.

[*Title.*]—The undersigned creditors of the firm of A. B. & Co., in the amount set opposite our respective names, do hereby by consent that the business of said firm may be carried on by the assignee thereof under the order and direction of the Probate court of — county, pursuant to law as the same has been heretofore carried on.

Entry. [*Title.*]—This cause came on to be heard upon the application of X. Y., assignee of the firm of A. B. & Co. And it appearing to the court that three-fourths in number and amount of the creditors of said firm have signed a written application and consent that the business of said firm may be carried on by the said assignee, and the court being satisfied that it would be for the advantage of said creditors that said business should be carried on, it is hereby ordered that the said assignee carry on the business of the said firm in the same manner as the same has heretofore been carried on by the said firm until the further order of this court.

Application to raise assignment. [Title].—And now comes C. D., and says he is the assignor herein, who made an assignment to A. B., of all of his property and effects for the benefit of creditors; that since said assignment all of his creditors have been paid in full and that there are no other claims outstanding against him. And he asks the court to raise said assignment and order a re-conveyance to himself. C. D.

[Verification.]

Journal entry. [Title].—This cause came on this day to be heard upon the application of C. D., to raise the assignment herein, the proofs and exhibits, and it being made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that all the creditors of said C. D. have been paid in full, and no reason appearing why the assignment should not be raised, it is ordered that the real estate conveyed to the assignee be by him re-conveyed to said C. D., by deed duly executed and that said C. D. pay to the assignee herein — dollars, and to his attorney — dollars in full for their services and also the costs of this case, and that thereupon the said assignment be raised and said assignee discharged. See 86 Bull. 287.

Notes.—Power of probate court to fix priority of lien-holders, distribute proceeds and determine all legal and equitable questions arising therein, 45 O. S. 141; 17 Bull 379; affirming, 2 C. C. R. 73; reversing, 16 Bull 88; § 5416 applies where assignee has commenced to sell realty of assignor, 40 O. S. 330. In an action by an assignee for the sale of real estate the assignor is a proper and necessary party when it appears from the petition that he is asserting a title in opposition to that of his assignee, 1 C. C. 61. Want of assets no defense to action for rejecting claim, 12 Bull 286. Action to establish preferred claim, 2 C. C. 331 is appealable, 3 C. C. 446. Conflicting liens, 6 C. C. 68. Costs and attorney's fees, 9 C. C. 256. Jurisdiction not dependent on this section, and probate court may determine priority of liens. "Liens" in this section comprehend all claims on the fund, 50 O. S. 528, 537. Priority of liens to be determined as to liens existing at time assignment took effect, 26 O. S. 63.

§ 6351 a. Procedure when petition seeks to have land laid out into town lots. When any assignee or trustee shall commence a civil action under the provisions of section 6351 of the Revised Statutes in the common pleas court or probate court of the proper county, making all persons in interest, parties to such proceedings; and at the time appointed for the hearing of the petition, and the court being satisfied that all of the parties in interest have been duly notified of the pendency of said petition according to law, and

that such real estate ought to be sold; and if such petition seeks to have the land or any part thereof laid out into town lots, and the court finds it will be to the advantage of all parties in interest to have the same done, the court shall also authorize the survey and platting of the land described in the petition, and if the court approve the survey and plat made for that purpose, the court shall also authorize the assignee or trustee, on behalf of all the parties in interest, to sign, seal, and acknowledge the plat in that behalf for record according to law. [92 v. 324.]

‡ 6352. **Presentation of claims—their allowance or rejection—limitation of suit on rejected claims—report of assignee, etc.** Creditors shall present their claims within six months after the publication of the notice hereinbefore provided for, unless further time is allowed by the court to the assignee or trustee for allowance, and the assignee or trustee shall indorse his allowance or rejection thereon, and claimants whose claims are rejected, shall be required to bring suit against the assignee or trustee, to enforce such claims within thirty days after the same shall have been rejected, in which, if they recover, the judgment shall be against the assignee or trustee, that he allow the same in settlement of his trusts, with or without the costs, as the court shall think right; and immediately after the expiration of said six months, the assignee or trustee shall file in the court a report of all claims presented to him for allowance, their several amounts, and the date from which, and the rate at which the several claims are entitled to interest, specifying what claims have been allowed, and what ones rejected, with the date of allowance or rejection; and what, if any, claims are held under advisement; and the post-office address of every creditor whose claim is either allowed or rejected. [57 v. 118, ‡ 6.]

See ‡ 6097. Effect of creditor subjecting collaterals and applying proceeds on account of claim, 1 N. P. 29. Creditors failing to present claims in six months can have their share of funds remaining, 4 W. L. M. 332; 33 O. S. 439; 41 O. S. 296; 12 Bull. 286; 1 N. P. 382. Limitation of thirty days does not apply to action by mortgagee against assignee for proceeds of mortgage property, 40 O. S. 602. 12 C. C. 130. Conditional al-

lowance insufficient, 33 O. S. 439. Amount of recovery in action by creditor whose claim has been allowed, on assignee's bond for failure to account for property assigned, 32 O. S. 590. If assignee allows claim as a valid one *quære* whether action will lie in common pleas to compel him to allow it as preferred claim against certain fund in his hands, 2 C. C. R. 382. Notice of demand and non-payment to assignee of indorser of note insufficient, it should be given to indorser, 43 O. S. 346, 355. Unless the liability of the indorser be fixed by demand and notice of non-payment the indorsed note can not be proved as a claim against the estate in insolvency, *Id.*, see 33 O. S. 256. The failure of the holder of a note to present the same to the assignee for allowance will not exonerate the surety from liability thereon, 21 O. S. 86; and such assignment will not bar a creditor whose claim has not been presented to or rejected by the trustee from bringing a suit against the assignor on such claim while the trust remains unexecuted, 13 O. S. 210. A creditor may come in at any time for his equitable share of the assets unadministered or not lawfully disposed of at the time he presents or prosecutes his claim for allowance in the mode prescribed by statute, 33 O. S. 439. An action against an assignee to enforce the allowance of a claim is appealable, 3 C. C. 433, 446; 11 C. C. 81. Such action not triable by jury, *Id.* Loss on contract with assignor, 13 C. C. 576. This section does not authorize the determination of any question, except whether the claim should be allowed or not, 50 O. S. 523, 534.

§ 6353. When claim shall be disallowed on application of assignor or creditor and proceedings in such case. If the assignor or any creditor shall file in the court a written requisition on the assignee or trustee to disallow any claim or claims presented, which he has not reported as disallowed, and shall enter into bond to the assignee or trustee in such amount and with such sureties as the court shall approve, conditioned to pay all the costs and expenses of contesting the same, such claim or claims shall be, by the order of the court, disallowed, although the same may have before been allowed by the assignee or trustee; and the assignee or trustee shall forthwith give written notice of such disallowance to the creditor or creditors, or his or their attorneys, whose claim or claims are so disallowed; and thereupon the same proceedings shall be had as required in other cases of disallowance, by the preceding section. [56 v. 231, § 8.]

Forms of bond, requisition and entry may be adapted from forms under § 6098. This section does not authorize determining priorities between conflicting claims, 50 O. S. 523, 534. See generally, 3 C. C. 42.

‡ 6354. Affidavit to be filed with claim before allowance or payment, and right of surety to prove. Every person presenting and filing a claim against the estate of the debtor, and before the same shall be allowed or any payments made thereon, shall make and file an affidavit setting forth that the said claim is just and lawful, and the consideration thereof, and what, if any, set-offs or counter-claims exist thereto; what collateral or personal security, if any, the claimant holds for the same, or that he has no security whatever, and the assignee, or trustee, or any creditor shall have the right to examine the claimant under oath touching any such collateral or other security, or any other matter relating to said claim, within such time and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the probate judge; any surety of, or person jointly liable with, the assignor, may be allowed to present and prove the claim on which he is so bound; but the dividend thereon shall be payable to the party holding the claim; and if the latter prove such claim, then the allowance and dividend shall be on the claim, as proved by him, only. [56 v. 231, § 13.]

Form of affidavit.—State of Ohio—county, ss. Before me personally appeared A. B., who being duly sworn says he is one of the firm of A. B. & Co., the owners of the claim hereto attached; that said claim is just and lawful; that the consideration therefor is goods sold and delivered to C. D.; that there is now due and unpaid on said claim the sum of—dollars with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from—day of—18—; that there are no set-offs, nor counterclaims whatever against the same; that said owners have *(here state what collateral or personal security the claimants hold, or if none say)* no security whatever for the same to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief. A. B.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this—day of—188—.

Notes.—To the creditors who have their claims allowed pursuant to this section must be devoted all the property covered by the assignment to the exclusion of those who do not present their claims for allowance, 32 O. S. 590. See § 6352 n. The failure of the holder of a note to present the same to the assignee for allowance will not exonerate the surety from liability thereon, 21 O. S. 86; and such assignment will not bar a creditor whose claim has not been presented to or rejected by the trustee from bringing a suit against the assignor on such claim while the trust remains unexecuted, 13 O. S. 210.

§ 6355. Preferred claims. All taxes of every description assessed against the assignor, upon any personal property held by him before his assignment, shall be paid by the assignee or trustee out of the proceeds of the property assigned, in preference to any other claims against the assignor; and every person who shall have performed any labor as an operative in the service of the assignor, shall be entitled to receive out of the trust funds, before the payment of the other creditors, the full amount of the wages due to such persons for such labor, performed within twelve months preceding the assignment, not exceeding three hundred dollars. But the foregoing provisions shall not prejudice or in any way affect securities given, or liens obtained in good faith, for value, but judgments by confession on warrants of attorney rendered within two months prior to such assignment, or securities given within such time to create a preference among creditors, or to secure a pre-existing debt other than upon real estate for the purchase money thereof, shall be of no force or validity as against such claims for labor to the extent above provided, in case of assignment. [86 v. 202.]

Taxes can not be levied on personal property in hands of assignee, 4 N. P. 248. Assignee not required to pay taxes not demanded of him, 4 N. P. 246. Preference of claims for labor, 1 Goebel 90; 4 N. P. 294. Subrogation of one who pays them, 14 Bull. 109; 3 N. P. 168. Can not charge commission on moneys not belonging to trust fund, 3 N. P. 193. And in all cases where the property of an employer is placed in the hands of an assignee, claims due for labor performed within the period of three months prior to the time such assignee is appointed, shall be first paid out of the trust fund in preference to all other claims against such employer, except claims for taxes and the cost of administering the trust, § 3206a, R. S. Secretary of incorporated manufacturing company is not entitled to the preference over general creditors provided for in this section, though performing manual labor in packing for the concern, 6 C. C. 351. Costs and attorney's fees, 9 C. C. 255; 13 C. C. 229; 11 *Id.* 563. Operative, 1 N. P. 110; 2 *Id.* 78; 37 Bull. 131, 237. Treasurer need not file claim for taxes, 37 Bull. 405. This section does not entitle surety to dividends if he has not paid any part of the debt, 2 O. D. 466. Priorities between lien for wages and chattel mortgages, 11 C. C. 563. Section to be construed with § 6343, 49 O. S. 548, 570.

§ 6356. Reports and settlements of assignee—The declaring and payment of dividends. At the expiration

of eight months from the appointment and qualification of the assignee or trustee, and as often thereafter as the court may order, an account shall be filed with said court, by such assignee or trustee, containing a full exhibit of all his doings as such, up to the time of the filing thereof, together with the amount of all claims remaining uncollected and the amount thereof, which in his opinion may thereafter be collected, to which said accounts exceptions may be filed by parties interested, in the same manner that exceptions are or may be filed to the accounts of administrators, executors, or guardians, and such accounts shall be examined, and the exceptions thereto heard by the court, in the manner provided by law for the settlement of the estates of deceased persons; upon the filing of such accounts, the court shall fix a time for the hearing, and publish notice thereof as in the case of the filing of the account of an executor or administrator. Whenever, on settlement, the same shall show a balance remaining in the hands of said assignee or trustee, subject to distribution among the general creditors, a dividend shall be declared by the probate judge, payable out of such balance, equally among all creditors entitled, in proportion to the amount of their respective claims, against the assignor, including those disallowed, as to which the claimant has begun proceedings to establish, the same as hereinbefore required, and claims held under advisement; of the making of which dividend, and of the time and place of payment thereof, notice shall be given by advertisement once, in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the county in which such trust is being administered, and in such other way as the court may order; of the payment of which dividends and those remaining uncalled for and unpaid at that time, report shall be made within sixty days after the day fixed for the payment of the same; the court shall then cause a new notice to be given to the owners of the unpaid dividends, in such way as the court may direct; and if the same are not demanded within twelve months thereafter, the same shall be divided *pro rata* among the other creditors, until they are paid in full, and the remainder, if any, to

the assignor or his legal representatives. The dividends reserved for claims disallowed, or held under advisement, when the proceedings to enforce their allowance have been commenced, as to claims disallowed, shall be held until said proceedings have terminated, when they shall be paid, if the allowance of the claim has been ordered, on the same; otherwise they shall be distributed *pro rata* among other creditors not paid in full, or refunded to the assignor, as the case may require. [73 v. 146, § 10.]

See § 6352 a.

An assignee delaying unreasonably to file his account as required by law will be charged with interest from the date his account became due, 15 Bull 311; 1 Goebel, 169. Probate court may order re-assignment at request of all parties interested, 46 O. S. 56; can adjudicate after the trust ends, Id. Sureties bound by settlement, Id.; 45 O. S. 149. Judgment against a party who is trustee of an insolvent "as trustee" is in his representative capacity and execution will not issue for more than the amount of dividends allowed by the probate court, 12 Bull. 306; see 50 O. S. 528.

§ 6357. **Commissions of assignee. Further allowance Counsel fees, etc.** Before any dividend is declared, the assignee or trustee may be allowed the following commission upon the amount of the personal estate collected and accounted for by him, and of the proceeds of the real estate sold under an order of court for the payment of debts, which shall be received in full compensation of all his ordinary services, that is to say: For the first thousand dollars, at the rate of six per centum: For all above that sum, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, at the rate of four per centum: And for all above five thousand dollars, at the rate of two per centum. And in all cases, such further allowance shall be made as by the court shall be considered just and reasonable for his actual and necessary expenses, and for any extraordinary expenses, and for any extraordinary services not required of an assignee in the common course of his duty, also such reasonable counsel fees as may be necessary for the proper administration of said assignment, whether performed by the assignee or trustee as attorney, or such other as may be employed by him, but that no such further allowance, extraordinary expenses, or services, or attorney fees, shall be allowed by the court unless a bill of items be filed, showing such actual and necessary or extraordinary

expenses and services, or attorney fees, together with the affidavit of the person incurring such expenses or performing such services, showing that the same were performed for and were necessary to the assignment, and that the amount charged therefor is reasonable, and not more than is usually paid for such services; and when such services shall have been performed by persons other than the assignee or trustee, the assignee or trustee shall also file an affidavit, stating that such services were necessary for the proper administration of the assignment, that they were performed under his direction, that the charges for the same are fair and reasonable, and that the full amount thereof has been paid to the party performing such services. [71 v. 28, §11.]

Reasonable attorney's fees allowed, 87 O. S. 218; 6 C. C. 41; not until prior liens discharged, 3 Bull. 427; 1 *Id.* 183; 9 C. C. 255; see 1 N. P. 58. No allowance to assignee for expense of employing auctioneer unless court directing sale is of opinion his services were necessary, 37 O. S. 218. Assignee not allowed more than executor (see ‡ 6188) or guardian for similar services, 85 N. Y. 187; 9 Paige 398. Assignee maladministering not entitled to compensation, 15 Bull 311. Attorney rendering services to assignee has no right of action against estate though services were such that if the assignee paid for them he would be entitled to a credit for such payment in his account as assignee in the probate court, 19 Bull 119; see 5 C. C. 112. Not entitled to commissions on purchase money for land sold which was not "actually collected and accounted for by him," but retained by purchaser and applied in part payment of claim, 6 C. C. 41. Traveling expenses made by the assignee to see creditors to secure his retention as assignee, are not a proper charge against the estate, 7 C. C. 384. When and out of what fund expenses incurred by an assignee in resisting an attachment proceeding and in preserving and selling the attached property should be paid, 37 O. S. 660. Out of what fund expenses incurred in selling mortgaged property should be paid, *Id.* 37 Bull. 246. See generally, 29 Bull. 126; 1 Goebel 47. Assignee paying tax can be allowed for it as an expense, 51 O. S. 260. Duty of succeeding trustee to pay counsel fee, 12 C. C. 128. When question of allowance not *res adjudicata*, *Id.* When not entitled to poundage on purchase price of mortgage land, 12 C. C. 294.

‡ 6358. Fees of probate judge. The probate judge shall be entitled to the following fees for services

performed under the preceding sections of this chapter: For hearing and deciding each application, two dollars; for appointing or removing any assignee or trustee, one dollar; for filing assignment, inventory, and schedule, each, ten cents; and for filing all other papers, each, five cents; and for all other services, the same compensation as may be provided for like services, in the settlement of the estates of deceased persons. [56 v. 231, § 20.]

ASSIGNMENTS TO AVOID ARREST.

§ 6359. Commissioner of insolvents—His appointment, bond and term. The probate court in each county shall appoint a commissioner of insolvents, who shall give bond to the state in a sum fixed by the court, not less than one thousand dollars, and with sureties to be approved by the court, and conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, and hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed by the court. [29 v. 329, §§ 1, 2, 3, 4.]

To entitle creditor to maintain an action against a commissioner of insolvents and the sureties upon his official bond it is not necessary that the creditor established his debt against the insolvent by judgment, 3 O. 507.

§ 6360. Where office kept and vacancy how filled. The commissioner shall keep his office at the county seat; and the court appointing him may, at any time, remove him, or accept his resignation, [and on a vacancy occurring by death, resignation,] removal, expiration of term or otherwise, the court shall appoint a successor, who, upon qualifying, shall be entitled to demand and receive all books, papers and assets of every kind appertaining to the office, or in the possession of his predecessor, as commissioner, and who shall proceed with the business of the office as if no change had been made. [29 v. 329, §§ 4, 5, 49.]

See 51 O. S. 81.

§ 6361. Application of person arrested and schedules to be made. When any person, whether a resident in this state or not, shall be arrested, or be in custody of any sheriff, or other officer, on *mesne* or final pro-

cess, in any civil action, the officer having such person in custody, if requested by him, shall go with such person before the commissioner of insolvents of the county where such person shall be arrested, or in custody; whose duty it shall be, if required, to make out for such person in custody, and under his direction, an accurate schedule in writing of all debts by him owing, specifying the names of the persons to whom owing, and the original consideration thereof, and whether the same are by bond, note, or other contract in writing, or by book account, or otherwise, and also an accurate schedule in writing of all debts and demands owing to him with a pertinent description of all contracts in which he is in any way interested, and of all property of every kind, real and personal, in possession, remainder, or reversion, to which he has any claim; and such applicant shall surrender to the commissioner all written evidences of title and of claims and his books of account: provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to deprive any person of any right he may have to hold property exempt from the payment of his debts, or to require him to assign or surrender any such property or rights in action to the commissioner; but a separate schedule shall be made of the exempted property, and the commissioner shall decide all questions as to the value of any property selected by the debtor as exempt, and all other questions in that behalf: and any person who may be imprisoned under any process for any fine, penalty, or costs, in any criminal proceeding, shall be entitled to the benefit of this section, at any time after he shall have been imprisoned under such process for the period of sixty days, unless the judgment in the case requires imprisonment till the fine, penalty, or costs be paid; but this provision shall not extend to any person confined in any workhouse established by any municipal corporation. [29 v. 329, §§ 7, 8, 9, 10, 48.]

Mandamus lies to compel officer to take prisoner before commissioner, 19 O. S. 581. Sheriff is not bound to support prisoner, 6 O. 428. See § 1028.

§ 6362. Assignment of his property—Form—Effect—Suits by commissioner—Pending suits. Before any person making application as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a certificate from the commissioner, as hereinafter provided, he shall make and deliver to the commissioner an assignment, in writing, of all his property, rights and credits of every kind and description, except only exempted property or rights; but no particular form of words shall be necessary to the validity of said assignment; and the same, when made and delivered to the commissioner, shall operate as a conveyance of all the property of such applicant, and shall vest in the commissioner all the rights, legal and equitable, which such applicant had in or to any property, rights, and credits, whether the same be mentioned or described in such schedules and inventory or not, except as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the commissioner to commence and prosecute suits and actions in his own name, in the same manner that the applicant could have done before such assignment: provided, that suits pending at the time of such assignment shall not abate, but may be prosecuted and defended, by the commissioner, in the name of the applicant, to final judgment, as though such assignment had not been made. [29 v. 329, § 11.]

The choses in action of an insolvent debtor, and the legal interest in them vest in the commissioner of insolvents and he alone, can maintain an action thereon, 6 O. 371.

§ 6363. Any other transfer of property after the arrest void. Every assignment, transfer, or conveyance of property, either real, personal or mixed, made or executed by the applicant after his arrest, and before his examination before the commissioner, as herein provided, shall be utterly void and of no effect. [29 v. 329, § 12.]

§ 6364. Oath of the applicant. When any person shall make application to the commissioner, he shall, at the time of making such application, make and subscribe an oath before the commissioner, in the following form, viz: I, A. B., do swear that I was not arrested, nor am I now in custody of an officer,

at the suit of ———, by any collusion or combination with the said ———, or with any other person; that I have delivered up and assigned to the commissioner of insolvents of the county of ———, all the property that I have, or claim any title to, or interest in; that the schedules and inventory of any property, rights and credits by me made, contain, as far as I know or believe, a full description of all my property, rights, credits, and claims, in possession, remainder, or reversion (property exempted from execution excepted); and also all my bonds, notes, contracts in writing, and other contracts, in which I am beneficially interested, and that I have delivered the same to the commissioner; and also my books of account and all written evidences of my right or title to any property whatsoever: and that I have not, directly or indirectly, at any time, sold, conveyed, or disposed of, for the use of any person, any money, property, debt, right or claim, or intrusted the same to or with any person, thereby to defraud my creditors, or any of them, or to secure the same so that I, or my heirs, or any other person, shall receive or expect any profit or advantage therefrom. [29 v. 329, § 15.]

§ 6365. Examination of applicant before the commissioner to be reduced to writing and subscribed. When any person shall apply to the commissioner, as aforesaid, he shall, at the time of making oath, as aforesaid, answer such questions as shall be put to him by the commissioner, or any creditor, his agent, or attorney, relative to his circumstances and the situation of his property, and the causes which occasioned his insolvency: all which questions, together with the answers of the applicant, shall be reduced to writing, and subscribed by him; and such answers shall be considered as made under the oath administered as aforesaid. [29 v. 329, § 16.]

§ 6366. Bond required of non-resident, and resident, unless, etc.—may be required in any case—when may be dispensed with. Any applicant who is a non-resident of the State, shall give bond to the commissioner, with surety to his acceptance, in a sum not less than

two hundred dollars, conditioned that such applicant shall appear in the probate court of the county on the third Monday thereafter, and that he shall then and there file his petition, and submit to a further examination, pay the costs, and in all respects comply with the requisitions of the court; and a resident applicant shall be required to give a like bond, unless the commissioner is satisfied that the applicant has committed no fraud by disposing of property, and that the application is not made to enable him to remove his body out of the State; and in any case, the commissioner may, in his discretion, require the applicant to give such bond in any sum not exceeding the amount of the debt or demand for which such applicant is in custody; or if, in any case, whether applicant be resident or not, the commissioner is satisfied that the applicant has no property not exempt, and that he has not committed any fraud by disposing of property, and he has no intention of removing his body out of the State, he may dispense with the giving of bond. [29 v. 329, § 14, 17; 42 v. 29, § 2, 3.]

If the condition of the bond is substantially as required by law, it will be sufficient, 7 O. (pt. 1) 235. See 3 O. 104; 8 O. 43.

§ 6367. **Certificate of commissioner to applicant—effect.** When court may require a recognizance, etc. from applicant. When any person shall apply to the commissioner, and shall have complied with the foregoing provisions, the commissioner shall give to the applicant a certificate of his having so complied; and the certificate of the commissioner shall protect the person of the applicant from arrest or imprisonment, for any debt or demand in any civil action, at the suit of any person named in his schedule, and from any fine or penalty therein named, and for which he has been imprisoned sixty days or more, until the day his application is finally disposed of by the probate court; and if such applicant shall appear in said court, and file his petition, as required, said certificate shall protect such applicant from arrest, as aforesaid, until said petition shall be finally disposed of by the court; provided, that the court may, for sufficient cause shown, require such applicant, when his peti-

tion is continued for more than ten days at one continuance, to enter into a recognizance to the State of Ohio, for the benefit of his creditors, with surety to be approved by the court, conditioned that said petitioner shall appear and prosecute his said petition, and abide the order of the court thereon. [29 v. 329, § 20, 21; 51 v. 323, § 1.]

There is no other difference between the commissioner's certificate and the final discharge, except that the former discharges for a limited time, and the latter forever from all debts named in the schedule. The discharge in either case is a legal one, 9 O. 100.

§ 6368. Suit on bond when forfeited—distribution of proceeds. If any applicant for relief, shall fail to appear in court, and comply with the condition of his bond, the same shall be forfeited, and suit may be brought thereon, in the name of the commissioner, for the use of the creditors of the applicant; and the sum collected therefrom shall be distributed amongst the creditors, as the proceeds of the effects of the applicant are distributed. [29 v. 329, § 19.]

In an action on the bond of an insolvent where he failed to prosecute his application to a final discharge, the sureties can not show in mitigation of damages that the person who gave the bond was wholly insolvent, and had no property to assign, 4 O. 172.

§ 6369. Commissioner to keep a record of his proceedings open to inspection. The commissioner shall keep a book, in which he shall enter each application made to him under this chapter, and briefly note all the proceedings had before him, in each case, severally; which record shall be open at all reasonable times, to the inspection of any person interested; said book shall be furnished to the commissioner by the county auditor, on order of the probate court, at the expense of the county. [29 v. 329, § 23.]

§ 6370. Notice of application. Immediately after granting a certificate to an applicant, as aforesaid, the commissioner shall give notice of the application by advertisement, published once in some newspaper published and of general circulation in the county, specifying the day when the applicant is required to appear in the probate court and file his petition. [29 v. 329, § 25.]

Where the debtor gives bond and the commissioner fails to give notice within the time that return must be made to the court but afterwards causes such notice to be published and at the time therein specified the creditor appears in good faith and is discharged this is a sufficient compliance with the condition of the bond, 8 O. 104.

§ 6371. Return of bond, copies of schedules, etc., to court. Case to be docketed, etc. The commissioner shall, before the third Monday after a certificate is granted by him, return to the probate court the original bond (if any) given to him, and also copies of the schedules and inventories made by said applicant, and also of the examination of such applicant, and of the record of the proceedings of the commissioner, properly certified; and the court shall enter the case on its docket, and file said papers together, for the inspection of any person interested. [29 v. 329, §§ 26, 27.]

§ 6372. When petition of applicant to be filed in court. If no creditor appear and notice, etc., given, final certificate granted. On the said third Monday, or the next day, or any day prior thereto, the applicant shall file his petition in the said court, setting forth his said application to the commissioner, and praying to be released from liability to arrest for any debt or claim named in his schedule of debts; and the court shall thereupon, on the said third Monday, or the next day, or any subsequent day after the filing of the petition, cause the creditors of the applicant to be called, and if no creditor shall appear, in person or by attorney, to resist said petition, the court may, without further examination of the petitioner, grant to him a certificate of his having complied with the provisions of law in that behalf, and obtained the relief prayed for, as aforesaid, or said petitioner may be further examined by the court: provided, that it shall first be made to appear to the court that the notice required by this chapter has been given: provided, also, that the court may, for sufficient cause shown, permit said applicant to file his petition, as aforesaid, on any day after the time above limited, not exceeding thirty days thereafter. [29 v. 329, § 28.]

Foreign discharge of foreign debtor valid, 1 O. 236; 7 O. (pt. 2) 170.

of eight months from the appointment and qualification of the assignee or trustee, and as often thereafter as the court may order, an account shall be filed with said court, by such assignee or trustee, containing a full exhibit of all his doings as such, up to the time of the filing thereof, together with the amount of all claims remaining uncollected and the amount thereof, which in his opinion may thereafter be collected, to which said accounts exceptions may be filed by parties interested, in the same manner that exceptions are or may be filed to the accounts of administrators, executors, or guardians, and such accounts shall be examined, and the exceptions thereto heard by the court, in the manner provided by law for the settlement of the estates of deceased persons; upon the filing of such accounts, the court shall fix a time for the hearing, and publish notice thereof as in the case of the filing of the account of an executor or administrator. Whenever, on settlement, the same shall show a balance remaining in the hands of said assignee or trustee, subject to distribution among the general creditors, a dividend shall be declared by the probate judge, payable out of such balance, equally among all creditors entitled, in proportion to the amount of their respective claims, against the assignor, including those disallowed, as to which the claimant has begun proceedings to establish, the same as hereinbefore required, and claims held under advisement; of the making of which dividend, and of the time and place of payment thereof, notice shall be given by advertisement once, in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the county in which such trust is being administered, and in such other way as the court may order; of the payment of which dividends and those remaining uncalled for and unpaid at that time, report shall be made within sixty days after the day fixed for the payment of the same; the court shall then cause a new notice to be given to the owners of the unpaid dividends, in such way as the court may direct; and if the same are not demanded within twelve months thereafter, the same shall be divided *pro rata* among the other creditors, until they are paid in full, and the remainder, if any, to

the assignor or his legal representatives. The dividends reserved for claims disallowed, or held under advisement, when the proceedings to enforce their allowance have been commenced, as to claims disallowed, shall be held until said proceedings have terminated, when they shall be paid, if the allowance of the claim has been ordered, on the same; otherwise they shall be distributed *pro rata* among other creditors not paid in full, or refunded to the assignor, as the case may require. [73 v. 146, § 10.]

See § 6352 n.

An assignee delaying unreasonably to file his account as required by law will be charged with interest from the date his account became due, 15 Bull 311; 1 Goebel, 169. Probate court may order re-assignment at request of all parties interested, 46 O. S. 56; can adjudicate after the trust ends, Id. Sureties bound by settlement, Id.; 45 O. S. 149. Judgment against a party who is trustee of an insolvent "as trustee" is in his representative capacity and execution will not issue for more than the amount of dividends allowed by the probate court, 12 Bull. 306; see 50 O. S. 528.

§ 6357. **Commissions of assignee. Further allowance Counsel fees, etc.** Before any dividend is declared, the assignee or trustee may be allowed the following commission upon the amount of the personal estate collected and accounted for by him, and of the proceeds of the real estate sold under an order of court for the payment of debts, which shall be received in full compensation of all his ordinary services, that is to say: For the first thousand dollars, at the rate of six per centum: For all above that sum, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, at the rate of four per centum: And for all above five thousand dollars, at the rate of two per centum. And in all cases, such further allowance shall be made as by the court shall be considered just and reasonable for his actual and necessary expenses, and for any extraordinary expenses, and for any extraordinary services not required of an assignee in the common course of his duty, also such reasonable counsel fees as may be necessary for the proper administration of said assignment, whether performed by the assignee or trustee as attorney, or such other as may be employed by him, but that no such further allowance, extraordinary expenses, or services, or attorney fees, shall be allowed by the court unless a bill of items be filed, showing such actual and necessary or extraordinary

the schedule of his debts, made before the commissioner, as hereinbefore provided, or any fine or penalty for which he shall have been imprisoned sixty days or more; but neither certificate shall protect him from arrest or imprisonment for any debt or demand for money or property received while acting in any fiduciary capacity; and if any sheriff or other officer shall arrest any person having been so discharged by the court, such officer having knowledge of such discharge, and that the person so arrested has a certificate, so granted to him by the court, or shall refuse to discharge the person so arrested out of his custody, as soon as such certificate shall be produced and shown to him, the officer so offending shall be liable to be prosecuted in the court of common pleas, in an action for false imprisonment, at the suit of the party injured; and if judgment shall be rendered against such officer for any sum whatever, in damages, the plaintiff shall recover full costs. [29 v. 329, §§ 22, 36; 51 v. 323, § 1; 41 v. 15, § 1.]

A discharge under the insolvent law on process from a state court discharges from imprisonment on process from the United States Circuit Court, 7 O. (pt. 1) 196. The act discharging insolvents from fines is constitutional, 19 O. S. 581.

§ 6380. Commissioners may administer oaths. The commissioner may administer all oaths required in matters connected with his duties. [29 v. 329, § 46.]

§ 6381. The sections of this chapter relating to voluntary assignment to govern the administration of the trust. The sections of this chapter relating to voluntary assignments shall be applied and govern the action of the court and the commissioner, as to the presentation and allowance or rejection of claims, the appraisement and conversion of assets into money, the making and paying dividends, and the fees of the probate judge, and in all other respects in the administration of the trust, except as otherwise herein provided. [29 v. 329, §§ 6, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45; 32 v. 23, §§ 1, 2; 33 v. 50, §§ 1, 2; 44 v. 50, § 1.]

§ 6382. **Fees of commissioner—to be paid in advance—other fees fixed by court.** The commissioner shall be entitled to the following fees: For writing the application and bond, if any, each, twenty-five cents; for the inventories, schedules, and assignments, and for the examination at the time of application, and for all copies thereof, ten cents per hundred words; for publishing notice, twenty-five cents, in addition to the amount paid to the printer; all which he shall have a right to receive before he shall be required to give a certificate to the applicant; and for all other services he shall be entitled to receive a reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the court. [29 v. 329, § 52. 53.]

§ 6383. **Who to act in absence of commissioner.** Whenever the office of commissioner of insolvents shall be vacant, or in case of the death, absence, or inability of said commissioner, the duties of commissioner shall temporarily be discharged by a master commissioner, but as soon as there is a commissioner to act, all unfinished business shall be turned over to him. [44 v. 50, § 2.]

CHAPTER V.

MARRIAGES.

‡ 6384. Who may contract matrimony. Male persons of the age of eighteen years, and female persons of the age of sixteen years, not nearer of kin than second cousins, and not having a husband or wife living, may be joined in marriage: provided, always, that male persons under the age of twenty-one years, and female persons under the age of eighteen years, shall first obtain the consent of their fathers, respectively, or in case of the death or incapacity of their fathers, then of their mothers or guardians. [67 v. 6, § 1.]

Mutual promises and cohabitation are not a marriage, 10 O. S. 181. Solemnization without a license, followed by cohabitation is, 13 O. S. 553. Marriage by minor invalid unless confirmed by cohabitation after majority, 20 O. 1; 42 O. S. 23. 12 Bull 237. Marriage contract of imbecile declared a nullity, 22 O. S. 271; see 28 Bull 227. Marriage of female minor resident of Ohio, entered into Kentucky, valid unless avoided on or before reaching majority, 26 Bull 309. No action lies for breach of contract of marriage made in Ohio where parties are first cousins, 49 O. S. 654. Infancy, when pleaded, is a valid defense to an action for the breach of a marriage promise, 31 O. S. 521. A marriage solemnized in due form is presumed to be lawful until some enactment which annuls it is produced and proved by those who deny its validity, 32 O. S. 163. Where coverture is relied on to save an action from the bar of the statute of limitations the marriage may be shown by a proof of cohabitation as husband and wife, 35 O. S. 94. In an action by one as surviving husband against the heir of a deceased wife to recover an estate by the courtesy where the marriage is put in issue a marriage in fact may be proved by showing that they lived together and cohabited as man and wife, 39 O. S. 478. Where a marriage was contracted by slaves in a slave state before the emancipation proclamation, it was held not to be unlawful for the husband to afterwards marry another woman, 39 O. S. 563. As to age of majority, see ‡ 3136. Marriage of person under guardianship, 6 C. C. 481.

‡ 6385. Who may solemnize marriage. It shall be lawful for any ordained minister of any religious society or congregation, within this state, who has or may hereafter obtain a license for that purpose, as hereinafter provided, or for any justice of the peace in his county, or for the mayor of any city or incorporated village in any county in which such city or village may wholly or partly lie, or for the several religious societies, agreeably to the rules and regulations of their respective churches, to join together as

husband and wife, all persons not prohibited by law. [86 v. 208.]

§ 6386. **How ministers may obtain license to marry.** Any minister of the gospel, upon producing to the judge of the probate court of any county within this state in which he officiates, credentials of his being a regular ordained minister of any religious society or congregation, shall be entitled to receive from said court a license, authorizing him to solemnize marriages within this state, so long as he shall continue a regular minister in such society or congregation. [29 v. 429, § 3.]

§ 6387. **Minister to produce to judge of county in which he solemnizes marriage, his license— record thereof—no charge.** It shall be the duty of every minister, who is now or hereafter shall be licensed to solemnize marriages, as aforesaid, to produce to the judge of the said court, in every county in which he shall solemnize any marriage, his license so obtained; and the said judge shall thereupon enter the name of such minister upon record, as a minister of the gospel duly authorized to solemnize marriages within this state, and shall note the county from which such license issued; for which service no charge shall be made by such judge. [29 v. 429, § 4.]

§ 6388. **Record or certificate evidence.** When the name of any such minister is so entered upon the record, by the judge aforesaid, such record, or the certificate thereof, by the said judge, under the seal of his court, shall be good evidence that the said minister was duly authorized to solemnize marriages. [29 v. 429, § 5.]

§ 6389. **Before marriage, bans to be published and how, or license to be procured, where.** Previous to persons being joined in marriage, notice thereof shall be published (in the presence of the congregation), on two different days of public worship; the first publication to be at least ten days previous to such marriage, within the county where the female resides; or, a license shall be obtained for that purpose from the probate judge in the county where such female may reside. [29 v. 429, § 6.]

§ 6390. License how obtained—consent of parent or guardian of minor how given—fees for license—for recording certificate of marriage—penalty for improperly issuing license. The probate judge, as aforesaid may inquire of the party applying for a marriage license, as aforesaid, upon oath, relative to the legality of such contemplated marriage; and if the judge shall be satisfied there is no legal impediment thereto, then he shall grant such marriage license; and if any of the persons intending to marry shall be under age, and shall not have had a former wife or husband, the consent of the parents or guardians shall be personally given before the judge, or certified under the hand of such parent or guardian, attested by two witnesses, one of whom shall appear before said judge, and make oath that he saw the parent or guardian, whose name is annexed to such certificate, subscribe, or heard him or her acknowledge the same; and the judge is hereby authorized to administer such oath, and thereupon issue and sign such license, and affix thereto the seal of the court; the judge shall be entitled to receive as his fee, for administering the oath and granting license, with the seal affixed thereto, recording the certificate of marriage, and filing the necessary papers, the sum of seventy-five cents; and if any judge shall, in any other manner, issue or sign any marriage license, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to and for the use of the party aggrieved, provided that should the person then qualified and acting as probate judge be himself the party applying, he shall make the application to the judge of the court of common pleas, within and for the same county, and if there be no legal impediment thereto, said common pleas judge shall grant said probate judge a marriage license and shall thereupon certify said application, and his action thereon, to the probate court of said county for record, as in other cases. [82 v. 202.]

Affidavit for license.—State of Ohio, ——— county, ss: Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Judge of the Probate court, within and for the county of ———, A. B., who being duly sworn deposes and says that he is more than twenty-one years of age and has no lawful wife living. And that C. D. is more than eighteen years of age and has no lawful

husband living; that she is a resident of the county of ——— aforesaid. And the said A. B. further says that C. D. and affiant are not of nearer relation to each other than that of second cousin, and that he knows of no legal objection to the marriage contemplated between them. A. B.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ——— day of ——— 188—,
————, Probate Judge.

Marriage return.—Married on the ——— day of ———, 188—,
A. B. and C. D., by me, a minister of the Gospel, E. F.

In an action for damages by a father for the wrongful issuing of license for the marriage of his daughter, evidence of the bad character of the husband may be received and considered by the jury in aggravation of damages, 14 O. 1. A deputy clerk of the probate court has authority to administer oaths to parties making application for marriage licenses touching the merits of such applications and perjury may be assigned upon such oaths, 25 O. S. 21. An application to the probate court for a marriage license is a "matter ** depending" before said court within the meaning of § 9 of the crimes act [S. & C. 405] and the applicant may be indicted for perjury for false swearing although the applicant is not one of the parties thereto, 20 O. S. 330.

§ 6391. Certificate of marriage may be transmitted to probate judge and recorded—penalty. A certificate of every marriage hereafter solemnized, whether authorized by publication of bans in the congregation or by license issued by a probate judge, or after notice given to the congregation signed by the justice, mayor or minister solemnizing the same, or the clerk of the monthly meeting, shall be transmitted to the probate judge in the county wherein the marriage license was issued, or the congregation wherein said bans were published is situated or marriage was celebrated, within three months thereafter, and recorded by such probate judge; every justice, mayor, or minister or clerk of the monthly meeting, failing to transmit such certificate to the probate judge in due time, shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, and if the probate judge shall neglect to make such record, he shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars to and for the use of the county. [86 v. 208.]

§ 6392. Penalty against minister or justice for solemnizing marriages contrary to the intent of this chapter, or for unauthorized person to solemnize a marriage. If any justice, minister or mayor, by this chapter authorized to join persons in marriage, solemnize the same without bans having been published, or a license obtained as required by section sixty-three hundred and eighty-

nine, the person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to and for the use of the county wherein such offense was committed, and be imprisoned not more than six months or both; and if any person not legally authorized shall attempt to solemnize the marriage contract, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit and pay five hundred dollars to and for the use of the county wherein such offense was committed, and be imprisoned not more than six months or both. [90 v. 47.]

§ 6393. Duty of minister solemnizing marriage of minors. It shall be the duty of every minister, mayor or justice of the peace, before he shall solemnize any marriage between the parties, either of whom is required, by § 6384 to obtain the consent of his or her parent or guardian (except in cases where license shall have been obtained from the judge of the probate court), to be satisfied that the intention of marriage between such parties has been duly published, and also that the consent of such parent or guardian has been obtained, either by acknowledgment in presence of such minister, mayor or justice of the peace, or by a certificate under the signature of such parent or guardian, and attested by one or more credible witnesses, who shall be present for the purpose of satisfying such minister, mayor or justice of the peace that such certificate was actually signed by the parent or guardian, for the purpose aforesaid. [86 v. 209.]

§ 6394. Fines, etc., how recovered. Any fine or forfeiture arising to the county, in consequence of the breach of this chapter, shall be recovered by a civil action, with costs of suit, in any court of record having cognizance of the same. [29 v. 429, § 11.]

CHAPTER VI.

STATISTICS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

§ 6395. Probate judge shall keep a record of births and deaths. The probate judge shall keep a record of the births and deaths reported to him as hereinafter provided; the births shall be numbered, recorded, and alphabetically indexed in the order in which they are received, and the record shall state in separate columns the date of making the record, the date and place of birth, the name, sex and color of the child, the maiden name of the mother, and the name of the father of the child, and the residence of the parents, as fully as the same are reported; the deaths shall be likewise numbered, recorded and indexed, and the record thereof shall state in separate columns, so far as the same is reported, the date and place of death, name and surname of the deceased, condition (whether single, married or widowed), age, place of birth, occupation, names of parents (when an infant without name), cause of death, color, and last place [of residence] of such deceased person, and the date of making the record; and it shall further be the duty of the probate judge, when satisfied as to the required fact by the sworn testimony of two or more competent witnesses, to make record of births and deaths which have been omitted or hereafter may be omitted and are not of record. [90 v. 53; 66 v. 69.]

§ 6396. Duties of assessors, of physicians and midwives in certain cities, of clergymen and sextons. It shall be the duty of the assessors of the several townships and wards of each county of this state, to obtain, annually, the foregoing statistics, at the time each assessor shall make the assessment of his respective township or ward for the year ending the last of March, preceding each annual assessment, and report the same to the probate judge of his county, at the time of his regular report to the [county] auditor; and at the time of submitting his report to the pro-

bate judge, he shall state upon oath that he has made diligent inquiry in order to obtain the number of births and deaths, and other information required by this chapter, in his township or ward, respectively; and if any assessor in this state shall fail or refuse to make such report, or to make and file the affidavit required by this title, the auditor of his county shall withhold his order until the law has been complied with, to the satisfaction of the probate judge, except in counties containing cities of the first class, having a population of one hundred and fifty thousand and over, in which counties it shall be the duty of the physicians and professional midwives to keep a registry of the several births in which they have assisted professionally, which shall contain, as near as the same can be ascertained, the time of such birth, sex, color of the child, the names and residence of the parents; and physicians who have attended deceased persons in their last illness, clergymen who have officiated at the funeral, and sextons who have buried deceased persons, shall keep a registry of the name, age, and residence of such deceased persons at the time of their death; it shall be the duty of the physicians and professional midwives to report fully the births registered by them, as required by this chapter, to the judge of the probate court of the county every three months, viz., on or before the second Monday of the months of January, April, July, and October of each year; in case there is no physician or midwife in attendance at any birth, then the parents shall be required to report to the probate judge within one month; and physicians, clergymen, and sextons shall likewise report fully the deaths registered by them, as required by this chapter, to the judge of the probate court of the county, every three months, as above designated; and any person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with, or violate the provisions of this chapter, shall forfeit and pay for each offense the sum of ten dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the state of Ohio, and the penalty, when recovered, shall be paid over, one-half to the school fund, and one-half to the party making complaint thereof. [68 v. 40, § 2.]

§ 6397. **Duty of probate judge as to blanks for statistics.** It shall be the duty of the probate judge to furnish to each assessor of the several townships or wards of his county, annually, and to other persons making such report, a sufficient number of properly ruled blanks, which shall be paid for out of the county treasury, upon which to make such report to said probate judge. [66 v. 69, § 3.]

§ 6398. **Probate judge to keep record and transmit abstract to Secretary of State.** It shall be the duty of the probate judge, receiving the reports as above specified, within fifteen days after the receipt thereof, to record the same in a book to be provided by the county commissioners for that purpose, and to transmit an abstract thereof, on or before the first Monday of August, every year, to the secretary of state, in such form as shall be prescribed by that officer, who shall file the same in his office, to be used by him in his annual report to the legislature. [73 v. 203, § 3.]

§ 6399. **Original entries and copies, etc., evidence. Records open to public inspection.** Every original entry, made as above described, and a copy of such entry duly certified over the seal of said court, shall be received in all courts and places as *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein stated, and said records shall be open to the inspection of the public at all proper hours. [66 v. 69, § 5.]

CHAPTER VII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 6400. Probate judge to determine all questions, except, etc. All questions, except those arising in criminal actions and proceedings, unless otherwise provided by law, shall be determined by the probate judge, unless, in his discretion, he shall order the same to be tried by a jury, or referred, as provided for references in the court of common pleas. [51 v. 167, § 28.]

49 O. S. 596; 48 *Id.* 356.

§ 6401. Bonds, etc., to be approved and filed. All undertakings and bonds, required or authorized by law to be given in the probate court, shall be, on being accepted and approved by the probate judge, filed in his office. [51 v. 167, § 26.]

§ 6402. Notice of filing accounts to be published. It shall be the duty of the probate judge to cause notice to be published in some newspaper of the county, of the filing of any accounts by executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees and assignees, trustees and commissioners of insolvents, specifying the time when such accounts will be heard, which shall not be less than three weeks after the publication of such notice, at which time it shall be competent for said probate judge, for cause, to allow further time to file exceptions to said accounts; and the costs of such notice shall be paid, if more than one account be specified in the same notice, in equal proportions by the executors, administrators, guardians, trustees and assignees, trustees or commissioners of insolvents, respectively. [51 v. 167, § 20.]

§ 6403. Examination of accountants under oath. The probate judge shall have full power and authority to examine under oath, all executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, and assignees, trustees and commissioners of insolvents, touching their accounts; and if he shall think proper to do so, he may reduce such examination to writing, and require such executor, administrator, assignee, trustee or guardian, to sign the same, and such examination shall be filed with the papers in the case. [51 v. 167, § 21.]

§ 6404. **Depositions.** Depositions taken according to the provisions of law for taking depositions to be used on the trial of civil causes may be taken and used on the trial of any question before the probate court, where such testimony may be proper. [51 v. 167, § 19.]

§ 6405. **Fees of witnesses, jurors, officers, same as in common pleas.** The fees of witnesses, jurors, sheriffs, coroners, and constables, for all services rendered in the probate court, or by order of the probate judge, shall be the same as is provided by law for like services in the court of common pleas. [51 v. 167, § 29.]

§ 6406. **Notice of proceedings in probate court, how given.** When notice of any proceedings in a probate court shall be required by law, or be deemed necessary by the probate judge, and the manner of giving the same shall not be directed by statute, the probate judge shall order notice of such proceedings to be given to all persons interested therein, in such manner and for such length of time as he shall deem reasonable. [51 v. 167, § 27.]

The provisions of this section were not intended to apply to applications under § 5937, 3 C. C. 441. Such advertisements of general interest to tax payers as the probate judge may deem proper shall be published in two newspapers of opposite politics at the county seat if there be such published in the county seat, and in all counties having cities of 8,000 or more not the county seat, additional publication of such notices must be made in two newspapers of opposite politics in such city, § 4367. Proceeding to compel accounting against former guardian who has become non-resident, 13 C. C. 29.

§ 6407. **When appeals may be taken from probate court to court of common pleas.** In addition to cases specially provided for, appeals may be taken to the court of common pleas, from any order, decision or judgment of the probate court in settling the accounts of an executor, administrator, guardian and trustees, assignees, trustees and commissioners of insolvents; and in proceedings for the sale of real estate for the payment of debts; in proceedings to increase or diminish the allowance made by appraisers of any estate to any widow, or minor child, or children for their support one year; in proceedings against persons suspected of having concealed, embezzled, or conveyed away the property of deceased persons; in cases for the com-

pletion of real contracts and from order or decision in the administration of insolvents' estates by assignees, trustees, or commissioners; and in proceedings to appoint guardians or trustees for lunatics, idiots, imbeciles or drunkards, by any person against whom such order, decision or decree shall be made, or who may be affected thereby; and the cause so appealed shall be tried, heard, and decided in the court of common pleas, in the same manner as though the said court of common pleas had original jurisdiction thereof. [79 v. 127.]

Appeal lies in an action brought in the probate court by a guardian against the sureties on the bond of the former guardian, 16 O. S. 457; to compel assignee for creditors to allow claim, 3 C. C. 416; 4 C. C. 195; from order of probate court overruling motion of imbecile ward to terminate guardianship, etc., 45 O. S. 702; where the probate court in case of assignment and sale of personal property thereunder fixes the priority of lien holders and distributes the proceeds, 2 C. C. 73, 76; 45 O. S. 142. An appeal will not lie to the court of common pleas from an order of the probate court removing an administrator, 15 O. S. 484; or setting aside or refusing to confirm sale of assignee, 81 O. S. 201; 38 Bull. 240; or its approval of an assignee, 34 O. S. 280; or refusal to admit authenticated copy of foreign will to record, 2 C. C. 387; or refusal to alter allowance to widow, 12 Bull. 234. No costs recoverable when appeal to common pleas dismissed for want of jurisdiction, *Id.* Sureties on an assignee's bond not having appealed or instituted proceedings in error, are concluded, as well as their principal by the decree of the probate court, 46 O. S. 56. The right of appeal given by this section relates to judgments where the probate court has jurisdiction to hear and determine a complaint with reference to §§ 6053-6059; 42 O. S. 325. The general rule has been to allow but one appeal; no further right of appeal to circuit court, 6 Bull. 754. It does not seem essential that a person required to give an undertaking for appeal under this section should also give notice of his intention to do so, by causing an entry of such intention to be made upon the journal of the probate court, 6 C. C. 649. A person who is not required by the terms of this section to give an undertaking for appeal, must give written notice to the court of his intention to appeal within the time limited for giving bond, *Id.*; see 50 O. S. 528. Common pleas may inquire whether appellant was a creditor or had an interest entitling him to appeal, 8 C. C. 160, 161.

§ 6408. Bond on appeal—when not required. The person desiring to take an appeal, as provided in the preceding section, shall, within twenty days after the making of the order, decision, or decree from which he desires to appeal, give a written undertaking, executed on the part of the person appealing, to the adverse party, with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the probate judge, and conditioned that

the party appealing shall abide and perform the order, judgment, or decree of the appellate court, and shall pay all moneys, costs, and damages, which may be required of or awarded against said party, by such court; when the order, decision, or decree, from which the appeal is taken, directs the payment of money, the undertaking shall be in double the amount thereof, and in other cases, in such amount as shall be prescribed by the probate court; but when the person appealing, from any judgment or order in any court, or before any tribunal, is a party in a fiduciary capacity, in which he has given bond within the State, for the faithful discharge of his duties, and appeals in the interest of the trust, he shall not be required to give bond, but shall be allowed the appeal, by giving written notice to the court of his intention to appeal within the time limited for giving bond. [52 v. 103, § 4, 6; 38 v. 146, § 243.]

[Form].—Know all men by these presents that we, A. B., C. D. and E. F., of ——— county and State of Ohio, are held and firmly bound unto G. A., the plaintiff in said cause, in the sum of ——— dollars, for the payment whereof well and truly to be made, we do hereby jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators. Whereas, on the ——— day of ———, A. D. 188—, the Probate court of ——— county, Ohio, made an order [*here state the nature of the order, decision or decree.*] And whereas the above named A. B., having given notice of appeal to the court of common pleas of said county. Now, therefore, the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the said A. B. shall abide by and perform the order, judgment or decree of the appellate court and shall pay all moneys, costs and damages which may be required of or awarded against him by such court, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force.

Signed, etc., this ——— day of ———, 188—,

Executed in presence of

Notes.—Bond must be given unless appeal is in the interest of a trust, 2 C. C. R. 61-62. When assignee appeals probate court must fix bond at double amount of balance found in his hands, 1 C. C. R. 550-551. Probate court may fix priorities subject to appeal to common pleas court, 2 C. C. R. 73, 76; 45 O. S. 142. Assignee having given bond for the faithful performance of his duties, need not give bond, on appeal from justice, 13 Bull 568. In such case where the assignor files his transcript in the common pleas within ten days, the appeal held good though no written notice of the intention to appeal was given to justice, *Id.* A party in any trust capacity who has given sufficient bond in this state is not required to give bond on appeal to circuit court, § 5228. If he has not given official bond he can not prosecute an appeal without giving an appeal bond, 29 O. S. 433; W. 697; and the court in such case can not dispense with it. 29 O. S.

488. Power of court to allow amendment of defective bond, 31 O. S. 137. An assignee of an insolvent estate having a personal claim against the estate can not appeal from a judgment against him in the probate court without giving bond, 3 C. C. R. 61. Undertaking given to the state of Ohio does not comply with statute, and on motion appeal may be dismissed unless mistake corrected. Effect of giving such undertaking on review of case, 7 C. C. 348. Flexibility of statute requiring that bond must be double the amount where money is ordered to be paid, 28 Bull. 286. A decree under the assignment laws allowing a claim and ordering distribution is not such an order for the payment of money as under this section requires the bond on appeal by an unpaid claimant to be in double the amount thereof, 29 Bull. 226. Section applies to appeals from justices, 52 O. S. 200. A finding that an administrator owes the estate a sum certain and ordering him to pay it to his successor is a judgment for money and an appeal bond must be in double the amount, but if a lesser bond is given the error is correctible, 3 N. P. 307. Entry on journal of intention to appeal equivalent to written notice, 12 C. C. 291. See 38 Bull. 221.

‡ 6409. **Transcript—when to be filed.** The probate judge shall, upon the giving of the undertaking, or notice, as aforesaid, make out an authenticated transcript of the docket or journal entries, and of the order, decision, or decree appealed from, which shall be filed with the clerk of the court of common pleas, on or before the second day of the term of said court, next after an undertaking or notice is given, as hereinbefore provided, by the person appealing, and the appeal shall thereupon be considered perfected; the original papers pertaining to the cause may be used upon the trial or hearing in the court of common pleas. [52 v. 103, § 5.]

Where the assignee of an insolvent estate having a personal claim against the estate, executed a bond for an appeal from a judgment against him in the probate court but died without filing a transcript, it was held that his successor in the trust had no right of recovery and hence acted without authority when he filed the transcript, 2 C. C. 61.

‡ 6410. **Proceedings in common pleas—certifying same back.** Upon the decision of any cause, appealed to the court of common pleas, the clerk of said court shall make out an authenticated transcript of the order, judgment, and proceedings of said court therein, and shall file the same with the probate judge, who shall record the same, and the proceedings thereafter shall be the same as if such order, judgment, and proceedings had been had in the probate court. [52 v. 103, § 7.]

Judgment of common pleas must be certified to probate court, 7 C. C. 384. See generally, 23 O. S. 173.

§ 6411. Code of civil procedure governs when. The provisions of law governing civil proceedings in the court of common pleas shall, so far as applicable, govern like proceedings in the probate court, where there is no provision on the subject in this title.

See 45 O. S. 149; 48 O. S. 356; 4 C. C. 9; applies to § 5205, 12 C. C. 123, 133. A jury may be impaneled under the powers of this section, 49 O. S. 588, 597.

§ 6412. Affidavit before private sale confirmed. Before the court shall confirm a sale by an executor, administrator, guardian, assignee, or trustee, made under an order allowing such officer to make private sale, the court shall require such officer to make and file an affidavit that such private sale has been made after diligent endeavor to obtain the best price for the property, and that the sale reported, is for the highest price that he could get for the property.

See form under § 6086.

§ 6413. How executors, etc., guardians and trustees may invest funds. Executors, administrators, guardians, and trustees, may, when they have funds belonging to the trust which are to be invested, invest the same in the certificates of the indebtedness of this State or of the United States, or in such other securities as may be approved by the court having control of the administration of the trust, and whenever money coming into the hands of an executor, administrator, trustee, agent, assignee, attorney, or officer, shall be stopped therein by reason of litigation or other lawful cause, and the same will probably be so detained for more than six months, such executor, administrator, trustee, agent, assignee, attorney, or officer, may invest the same during such detention in the same manner that trust funds are now authorized by law to be invested, or in such other manner as the probate or other court having jurisdiction of the pending litigation, or person aforesaid, may direct. [60 v. 20, § 1; 65 v. 80, § 1; 76 v. 17, § 1.]

See § 5981, 5984, *nn* 6209. Executor directed to keep funds invested may when a profitable investment offers itself larger in amount than assets of the estate supplement them with funds obtained from other parties, 98 N. Y. 300. That a trustee made imprudent investments of the trust fund upon the advice of the husband of the *cestui que* trust will not excuse him, 10 Bull 285. Trustee can not delegate to another discretion to change investments with which she was vested by the terms of the will, 19 Bull 198.

CHAPTER VIII.

APPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY BY CORPORATIONS.

‡ 6414. Appropriations of private property by corporations must be made according to the provisions of this chapter. [69 v. 88, § 1.]

Abandonment.—§ 6434. Compensation not enforceable after, 17 O. S. 103. Rights of owners when canal abandoned, 12 O. S. 629; 17 O. S. 23, see 40 O. S. 647. When surplus land is sold by condemning company to another company, 43 O. S. 229. Change of use does not work an abandonment, 18 O. S. 93; 28 O. S. 643; see 34 O. S. 541.

Benefits.—"Compensation shall be assessed by a jury without deduction for benefits to any property of the owner." Const. 1851. Art. I. § 19. See ‡ 6427; 4 O. S. 167; 308; 30 O. S. 103; R. R. Co's. § 3231. But where a local incidental benefit to the residue of the land is blended or connected either in locality or subject matter with a local incidental injury to such residue of the land, the benefit may be considered in fixing the compensation to be paid to the owner, not by way of deduction from the compensation, but of showing the extent of the injury done the value of the residue of the land, 5 O. S. 568. Benefits could be set-off under the constitution of 1803, 5 O. S. 140; 251; 14 O. 541, not general prospective benefits, 5 O. S. 40. No allowance for general benefits in assessing damages for incidental injury to other lands of owner, 6 O. S. 132. See 2 N. P. 317.

Change of grade of street.—When the grade of streets is first established the consequential injury to adjoining property does not constitute a taking of property; but when the grade has once been established, and the adjoining property improved with reference to the existing grade, a change in grade causing damage would entitle the abutting owner to compensation, 15 O. 474 S. C. 18 O. 229; 7 O. S. 459, and where buildings erected before a grade was established were injured by the subsequent establishment of an unreasonable grade, 34 O. S. 328. Rule of damages, 13 Bull 247.

Change of use.—See Compensation. What constitutes a taking. Land once appropriated, etc. *infra*.

Compensation, etc.—The owner is entitled to receive the fair market value of the land at the time it is taken—as much as he might fairly expect to be able to sell it to others for, if it was not taken—and this amount is not to be increased from the necessity of the public or the corporation to have it, on the one hand, nor diminished from any necessity of the owner to dispose of it, on the other. It is to be valued precisely as it would

be appraised for sale upon execution, or by an executor or guardian; and without any regard to the external causes that may have contributed to make up its present value. The jury are not required to consider how much, nor permitted to make any use of the fact that it may have increased in value by the proposal or construction of the work for which it is taken. *Ranney J.* in 4 O. S. 806, 832.

Where land is valued the limits of compensation may be comprehended in the following: First, the abstract value of the quantity of ground taken: Second, the value arising from the relative situation of the land taken, in connection with the residue of the owners land from which it is severed, and Third, the effect upon the residue of the owners land arising from the uses for which the appropriation is made, 5 O. S. 568, 575.

Compensation—*Special benefits* can be considered so far as to offset damages to property remaining, 9 Bull 253. When considering how much less valuable the remaining lands were with the appropriation than without, the jury may consider special benefits resulting thereto, 29 Bull 280.

The jury should assess the compensation due the owner of the land sought to be appropriated irrespective of benefits and also the damage resulting from the diminished value of the remainder of the tract in consequence of such appropriation; and in ascertaining these amounts the jury are to take into consideration the real value of the land taken and the diminished value of the remainder, and may for that purpose, not only take into account the purposes to which the land is or has been applied, but any other beneficial purpose to which it may be applied which would effect the amount of compensation or damages, 30 O. S. 108.

Compensation—time and manner of payment.—Compensation must be made in money. Const. 1851. Art. I., § 19. An assessment of damages in "the sum of \$150, with wagonway and stop for cattle" is not therefore constitutional, 7 O. S. 220. Giving bond for damages occasioned by laying out road is not compensation in money, 5 O. S. 109. Appeal bond without deposit of damages is not payment in money, 4 Neb. 439, nor is payment in other land, 2 Dall. 804, or in benefits, 42 Ala. 89; 8 Bush 681; 36 Miss. 300, or in bonds of company, 1 Md. Ch. 107. Judgment is not compensation, 64 Ia. 281; 57 Mo. 256. Payment must precede possession, 37 O. S. 147, 151, Const. Art. I. § 19. By allowing entry to be made without compensation the owner may waive this right, 70 Ga. 164; 33 Minn. 419; 32 Vt. 311; 63 Wis. 327, but not his ultimate right to damages, for that would depend upon the statutory period of limitations, 69 Ill. 818, see 34 O. S. 541, 550; 23 O. S. 275, 294.

Id. *Canal property taken for Railroad.*—Where land once taken for canal purposes is appropriated from the canal by a railroad, its value is not what the property is worth for canal purposes alone, or for any other particular use, but what it was worth generally for any and all uses for which it might be suitable, 18 O. S. 169.

Id. *Land taken for one public use and transferred to another.*—Where land originally taken for one public use is transferred to another, the measure of compensation to

the owner is compensation for such additional burden and inconvenience, not common to the general public, as accrues to him and his entire tract on which the easement is imposed by reason of the change of uses to which the lands appropriated have been subjected, 18 O. S. 92. Where a strip of land was used in common by a canal and turnpike and it is taken by a railroad, and a track constructed thereon, the measure of damages to the turnpike company is the diminution of the productive value of its property caused by reason of the change of the canal to a railroad excluding however, all diminution arising merely from competition between the two roads as means of transportation and travel, 18 O. S. 417.

Id. Exposure to fire.—Damages may be recovered on account of increased danger from exposure of buildings to fire by reason of the construction of a railroad, 105 Mass. 199; 60 Me. 290, but not unless the proximity of the buildings to the railroad is such as to render the danger imminent and appreciable, 18 O. S. 92.

Id. Injury to remaining land.—The effect upon the residue of the owner's land arising from the uses for which the appropriation is made must be considered, 5 O. S. 566, 575, and the jury are to assess damages on account of the diminished value of the remainder of the tract in consequence of the appropriation, 30 O. S. 108, as impairment of access from one portion of the tract to another when the entire tract is cut asunder, 18 O. S. 92, but the damages should be estimated in relation to the entire tract and not separate tracts, 136 Mass. 398; 50 Mich. 506, unless the tracts are used as one property or business and are necessary to its enjoyment, 31 Minn. 137; 83 Wis. 629 *contra* 34 Ia. 353; generally 10 C. C. 334.

Id. Machinery and business.—If the construction of a railroad necessitates the removal of the business and machinery, the difference between the value of the machinery in connection with the business conducted on the property and its value if removed and applied to the same or other use is a proper element of damage, 17 Bull 404. Injury caused by change of grade of street, see 12 Bull 247.

Id. "Market" value. 20 Bull 8; 17 Bull 323.

Id. Noise—smoke, etc.—No right of recovery for injury by, when railroad authorized by law is lawfully operated, 10 O. S. 624. But in an action by the owner of property abutting on a public street of a municipal corporation which is occupied by a railroad track under an agreement with the municipal authorities by virtue of § 3283 R. S., to recover against the railroad company for injury to such property by the laying of the track it is competent to take into consideration evidence of substantial injury and loss to the property (not common to the community at large) caused by smoke, noises, and sparks of fire occasioned by running of locomotives and cars in front of the property, 45 O. S. 309. See 6 C. C. 354.

Id. Probable rents, etc.—Compensation not specific remuneration is guaranteed by the law for land taken and for the damage occasioned thereby to the remainder of the premises. The difference in the value of the owner's property with the appropriation and that without it is the rule of compensa-

tion. This difference must be ascertained with reference to the value of the property in view of its present character, situation and surroundings. It can not be enhanced by proving facts of a contingent and prospective character such as the probable rents that may be derived from the property or its special value as a prospective monopoly of a roadway to the adjoining land of other persons, 33 O. S. 429.

Id. Railway crossing.—In proceeding under the statute to appropriate a right of way across the track of an existing railroad, to be used in common as a railroad crossing, the owner of such track is entitled to compensation for the property or interest therein actually appropriated, and for such consequential damages not provided for by the act of 1880 as are the direct and proximate consequence of such appropriation. But the jury in estimating these consequential damages can not include the additional expenses provided for by said act, nor take into account detention of trains, loss of future business nor additional expenses incident to the future exercise of their corporate powers, 30 O. S. 604. No damages recoverable for delay, danger, inconvenience and impairment of hauling capacity of engines stopping before crossing petitioners track, 105 Ill. 110; 388; 44 Am. Rep. 799.

Id. Street slope.—Where the part of an abutting lot is covered by the slope of a fill made in the improvement of a street, the owner is entitled to compensation for the use of such part of his lot, the measure of which compensation would not be the full value of the fee, but the difference in the land without the easement and its full value as burdened with the easement, 3 Bull 560, affirmed, 34 O. S. 276.

Id. Street railway.—Measure of damages in proceeding by one street railway company to appropriate right to use and occupy a portion of the tracks of another company, 6 C. C. 362.

Constitutional provisions.—Our constitution provides that "Private property shall ever be held inviolate but subservient to the public welfare. When taken in time of war or other public exigency imperatively requiring its immediate seizure or for the purpose of making or repairing roads, which shall be open to the public, without charge, a compensation shall be made to the owner in money, and in all other cases, where private property shall be taken for public use, a compensation therefor shall first be made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money; and such compensation shall be assessed by a jury, without deduction for benefits to any property of the owner." Const. 1851. Art. I. § 19. "No right of way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money, to the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation; which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury of twelve men in a court of record as shall be prescribed by law." Const. 1851. Art. XIII § 5. The constitution of 1802 provided that "Private property ought and shall ever be held inviolate, but always subservient to the public welfare, provided a compensation in money be made to the owner." Art. VIII. § 4.

Under the constitution of 1802, a jury was not necessary, 5 O. 140; 7 O. (pt. 2) 111 and prepayment was not required for prop-

erty taken for repair of public works, 5 O. 115. No damage was secured for alteration of streets, but the legislature had power to award damages, 8 O. 543. Benefits might be set-off, 14 O. 541; 5 O. S. 140; 251. The state took a fee in canal lands, 34 O. S. 541.

Contracts for right of way may be by parol, 6 Wend. 461, include all damages resulting from proper construction of improvement, 56 Barb. 456; 9 Met. 553; 28 Vt. 99; 111 Ill. 383, enforceable by action for damages on the contract, 63 Mo. 68; 34 N. J. Eq. 55; 2 Cush. 536 or specific performance, 55 Ia. 677; 20 N. Y. 184, not by ejectment after entry and occupation, 20 O. S. 81.

Corporate existence.—Organization and right to condemn must be proven, 15 O. S. 21; 33 O. S. 429. Organization must be proven by certificate of public record, 5 O. S. 276. See 1 C. C. R. 426.

Definition.—Eminent domain is the "right of the sovereign without the consent of the owner, when necessary, to make private property "subservient to the public welfare" per Ranney J. 4 O. S. 303, 324. Eminent domain is the right of the government to appropriate otherwise than by taxation and its police authority private property for public use on payment of proper compensation, see Dillon Mun. Corp. 3d. ed. § 584. Eminent domain is distinguishable from taxation in that the latter operates upon the community or upon a class of persons in a community and by some rule of apportionment, while the former operates upon an individual and without reference to the amount or value exacted from any other individual or class of individuals, 4 N. Y. 419; 424; 33 Conn. 118; 8 Mich. 274. Under the power of eminent domain private property can be taken only on the condition of providing compensation therefor, but in the exercise of the police power of the state, private property may be taken or its use controlled without payment of compensation, see 7 Bush. 53, 84.

Description, sufficiency of, 18 O. S. 373. It is not sufficiently definite to place one terminus of a right of way at a point, not designated, on the Ohio and Pennsylvania State line in the county of Trumbull and the other at a point, not designated on the Ohio river in either the county of Brown or Adams, 5 O. S. 276, 279. From a point near the north-east corner to a point near the south-west corner, insufficient, 54 Ind. 121. The residence of a person too indefinite a description of a terminus to authorize the location of a highway, 53 Ind. 64. Defective certificate of description, after record, and after company organized and acted under it held not void for uncertainty, 11 O. S. 516. Presumption of opening of road where surveyed and located, 18 O. S. 373, 381.

Election.—To maintain ejectment or compel condemnation on unlawful entry, 5 Bull 643, to recover compensation and damages under § 6448-6450 or land itself in case of unlawful appropriation, 35 O. S. 531. See § 2260 n.

Entry.—To survey without compensation, constitutional, 10 W. L. J. 365. Entry without appropriation. Owner may recover compensation and damages, 35 O. S. 531.

Error.—Proceedings in § 6437.

Estoppel.—Owner can not recover value of the land if he has a right to recover the land, 35 O. S. 581, *vice versa* 2 Bull. 5, 18,

But can tender deed of land and recover its value when unlawfully appropriated for a street, 48 O. S. 657. On entry under void proceedings, delay of owner no estoppel against ejectment, 37 O. S. 147. Estoppel by delay or acquiescence to enjoin use of land by railroad after completion or large expenditures made, 18 O. S. 169. When owner not estopped from showing company appropriated more land than necessary, 43 O. S. 229. Generally 3 C. C. R. 815.

Evidence as to amount of damages, etc. The owner is a competent witness to testify in his own behalf, but the opinion of a witness as to the amount of damages is not evidence, 4 O. S. 583; 5 O. S. 568; 45 O. S. 309; but he can describe the manner in which the property is affected, and state his opinion as to the value of the property, *Id.*; and may show that prior to the commencement of proceedings and without knowledge that the land would be sought for that purpose he had laid some of it out in lots, streets and alleys and had caused a plat thereof to be made ready for record. He may also show that the land when subdivided is more valuable than when sold by the acre or for other purposes, and in that connection an unrecorded plat showing the manner in which such land has been divided and how such subdivision is affected by the appropriation is admissible as evidence not as a valid town plat but as a scheme or plan for sale affecting the value of the property, 30 O. S. 108.

There seems to be a growing tendency to allow a witness to give an opinion on the amount of damages, *Mills on Eminent Domain* § 165, citing 67 Pa. St. 415; 47 *Id.* 28; 19 Minn. 464; 111 Ill. 413; 24 Ala. 180; 59 Wis. 864. But on the trial of an action against a railroad company by an abutting owner to recover damages for injury to his property by the laying of its track, it was held error to permit witnesses against objection to testify how much less per year was received as rent for the property affected since, than before the track was laid in front of it; to give their opinions concerning the amount of damages sustained, and also their opinion as to the "difference in value of the property" with the track in the street, and if it was some other place, 18 Bull 295; 45 O. S. 809.

Id. *Expert testimony not necessary.* The value of real estate may be proved by other than expert witnesses. Persons living in the neighborhood who have bought and sold property and those who know the land, its availability, fertility, and situation, and the character of similar property may testify to its value, 17 Bull 260; see 20 Bull 8; 17 Bull 81, 328.

Id. *Rental value,* 20 Bull 8.

Id. *Sales of neighboring property* are not competent on direct examination, at least unless they are of precisely similar property very near and very recent, and perhaps not even then, but on cross-examination they may be inquired into to test the witnesses' knowledge, *Ham. Co. Dist. Ct.* cited in *Peck's Mun. Corp.* 255; referring to, 17 O. 16, 24; see 20 Bull 8. That evidence of such sales is not admissible, 53 Ga. 178; 81 Pa. St. 414; 85 Cal. 247; 19 Minn. 464.

That it is, 5 Md. 314; 6 Allen 115; 60 N. H. 522, when the property is of precisely similar character and the sales recent, 59 Wis. 864; see 68 Ia. 397; 113 Mass. 263; 44 Ark. 258; 108 Mass. 365.

Id. View by jury.—Where a view of the premises was had by a jury in such proceeding the result of the view was held competent evidence for them to consider, and from this evidence they might rightfully fix the value and damages even though their findings might differ from the amount testified to and from the weight of the testimony, 14 N. E. Rep. 19; cited in, 19 Bull 258.

Id. Miscellaneous.—The owner may show that prior to the commencement of proceedings and without knowledge that the land would be sought for that purpose he had laid some of it out in lots, streets and alleys, and had caused a plat thereof to be made ready for record. He may also show that the land when subdivided is more valuable when sold by the acre or for other purposes, and in that connection an unrecorded plat or diagram showing the manner in which such land has been divided, and how such subdivision is affected by the appropriation, is admissible as evidence, not as a valid town plat, but as a scheme or plan for sale affecting the value of the property, 30 O. S. 108.

Account books of persons not parties to proceedings not admissible to prove value of property affected by the appropriation and quantity of products transported over it from the lands of other parties, 33 O. S. 429. Where a civil engineer testified that he had computed the quantity contained in each of the lots described in the application for the appropriation, and had noted the square feet contained in each lot on a copy of the plat contained in the application, which paper the court permitted to be given to the jury as a memorandum of the quantity of land contained in each one of the lots, as testified to by the witness, this was held not to be error, 33 O. S. 215. Statement in application sufficient evidence of line of road, 33 O. S. 429.

Where compensation is claimed for the location and construction of a railroad between coal mines and a navigable river on the land owner's premises whereby the conveniences of the river transportation for the coal to market was injured or cut-off it is competent for the railroad company to show that the river transportation in connection with the coal banks had ceased to be valuable or became of less value by means of the facilities for coal transportation afforded by the railroad for the purpose of reducing damages, 5 O. S. 568. It may be shown that the property is mining property with a prospective value as mining property though no ore has yet been produced, 17 Bull 260.

If proper question is rejected on objection by plaintiff in error, similar testimony already given by him may also be struck out, 33 O. S. 430.

Tax assessors valuation not admissible, 44 Ark. 256; 5 Gray 85.

Fences.—Agreement to withdraw from jury claims for fences not within statute of frauds, 21 O. S. 283. Railroad may use owner's partition fence, 26 O. S. 214. Owner can not maintain ejectment on failure of company to put up fence according to agreement, 20 O. S. 81.

How much may be taken.—Only so much property may be taken as will answer the public wants, and this can be held only so long as it is used by the public, and can not be diverted to any other purpose, 4 O. S. 308. See § 2232; 5 O. 391.

Improvements made during unlawful occupation belong to owner and must be paid for on subsequent condemnation, 36 Ind. 463; 30 Ia. 340; 6 N. Y. Sup. Ct. 296; 47 Cal. 515; unless the owner acquiesced in their construction, 26 Minn. 66; 75 Ill. 176; 100 Ind. 409. Other authorities hold that the land owner is not entitled to compensation for such improvements, 68 Miss. 380; 111 Ill. 273; 18 Alb. L. J. 171; 87 Pa. St. 28; as the corporation still has the right to acquire the land under legal proceedings and can not therefore be considered as a trespasser at common law; see 10 Cent. L. Jour. 101, 315.

Inability to agree must be shown, 33 O. S. 429; appear of record, 32 Mich. 283; 79 N. Y. 69; 61 Mo. 83; should be according to the statutes of some states alleged in the petition, 28 Cal. 662; 101 Ill. 333. The burden of proving inability to agree is on the condemning company, 5 N. Y. 434. Inability to agree means that the owner must be either unwilling to sell at all or willing to sell only at a price so large as in the good judgment of the agents of the corporation to be considered excessive, 67 N. Y. 371; see 32 Conn. 452; 34 Id. 78. Agreement in respect to different part of property no defense, 2 Bull 187.

Injunction.—Owner can not stipulate to be entitled to in case of failure of company to fulfil its contracts after entry has been made, 10 O. S. 372. A change of use from a canal to a railroad if acquiesced in by the owner, can not give such owner a right to an injunction to prevent the operation of the road, the remedy must be at law, 18 O. S. 160. Generally, § 6450.

Interest.—Where the condemning company pays into court the damages assessed and takes possession of the property, and upon petition in error the assessment is set aside, and a new assessment awarded, it is competent for the jury in making the latter assessment to allow and include in their verdict interest from and after the time when possession was taken, and while the money was retained by the court, 21 O. S. 334. Interest not allowable where possession not taken, see 5 Bull 739; 9 Rec. 310. See § 2260 n. In an action to assess damages resulting to property owners from a proposed improvement under §§ 2317, 2319, R. S. the judgment will bear interest from the time the work is begun, 9 Bull 243. Interest on compensation from and after actual change of established grade, 47 O. S. 196.

Jurisdiction.—Act 1852 giving probate court jurisdiction constitutional, 4 O. S. 308. Probate court's jurisdiction special and limited, 11 O. S. 497. The whole proceeding is substantially *in rem* and jurisdiction of the person of the parties unnecessary, 19 O. S. 173.

Land once appropriated may be condemned for public use, 18 O. S. 92; 23 O. S. 510; 7 W. L. J. 251, 265. Must not be inconsistent with first use, 4 Bull 201; unless such appears by express words or by necessary implication to be the legislative intent, 23 O. S. 510. Such implication arises only when requisite to the enjoyment of the powers expressly granted and can be extended no further than such necessity requires, *Id.* 523. Right to use another track, compensation prescribed by city council, 36 O. S. 239.

License to enter without damages may be revoked before being acted on, 22 Pick. 33; not after, 5 N. Y. 568; see 40 Pa. St. 53; 45 Ga. 531; 32 L. J. (Exch.) 236; 20 L. J. (Q. B.) 486.

Limitation.—Second condemnation, § 2260. Costs and expenses, § 6435. Petition in error, § 6457.

Mandamus refused to compel payment of verdict, 17 O. S. 108; 22 O. S. 534. Officer compelled by to draw proper vouchers, 26 O. S. 109.

Necessity for appropriation.—The legislature determines this question, 5 Paige Ch. 137 (28 Am. Dec. 416); 30 Cal. 437; 16 Kas. 117; 6 Allen 353; 98 N. Y. 139; but it may delegate the power of determining this question to the courts, 3 Bull 187 (Act 1875); or to the individuals or corporations who are authorized to appropriate the property, 21 N. Y. 595; 33 Pa. St. 169; 71 Ill. 333; the quantity of ground required, 19 O. S. 299. Necessity of appropriation presumed no abuse being shown, 2 Bull 142.

Notice of application to condemn must contain a copy of the application, 11 O. S. 219. The rule of strict construction applied, *Id.* If notice is defective there is no jurisdiction, 46 Mich. 190. Where proceedings are void for want of notice, the owner is not required to proceed to reverse the proceedings on error, but may bring his action for damages against the company, 1 D. 316. Personal notice to owner of land sought to be taken for a ditch not indispensable, 19 O. S. 173. Owners of unrecorded conveyances, etc., can not complain of want of notice, 98 Mass. 491; 43 Ia. 173. Mortgagee whose mortgage is recorded entitled to notice under § 2337; 1 C. C. R. 49. Waiver of, by appearance, 65 N. Y. 452; 46 N. H. 64; 16 Pick. 217; without objecting to sufficiency of, 9 Barb. 449; 3 Pick. 430; 11 N. H. 293; by taking an appeal, 31 Minn. 239; from award of commissioners, 28 Kas. 470; objection to notice can not be made for first time on appeal, 24 Ind. 454. Appearance and objection to juror, 12 N. Y. 190; or in answer to subpoena to appear as witness, 20 Wend. 186; held not a waiver.

Parties.—Trustees of Southern Railway may institute proceedings to condemn, though land leased to another corporation, 9 Bull 32. Lessee held not necessary party in proceedings to condemn right of way over lessor company, 16 Bull 109.

Parties entitled to compensation.—*Vendor and vendee.*—Vendee pending proceedings takes subject to award, not entitled to notice of subsequent proceedings, 49 Wis. 449; but may intervene and object to irregularities, 15 Ark. 43. Damages for taking and injury belong to owner at time of injury and do not pass to subsequent vendee, 54 Ga. 293; 100 Ind. 409; 77 Pa. St. 392; 65 Me. 691; 11 Bull 238; 15 S. C. 478; 1 C. C. R. 426.

Id. Heirs.—Revivor in name of, 29 O. S. 633. When land is taken before death of owner administrator entitled to damages, 36 Barb. 600; 61 Me. 298; though before filing petition for damages, 8 Cush. 374; the heir, if taken after owners' death, 4 Cush. 487; unless administrator had right to sell for payment of debts, *Id.*; 41 Vt. 579; 25 N. H. 458.

Id. Mortgagee.—An owner entitled to notice under § 2337; 1 C. C. R. 49, 54. Some cases hold damages should be paid to mortgagee, 44 N. Y. 192; 5 Wend. 603. Others to mortgagor, 5 Gray 470; 7 Serg. & R. 411; 126 Mass. 437; changed by statute in Massachusetts. See 1 C. C. R. 49, 54.

Id. Rights of lessee protected, 10 Md. 76; 25 Pa. St. 229; 66 Id. 425; 3 Jones & S. 461. Liability to pay rent subsists notwithstanding appropriation of leasehold, 11 O. 408; see 34 Bull. 141; and eviction under condemnation proceedings is no defense to an action for rent, 2 Bull. 95. Landlord and tenant considered as one owner under statute allowing separate trials to each owner, 91 U. S. 367; but see § 6422. Lessee from

year to year an owner, 11 R. I. 258, 372. Lessee of land at time of passage of order to take it to widen a street entitled to damages though his lease terminated before the actual taking, 108 Mass. 535. Rent apportioned when part of land condemned, 15 Wend. 464, 23 Mo. 597; 38 *Id.* 143. Other cases hold rent not apportioned but lessee may claim damages in amount equal to rent 20 Pick. 159; 23 *Id.* 425; 11 O. 408; 66 Pa. St. 425.

Id. Dower rights, 19 Wend. 679; 35 N. J. L. 558; 46 Miss. 1. Inchoate dower may be taken during life of husband on paying him full compensation. 8 N. Y. 110. See 3 O. 24.

Id. Life tenant and remainderman may join, 2 Head. 171; 18 Pa. St. 497. Remainderman can not maintain ejectment during existence of life estate though damages have not been paid, 45 Vt. 215.

Id. Judgment creditor.—It has been held that payment of compensation to owner passes title free of judgment liens, 47 N. Y. 157; 59 Ind. 446.

Pleading.—Where a petition stated only that a railroad company in locating and constructing its road on and through the plaintiff's land appropriated about two acres of the land to its own use and located its road through the land in a diagonal manner so as to greatly injure the same and committed other acts and trespasses upon the land to the plaintiff's damage of \$150. It was held that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, 10 O. S. 568. Petition should disclose use for which lands outside of railway are appropriated, 34 O. S. 114. Petition for condemnation by railroad under Act 1848 must describe the entire tract of land and not the part taken only and must fix the grade so as to show the extent of damage, 7 W. L. J. 892, *contra* *Id.* 274. Plea averring payment before commencement of suit for trespass bad. Averment should be of payment before entry on the land, 10 W. L. J. 365 (Act 1848.) *Quere* whether rules of code pleading applicable. Judgment will not be reversed for failure to strictly observe such rules, 6 C. C. 362. See as to petition, 10 C. C. 834.

Power strictly construed.—The power of eminent domain must be strictly construed and if there is a reasonable doubt whether the legislature intended to grant the power claimed, the doubt is to be resolved against the power; and this power should never be taken to be delegated by doubtful implication, 16 O. S. 390, 396; 20 O. S. 496; 17 O. S. 340, 353; 2 O. S. 235; 11 O. S. 228; 43 O. S. 228. Railroad company can not condemn on changed route, *Id.*; unless authorized, 15 O. S. 21, can not condemn temporary right of way while constructing main track, 11 O. S. 228. Notice, see 11 O. S. 219.

Public use.—The power can only be exercised in behalf of a public use. 5 O. 391; 7 O. (pt. 1) 217. The question as to what is a public use is always one of law, 34 Ala. 311; 51 Cal. 269; 35 Mich. 333; 66 N. Y. 569.

The judgment of the legislature will, however, be respected by the courts, though it is not conclusive, Dillon Mun. Corp. § 800.

Land taken for a toll bridge is taken for a public use, 5 O. 485; township road, 4 O. S. 494; 5 O. S. 109; township ditches and drains, 20 O. S. 849; by railroad for depot, 4 O. S. 306; or side tracks, 16 O. S. 390; by State for canal, 4 O. 253; or by private corporation, 7 O. (pt. 2) 111. Not for toll house without line of road, 11 O. 392. Toll house may be erected within line,

6 O. S. 15. Railroad can not condemn for wharf, 19 O. S. 299. (Act 1848.) Land could not under Act 1856 be condemned to construct railroad from mine to another railroad, 19 O. S. 500. Statutes authorizing the construction of such roads have been upheld when the roads were open to the public.

Right of eminent domain may be exercised for transportation of natural gas, oil or water, § 3878; to condemn avenues belonging to avenue companies within corporate limits, § 3838; a R. R. Co's., § 3281; Cemetery Co's., § 3573; Hydraulic Co's., § 3563; Magnetic Telegraph Co's., § 3466; limitation, § 3457; Plank road Co's., § 3475; St. R. R. Co's., § 3440.

Railroad in street or highway.—Owner of fee in highway can compel company to appropriate its right of way, 35 O. S. 168. Horse railroad in street changing grade an additional burden entitling abutting owner to compensation, 14 O. S. 523; steam road, 40 O. S. 496. Construction of steam railroad in street enjoined until right acquired under condemnation proceedings. Immaterial in such case whether fee is vested in city or abutting owners, 38 O. S. 41. Right to erect electric railway poles, 3 C. C. R. 425 (reversing 20 Bull 420); 5 C. C. 124; see 26 Bull 212, 242; 22 *Id.* 67; 28 *Id.* 172. Proceeding by one street railway company to condemn right to use street appropriated by another company, 26 Bull 172; see 6 C. C. 362; 2 N. P. 317.

Reversal of condemnation.—after possession taken, owner may recover land, 37 O. S. 147. Delay without proof of knowledge or acquiescence no bar, *Id.* Re-trial of question of compensation on reversal notwithstanding payment of first award, 17 Bull 319. Case must be remanded on reversal, 3 Bull 965. § 6438 provides that if common pleas reverse judgment of probate court, it shall retain the cause for trial, etc.

Revivor must be in name of heirs or devisees and not administrator of deceased, 29 O. S. 633.

Second condemnation.—Allowed after six month's failure to pay and take possession, 41 O. S. 239; see § 2260.

Separate trial.—§ 6422.

Statutory remedy exclusive.—8 O. S. 33, 39; 4 O. S. 685; 8 O. S. 590; 18 O. 229, excludes actions of trespass or for damages. *Id.*

Surplus land can not be sold by condemning road to another company, and the latter must pay the land owner for it when used, 43 O. S. 228.

Telegraph, telephone lines, etc.—"Rights of abutting property owners to additional compensation for the use of streets for telegraphic, telephonic, and other electrical appliances;" see 23 Bull 305. Erecting telegraph poles, 2 C. C. 259; electric light poles, 9 Bull 65; see 23 Bull 137, 329. Erection of electric street railroad poles not an additional servitude, 3 C. C. 425; reversing, 20 Bull 420; see 22 Bull 67. Telephone company can not enjoin operation of single trolley electric railway on the ground that it disturbs the working of the telephone system, 43 O. S. 390.

What interest in land can be taken.—The city acquires a fee in land appropriated, 2 Bull 5, 18. Under the constitution of 1802, the state took a fee in canal lands, 34 O. S. 541. The appropriation act of 1848 gave but an easement, 43 O. S. 228. The legislature may provide for the quantity of interest to be taken, 34 O. S. 541; 38 O. S. 643. In any case, however, an easement

would be taken, unless the statute plainly contemplated and provided for the appropriation of a larger interest. *Cooleys Const. Lim.* 698, citing 6 Pet. 498; 6 Mass. 90; 25 Vt. 180; 15 Johns 447.

What property may be taken.—Legal and equitable rights of every description, excepting money "or that which in ordinary use passes as such, and which the government may reach by taxation, and also rights in action which can only be available when made to produce money," *Cooley's Const. Lim.* pp. 652, 3.

What constitutes a taking.—Changing established grade of street, 15 O. 474, s. c. 18 O. 229; 7 O. 8. 459; laying horse railroad in street, altering existing grade and impairing access to buildings thereby, 14 O. 8. 523; laying gas pipes in street, 16 Bull 121; erecting telegraph, 2 C. C. K. 259, (cf. 3 Id. 425), or electric light poles in street, 9 Bull 65; electric street railroad poles, 3 C. C. 425 (Reversing 20 Bull 420); changing highway to plank road is not, 2 O. 8. 419; nor state canal to public highway, 23 O. 8. 643; nor motive power of street railway from horses to electricity, 22 Bull 67.

§ 6415. When appropriations can be made. Appropriations can only be made when the corporation is unable to agree with the owner, or his guardian or trustee, as to the compensation to be paid for the property, or easement or interest therein, sought to be appropriated, or when the owner is incapable of contracting in person or by agent, and has no guardian or trustee, or is unknown, or his residence is beyond the state, or unknown. [88 v. 554.]

See § 6414 n. *Inability to agree, etc.* This section authorizes the guardian in certain cases to agree with the corporation seeking to appropriate the land of the ward as to the amount of compensation but not to convey without order of court, 39 O. 8. 62.

§ 6415 a. Appropriation of property of minor, idiot, imbecile, or insane person. Whenever under this chapter the property of any minor, idiot, imbecile, or insane person, or any easement or interest therein, is sought to be appropriated by a corporation and there is a legally appointed guardian of the person and estate or of the estates or a trustee of such minor, idiot, imbecile or insane person, and the said guardian has agreed with said corporation upon the amount of compensation to be paid for such property, easement, or interest therein, he may file with the probate court of the county wherein said property is situated, a written application for authority to convey to said corporation the said property or interest; which said

application shall fully describe the property, right, easement or interest therein, sought to be conveyed, and shall fully set out the price agreed to be paid for the same, the probate judge shall order said guardian to give such notice as said judge shall deem reasonable, to the said ward, of the filing of said application and of the time set for the hearing of the same. At the time set for the hearing of said application, if the judge shall find that notice was given as ordered of the time set for the hearing of the same, and that the price to be paid is reasonable and just, and that the said conveyance would be to the best interest of said ward, he shall order the said guardian to make and execute a deed to said corporation for said property or interest upon the payment of the said price agreed upon by said guardian and said corporation. [88 v. 555.]

§ 6416. *Petition for appropriation filed in probate court.* In any such case the corporation may file with the probate judge a petition, verified as in a civil action, containing a specific description of each parcel of property, interest, or right, within the county, sought to be appropriated, the work, if any, intended to be constructed thereon, the use to which the same is to be applied, the necessity for the appropriation, the name of the owner of each parcel, if known, or if not known, a statement of that fact, the names of all persons having or claiming an interest, legal or equitable, in the property, so far as the same can be ascertained, and a prayer for the appropriation of the property. [69 v. 88, § 2, 19.]

Form of petition for appropriation.—State of Ohio, — county: The C., R. & B. Company, a corporation under the laws of Ohio and Kentucky, Plaintiff vs. A., B., C. & D. and the C., R. & O. company, Defendants.

To the Honorable —, Judge of the Probate Court of — county, Ohio.

The plaintiff, The C. R. & B. Company, states that it is a corporation duly authorized under and in pursuance of the laws of the states of Ohio and Kentucky, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a bridge, with the necessary approaches and appurtenances, over the Ohio river between the city of —, — county, Ohio, and the city of —, — county, Kentucky. That said company is engaged in constructing the bridge so authorized, and for the purpose of constructing and maintaining of masonry and iron a suitable approach for said bridge and the

appurtenances thereto on the Ohio side of said river it is necessary, and plaintiff's directory has so declared such necessity, to appropriate for its use the right to construct and perpetually maintain its said bridge and the approach and appurtenances thereto on the said Ohio side, as aforesaid, pursuant to law on and over the following described real estate, viz: [describe it.] Said real estate is shown upon the plat hereto attached and made part of this application, the part sought to be appropriated being embraced within the lines on said plat. And plaintiff states that the defendants A., B., C. and D., trustees and executors of J. A., deceased, and the C. R. O. Company, a corporation under the laws of Ohio, own or claim to own or have some interest in or title to the said described real estate. Plaintiff states that it has endeavored to agree with said defendants upon the sum of money to be paid them by way of compensation for said property but has been at all times and is still unable to so agree. Wherefore plaintiff prays, that a jury be impaneled according to law, for an inquiry and assessment of the compensation to be paid by plaintiff for said property sought to be appropriated as above set forth, and that upon payment into court, or to the proper owners, defendants herein, of an amount equal to the compensation so assessed, the appropriation of such property may be allowed and possession awarded it, according to law; that the court may divide the sum so paid or order its distribution among the several claimants in respect to their interests in said property.

—, —, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

[Verification.]

[Precipe] To the Clerk.—Please issue summons for defendants in above case, returnable in ten (10) days to the sheriff of — county, Ohio, notifying said defendants of the application for the appropriation herein according to law.

—, —, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Notes.— See section 6414. *Corporate existence—Jurisdiction.*—Where a written statement has been filed by plaintiff specifically describing the property sought to be appropriated it is all that is necessary for the recorded evidence of the line of the road, 33 O. S. 429. Where land adjoining is sought for the purpose of obtaining material, petition must disclose the use for which it is wanted, 84 O. S. 114. See generally, 1 C. C. 51; 4 C. C. 193, 402; 5 C. C. 213; 10 C. C. 334.

§ 6417. *Petition may include one or more parcels.*—In what county to be filed. The petition may include one or more of the parcels of property, rights or interests in the county in which it is filed; and when any such parcel, right or interest is situated in two or more counties, the petition may be filed in either of the counties in which an owner is resident, and if no owner is resident therein, it may be filed in either. [72 v. 71, § 1.]

Proceedings may be instituted jointly against all the owners of property lying in the county and sought to be appropriated, but after the return of the jury from the view, each owner of

distinct property is entitled to a separate trial, 4 O. S. 308; see § 6422.

§ 6418. **Summons, its command and service thereof—Alias summons.** Upon the filing of a precipe therefor, the probate judge shall issue summons for the owners, and persons named in the petition as residents of the state and having an interest, which may be directed to the sheriff of any county, and shall command him to notify the persons named therein of the filing of the petition, and to appear thereto at a time to be fixed by the judge, and named therein, not less than five nor more than fifteen days from the date thereof, and which shall be served and returned as in a civil action. When a writ is returned "not summoned," other writs may be issued, until the parties are duly summoned. [72 v. 71, § 1.]

The whole proceeding is substantially *in rem*, and jurisdiction of the persons of the parties is not necessary, 19 O. S. 173. See generally, 1 C. C. 51.

§ 6419. **Service by publication, how proved.** When a person having an interest is unknown, or his residence is beyond the state, or unknown, the corporation may make service by publication against him, by publishing in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the petition is filed, for four consecutive weeks, a notice containing a summary statement of the object and prayer of the petition, so far as it relates to the property of the person thus to be notified, the court in which it is filed, and the time when such person is to appear thereto, not less than ten nor more than twenty days after the last publication; and the fact of publication may be proved by the affidavit of any person knowing the same. [72 v. 71, § 1.]

§ 6420. **Jurisdictional questions—when to be heard and determined—burden of proof.** On the day named in any summons first served, or publication first completed, the probate judge shall hear and determine the questions of the existence of the corporation, its right to make the appropriation, its inability to agree with the owner, and the necessity for the appropriation. Upon these questions the burden of proof shall be upon the corporation, and any interested person shall be heard. [72 v. 71, § 1.]

§ 6414n. *Corporate existence.* The judgment of the probate court that such corporation has the legal right to make such appropriation is not a bar to an action in the name of the state to determine the right of such corporation to the exercise of the powers of eminent domain although this section requires the court to determine that question in the affirmative before the appropriation can be made, 5 C. C. 58. Railway company must prove corporate existence that enables it to condemn and that it is unable to agree with the owner of property, 33 O. S. 429. See generally, 5 C. C. 213, 214; 6 *Id.* 521, 526, 535; 53 O. S. 436, 444.

§ 6421. *Jurors to be drawn from box and venire issued.* If the judge determine these questions for the corporation, as to any or all of the property, and persons interested therein, he shall issue an order to the clerk and sheriff to draw sixteen names from the jury box, as in other cases, and within two days after the receipt of the same, they shall execute the order, and the clerk shall forthwith return it to the probate judge, with a list of the names drawn indorsed thereon; and the judge shall issue to the sheriff a venire for the jurors so drawn to attend at his office, at a time to be fixed by him, and named in the writ, not exceeding ten days from the date thereof, which shall be served and returned as in other cases. [72 v. 71, § 3, 4.]

Entry finding in favor of corporation, etc. [*Title.*] This cause having been continued from —, 189—, being the day heretofore fixed by the court for the hearing of this cause, until —, 189—, the date of this entry, thereupon this day came the plaintiff by its attorneys, and the defendants having been duly and legally served with process herein and appeared by their attorneys, the trustees and executors of the estate of J. A. having also filed their answer herein, whereupon this cause came on to be heard upon the questions of the existence of the corporation, its rights to make the appropriation, its inability to agree with the owners of the property, and the necessity for the appropriation, and the court having heard the evidence and arguments of counsel, and being fully advised in the premises, do find that the plaintiff is a corporation and has a legal right to make the appropriation of the property described in the petition as prayed for; that the plaintiff is unable to agree with the owners of the property as to the amount of compensation to be paid therefor, and that there is a necessity for such appropriation as prayed for in the petition; and the court proceeding as directed by statute orders and directs that a jury be drawn as required by law, returnable at a time to be hereafter fixed by the court [or on the — day of—, at — o'clock A. M.]

Entry, impanelling jury, etc. [*Title.*] This cause having been continued until this time, the court orders that a jury be drawn as required by law, the clerk and sheriff being hereby directed to draw sixteen names from the jury box, as in other cases, and within two days after the receipt of this order, they shall exe-

cut the same, and the clerk shall forthwith return it to the court, with a list of the names drawn indorsed thereon; and a venire shall thereupon be issued to the sheriff for the jurors so drawn, returnable on the — day of —, 189—, at — o'clock, A. M., at which time the jury shall be impaneled and the trial of this cause commenced.

See 6 C. C. 521, 526.

§ 6423. **Separate owners entitled to separate trial—** they hold the affirmative on trial. The owners of each separate parcel, right, or interest, shall be entitled to a separate trial by jury, verdict, and judgment. They shall hold the affirmative on the trial, which shall be conducted, and evidence shall be admitted, and bills of exception may be taken, as provided in civil actions. [69 v. 88, § 8, 12, 23; 72 v. 71, § 1, 3.]

The word "jury" in § 19, Art. I of the constitution as well as where it occurs in other places in that instrument means a jury of twelve men, 4 O. S. 187. Each owner of distinct property is entitled to a separate trial, 4 O. S. 308; but each owner of an estate or interest in each parcel was not, 91 U. S. 367 (69 v. 91), see § 2247n. Municipal corporations. Right of additional counsel to appear after jury sworn, 19 Bull 258; see as to number of counsel, § 2245. See generally, 82 O. S. 219; 1 C. C. 51; 6 *Id.* 521, 527, 531.

§ 6423. **Amendments allowed.** The court may amend any defect or informality in any of the proceedings authorized or required by this chapter, or cause new parties to be added, and direct such further notice to be given to any party in interest as it deems proper. [69 v. 88, § 17.]

§ 6424. **Time of trials—adjournments, discharge of juries.** The court may direct the order and fix the time of the several trials; may adjourn or continue any trial for the purpose of obtaining proper service upon any property owner, or when deemed necessary for the proper and convenient trial of the several cases; and may discharge any jury, and cause other juries to be impaneled, as provided in this chapter. [72 v. 72, § 3.]

§ 6425. **How panel to be filled: jurors to be interrogated by court.** When, by reason of non-attendance, sickness, or other cause, any of the sixteen persons are not present and in condition to serve as jurors, the judge shall order the sheriff to fill the vacancies with talesmen; and when the list of sixteen is full, the judge shall call upon each separately, beginning with the first named on the list, to take his

place in the jury box, and shall personally inquire of each, as called, whether he is interested in any way in any of the property, rights, or interests sought to be appropriated, or in the corporation which filed the petition, either as owner, stockholder, agent, attorney, or otherwise; and if such person answer in the affirmative, or if it be shown to the judge, by satisfactory evidence, that he is so interested, he shall be excused from serving on the jury, and the next person on the list shall be called, and interrogated in like manner; and if the list of sixteen be exhausted before a proper jury of twelve men is taken and accepted therefrom, the judge shall order the sheriff to fill the remaining vacancies in the jury box required to make up the number of twelve, with talesmen, who shall be interrogated as herein above provided. [72 v. 73, § 4.]

§ 6426. Challenge to jurors and how vacancies filled. When the jury box is filled with twelve disinterested jurors, the owners of the property which is the subject of the trial, jointly, and the petitioner, shall each have the right to two peremptory challenges, and to challenge for cause; and all vacancies arising in the jury from challenge, or otherwise, shall be filled by talesmen having the qualifications prescribed in the last section, to be ascertained as therein provided. [72 v. 73, § 4.]

§ 6427. Oath to be administered to jury. When the jury is filled, the probate judge shall administer to them the following oath: "You, and each of you, do solemnly swear that you will justly and impartially assess, according to your best judgment, the amount of compensation due to the proper owners in the cases which will be brought before you in this proceeding, by reason of the appropriation of this property described in the petition, to the use of [here name the corporation], in the proceeding now pending, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation; and you do further swear that you will, in assessing any damages that may occur to such property owners, by reason of the appropriation, other than the compensation, further ascertain how much less valuable the remaining portion of said property will be in consequence of such

appropriation; this you swear as you shall answer to God." [72 v. 73, § 5.]

See § 6414 n. *Benefits*.

§ 6428. **The form of writ to sheriff.** The probate judge may, upon motion of either party, issue the following writ to the sheriff, to wit: "*To the sheriff of ——— county:* You are hereby commanded to conduct the twelve jurors named in the panel to this writ annexed, to view the property or premises sought to be appropriated by [here state the name of the corporation], and owned by [here state the name of the owner or owners], on ———, the ——— day of ———, then and there to view the premises or property aforesaid, [in the presence of A. B. on the part of the corporation aforesaid], and C. D. on the part of the owner, appointed by this court, and you shall make return of the manner you have executed this writ to this court, on the ——— day of ———, A. D. ———." The writ shall be signed by the probate judge, and certified under his seal of office. [69 v. 88, § 9.]

19 Bull. 258; § 6414 n. *Evidence*.

§ 6429. **Judge must deliver to sheriff description of property—may appoint persons to be present at view—certificate of sheriff—expense of view—no evidence given thereon.** The judge shall also deliver to the sheriff a copy of that part of the petition containing a separate description of each parcel of property, and rights or interests sought to be appropriated within the county, which the jury is required to view; he may appoint, to be present at the view, the two persons named in the writ; and the sheriff who is to execute the writ shall, by a special return upon the same, certify under his hand that the view has been made according to the command thereof. The expenses of taking the view shall be taxed in the bill of costs, and no evidence shall be given on either side at the taking thereof. [69 v. 88, § 9.]

§ 6430. **Witnesses may be examined before jury.** Witnesses may be examined before the jury after its return to the court; but if more than three witnesses be examined by either party, on the same

point in the same case, the judge may tax the costs of such additional witnesses to the party calling them. [69 v. 88, § 9.]

See § 6414 n. *Evidence*. 8 C. C. 261.

§ 6431. When a structure is partly on land sought to be appropriated. When a building or other structure is situated partly upon land sought to be appropriated, and partly upon adjoining land, and such structure can not be divided upon the line between such two tracts of land without manifest injury, the jury, in assessing the compensation to any owner of the lands, shall assess the value of the same exclusive of the structure, and make a separate estimate of the value of the structure; the owner of the structure may elect to retain the ownership of the same, and to remove it, or accept the value thereof as estimated by the jury; if he fail to make such election within ten days from the date of the report of the jury, or within ten days from the termination of the cause in any higher court to which it may be taken, he shall be deemed to have elected to retain and remove the structure; but if he elect to accept the value of the structure, the title thereto shall vest in the corporation making the appropriation, which shall have the right to enter upon the land for the purpose of removing the structure therefrom. [73 v. 210, § 1.]

See § 6414, *Compensation*, etc. Special benefits, 9 Bull. 253.

§ 6432. Verdict—Motion for new trial—Confirmation of verdict. The jury shall render its verdict in writing, signed by the foreman, to the judge, who shall cause it to be entered of record; and unless for good cause shown, upon motion to be filed within ten days after the verdict is rendered, a new trial be granted, the judge shall enter a judgment confirming such verdict. [72 v. 71, § 10.]

Form of verdict. [Title.] We, the jury impaneled and sworn in this proceeding do find and assess compensation and damages to be paid by the C., R. and B. company plaintiff, by reason of the appropriation of said property to its use, and in the case submitted to us as follows: We find the fair market value of the land and improvement as described in the petition to be \$—-. To the owners of the real estate described in the petition we

assess compensation for land taken \$—. For buildings and improvements thereon, \$—. To the lessees for their interest in the unexpired lease the sum \$—, said sum having been deducted from the gross sum which we find to be the value for the land and improvements thereon. To the lessees for diminution in value of fixtures when removed \$—. We make said assessments, irrespective of any benefit to the owner from any improvement proposed by said corporation.

— —, Foreman.

Entry confirming verdict and overruling motion for new trial.
[Title.] This day came the parties by their attorneys, and the jury having assessed the total compensation to be paid by the plaintiff as appears of record herein, and the defendant, —, having elected to take the valuation fixed by the jury for the structure, to wit: \$—, thereupon this cause came on to be heard upon the motion of the defendant, —, to set aside the verdict of the jury and for a new trial herein, and was argued by counsel. On consideration whereof the court find that said motion is not well taken and the same is hereby overruled, to which decision of the court and overruling of said motion the said — excepted and his exceptions are entered of record. And the court having examined the proceedings herein and the same being in all respects regular and proper, it is ordered by the court that judgment be entered upon said verdict as required by law. It is therefore ordered and adjudged that said proceedings and the verdict be and the same are hereby approved and confirmed and that said plaintiff corporation, upon payment within thirty days from the entry hereof of the said sum of \$—, the amount of said verdict, and costs herein taxed at \$—, to the owners of said property as hereinafter described, or deposit of the same with the court for the use of said owners, shall be entitled to take possession of and hold and use the property, rights and interests of the defendants and each of them so appropriated for the uses and purposes for which the appropriation was sought, as set forth in the petition, said property being described as follows, namely: [describe it.] And upon such payment or deposit an order may issue to the sheriff of — county to put the plaintiff in possession of said premises. And it is considered by the court that the plaintiff pay the costs of this proceeding taxed at \$— [or, if necessary, proceed as follows: It being made to appear that — and —, defendants herein, have each waived the issuing of summons and entered their appearance herein and filed their answer and cross-petition setting forth their mortgage lien against said premises, and the city of — has filed its cross-petition herein setting forth its lien for the improvement of said — street, it is ordered that this cause be continued for further hearing upon the rights of the several parties hereto upon distribution of the money paid into court as aforesaid. To all of which findings, orders and judgment of the court, the said — excepts, and thereupon the said — filed his motion to vacate and set aside the same and to set aside this entire order and judgment, which motion was submitted to the court, upon consideration whereof the court overrule said motion. To all of which the said — excepts.]

Notes.—There must be judgment on the verdict before possession can be taken, 38 O. S. 32. A judgment entered confirming the verdict under this section after the overruling of a motion for a new trial is the final judgment mentioned in § 6437 and proceedings in error may be prosecuted to reverse the same before the amount of the verdict has been paid or deposited under § 6433, 4 C. C. 49; 6 C. C. 362. See 6 C. C. 521.

§ 6433. When and how corporation may have possession. Upon payment to the party entitled thereto, or deposit with the probate judge, of the amount of the verdict and such costs as have lawfully accrued in the case up to the time against the corporation, the corporation shall be entitled to take possession of, and shall hold, the property, rights or interests so appropriated, for the uses and purposes for which the appropriation was sought, as set forth in the petition, and the judge shall enter of record an order to that effect, and if necessary, proper process shall be issued to place the corporation in possession thereof. [72 v. 71, § 10.]

Entry of payment of amount of verdict, etc. [Title.] This day came the plaintiff, the C., R. & B. Company, a corporation under the laws of Ohio and Kentucky, by its attorney, and pays into court and deposits with the judge of this court the sum of — dollars, the amount of the verdict of the jury herein and pays the costs of this action, and thereupon it is considered ordered and adjudged that the plaintiff, the C., R. & B. Company, be entitled to the possession of and to hold, use and enjoy, the real estate, property, rights and interests of the defendants and each of them in and to the real estate, property and rights appropriated herein to the uses of plaintiff as set forth in the petition and described as follows: [describe it.] and a writ or order may issue on the application of plaintiff directed to the sheriff of — county, Ohio, to put the plaintiff in possession of said premises. [To all of which the defendants —, excepts.]

Order of distribution. [Title.] This proceeding came on this day to be heard upon the application of — for distribution of the deposit of \$ — made by the plaintiff, and the court being fully advised in the premises, find that there is due to — and — upon their mortgage described in their answer and cross-petition, including interest thereon at five per cent. per annum from —, 189—, to —, 189—, the date of the entry hereof, the sum of \$ —, which is the first and best lien upon said premises and said fund, after paying the assessment to the city of —, and the court further find that there is due to the city of —, for the unpaid assessment on all the premises fronting on — street, the sum of \$ —, which is the first and best lien upon said premises and said fund, and the court find that the residue of said fund, viz: \$ —, belongs to the defendant, —. It is therefore considered and ordered by the court, that the clerk of this court pay out of said fund of \$ —, 1st. To the city of —, or its solicitors the sum of \$ —. 2d. To the defendants —, and —,

upon their cancelling the mortgage held by them, the sum of \$—, and 3d. To —, or his attorneys of record therein; the residue of said fund, viz: \$—.

After such deposit the title passes, and no refusal on the part of the owner or protest will constitute the condemning party a trespasser, 4 O. S. 685. Rights of lessee to compensation where a municipal corporation did not take possession until the lease expired, 41 O. S. 600; see 38 O. S. 32; 6 C. C. 362, 407.

§ 6434. When and how corporation may abandon proceeding. The corporation may abandon any case or proceeding after paying into the court the amount of the defendant's costs, expenses, and attorney fees, as found by the court. If the corporation fail in any case to make payment or deposit, as provided in the preceding section, within thirty days after confirmation of the verdict, the probate judge, on motion of the party entitled to such payment, to be filed within ten days after the expiration of said thirty days, shall enter an order directing the corporation to make such payment or deposit within thirty days after the date of such order; and unless such corporation, within said thirty days, make such payment or deposit, it shall be held and considered to have thereby abandoned the property, rights or interests so appropriated, and all claims thereon under its proceeding, and the judge shall issue an order to that effect; the judge shall also enter a judgment against the corporation, and in favor of the party entitled to such payment, for such amount of expenses, including time spent, and attorney fees incurred by him in the proceeding, as the court, upon the evidence offered in that behalf, deems just and reasonable, for which execution may be issued against the corporation, and the directors of the corporation, individually, shall be liable upon such judgment, and may be made parties thereto by action. [72 v. 71, § 10.]

See § 6414, n.

§ 6435. When action may be brought for costs and expenses. If such judgment be not satisfied within thirty days after the rendition thereof, or if the party entitled thereto be not satisfied with the amount thereof, such party shall have a right [of action] against the petitioner for his expenses afore-

said, including time spent, and attorney fees, and also for his expenses, including reasonable attorney fees, incurred in prosecuting such action; but the action shall be brought within six months after the rendition of the judgment in the probate court. [72 v. 71, § 10.]

§ 6436. *New trial. Proceedings thereon. Costs.* A new trial shall be granted for cause only, shall take place in the same court where the first trial was had, and shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this chapter for the first trial, so far as they are applicable; and upon the granting of the motion for a new trial, if the amount of the first verdict has been paid into court, the probate judge shall retain the same until the final termination of the second trial; but if, upon the new trial, the verdict of the jury exceed the amount of the first verdict, the corporation shall pay the amount of the first verdict, together with the excess, to the owner of the property, and if the verdict upon the second trial be less than that of the first, the probate judge shall repay to the corporation the difference. If a new trial be granted at the instance of the owner of the property, and the verdict of the jury be the same or less in amount than that first rendered, the owner shall pay the whole costs of the second trial; and if it be more than that first rendered, the costs of the second trial shall be paid by the corporation. [69 v. 88, § 11.]

§ 6437. *Petition in error may be filed by either party in common pleas, when.* When corporation may enter on land notwithstanding. Either party may file a petition in error in the court of common pleas of the proper county, within thirty days from the rendition of the final judgment in the probate court, and the proceedings in error shall be conducted as in civil actions; but the corporation may, on the rendition of the final judgment in the probate court, pay into said court the amount of the judgment for compensation and costs therein rendered, and proceed to enter upon and appropriate the property, notwithstanding the pendency of the proceedings in error. [69 v. 88, § 12.]

Limitation of thirty days applies to proceedings by or against the owner and need not be pleaded, 35 O. S. 247; see 19

O. S. 279. Limitation, (15 days, Act 1852) is not by implication superseded by § 6723. 10 O. S. 25. Common pleas can not render final judgment on error from probate court, 35 O. S. 247. Under § 6437-8 cause may be retained for trial and final judgment, 39 O. S. 170. Probate judge can not pending proceedings in error retain condemnation money, if possession has been taken by company, 23 O. S. 627. Petition in error can not be prosecuted until after verdict of jury and judgment under § 6432 confirming it has been entered, 6 C. C. 521. The judgment provided for in § 6432 is the final judgment referred to in this section, 4 C. C. 49; 6 Id. 362. Interest from time possession taken when assessment set aside and new one awarded, 21 O. S. 834. See *Reversal*, etc., § 6414 n.

§ 6438. Proceedings in common pleas on error. Costs. If the court of common pleas, upon the hearing of the cause, affirm the judgment of the probate court, all the costs in the court of common pleas shall be paid by the plaintiff in error; and if it reverse such judgment, it shall retain the cause for trial and final judgment, as in other cases, which trial shall be had at the term of reversal of the judgment, unless for good cause shown by either party the court grant a continuance; and on the trial of the cause in the court of common pleas, the same inquiry shall be made as to the interest of the jurors, and the same oath shall be administered to the jury as is provided for in § 6425, 6427. [69 v. 88, § 13.]

See *Reversal*, etc., § 6414 n.

§ 6439. School lands, how appropriated. When a railroad company, incorporated in this state, has located its railroad through any part of reserved sections twenty-nine or sixteen, or through any part of sections granted by congress in lieu of section sixteen, for school purposes, and such lands remain unsold, or through any town lot or parcel of ground used for or devoted to school purposes, it may appropriate so much of such land or lots as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid; and service of the summons made on such trustees or school officers as have possession or control of the lands, shall have the same force and effect as service in any other case on owners of land sought to be appropriated. The money arising from such appropriation shall be disposed of by such trustees or school officers in accordance with law. [69 v. 88, § 14.]

See § 6448. As the state held in many cases as a trustee sections 29, 16 and lands granted in lieu of section 16 for ministerial and school purposes, express authority was given by this section to appropriate a right of way through these lands, 37 O. S. 171.

§ 6440. When probate judge interested, proceedings to be commenced in common pleas. Special term of. When the probate judge is interested, either as stockholder, director or otherwise, in a corporation seeking to appropriate private property to its use, or if before filing the petition, it is made to appear to the satisfaction of a judge of the court of common pleas of the county wherein the action is sought to be brought, that such probate judge is interested either as owner or otherwise in the property sought to be appropriated, or by reason of sickness, absence or other incapacity is and will be unable to preside at the trial, the proceedings authorized by this chapter may be commenced in the court of common pleas of the county; and in that case the proceedings shall conform in all respects, so far as applicable, to the provisions of this chapter, and all the powers conferred and duties imposed thereby upon the probate court shall devolve upon the court of common pleas; and said court may make such orders and direct such proceedings to be had as may be necessary to do full justice between the parties according to the true spirit and intent of this chapter; and after final judgment the corporation may, on depositing the amount of the judgment and costs assessed in said court with the clerk thereof, be entitled to enter into possession of the property sought to be appropriated. In case such court is not in session when the proceedings are commenced therein, nor on the day fixed for the inquiry and assessment of compensation, a special term thereof shall be held in the same manner as provided in § 2239 of said statute. [88 v. 281; 80 v. 218.]

35 O. S. 32, 38.

§ 6441. Court to appoint attorney for party absent or under disability. When a party in interest is unknown, or his residence is unknown, and when service has been made by publication, and the party has not appeared in the proceedings by agent or attorney, or when such party in interest is under any legal disability, and has no legal guardian, or trustee, within

the county where the action is brought, the court shall appoint some competent attorney to attend upon the proceedings, and protect the rights and interests of such party; and the court shall fix the amount of the fees of the attorney for such service, which shall be payable out of any money paid on the judgment rendered in such case for property appropriated. [69 v. 88, § 16.]

§ 6443. **Conflicting claims not to be passed upon.** When there are diverse or conflicting claims, legal or equitable, to the real estate, or any interest therein, sought to be appropriated under the provisions of this chapter, the jury or court shall not pass upon the same in the proceedings for appropriation, but such claims shall be reserved for adjudication as herein-after provided. [69 v. 88, § 18.]

Action brought, issue joined, neither party being in possession is triable by court without jury, 41 O. S. 606; and either party may appeal from adverse final judgment of common pleas, *Id.* Rights of remainderman, 4 O. C. 398, 402. Court may determine title when neither party demand jury, 48 O. S. 354.

§ 6443. **Conflicting claims adjudicated in common pleas—petition therefor—disposition of fund.** Upon the payment of the money into court by the corporation, a party claiming a legal or equitable interest in the property, or the money arising therefrom by such appropriation, may file his petition in the court of common pleas of the proper county, making the other claimants to the property or money parties thereto, setting forth the facts on which the claim is founded, the fact of the appropriation of the property, the amount of money so paid in therefor, and such other facts as are proper to enable the court to hear and determine the matter between the claimants; and the court shall forthwith appoint some master of the court, or other suitable person selected by the parties, to hold and safely keep such fund, or invest the same in the manner the court shall direct, after hearing the parties; and such fund shall thenceforth represent the land, and the interests therein, and be subject to the control of the court having jurisdiction of the case, by orders entered in the action, according to the rights of the parties to the land or fund, as from time to time the court may determine. [69 v. 88, § 19.]

§ 6444. Such proceeding a civil action. Such proceeding in the court of common pleas, shall be considered and held to be a civil action ; and the conflicting claims of parties to the fund aforesaid shall be determined by the court, or by a jury trial, according as the claim is equitable or legal, in the same manner as if the land had not been converted into money. [69 v. 88, § 20.]

§ 6445. Unfinished road bed of railroad company may be condemned. Proceedings therein—answer of defendant company—service by publication. Any railroad corporation of this state may condemn and appropriate to its own use the interest and easement in and quiet title to any unfinished road bed, or part thereof, lying within the state, and on the line of its proposed road, owned or claimed by any other railroad company or companies, person or persons, partnership or corporation, when such road bed, or part thereof has remained, or shall hereafter remain, in an unfinished condition, and without having the ties and iron placed, and continued thereon for the period of five years or more, immediately preceding the commencement of proceedings to condemn or appropriate the same as herein authorized, and every such company or companies, person or persons, partnership or corporation shall be made a party defendant to such proceedings to condemn or appropriate the same, and shall be required to answer therein setting forth fully its or their title to or interest in such road bed, or part thereof so sought to be appropriated or condemned, if any, it or they may claim, to which answer the plaintiff shall plead issuably, unless it admit the validity of the defendants claim; and in such case if such defendant be a non-resident of this state, or a foreign corporation, service of summons may be made by publication under subdivision 3 of § 5048 of the Revised statutes of Ohio, and that the terms company or companies, as used in this chapter, shall be held to embrace also person or persons, partnership or corporation as used in this section. [79 v. 65.]

This last amendment was passed April 5, 1882, and took effect May 5, 1882. This section does not apply to ordinary appropriations by railroad company, 4 C. C. 198.

§ 6446. Judgment and costs in such case—when jury to determine amount of compensation. When it is determined by the court, upon issue of law, or by the jury upon issue of fact, or by the admission of the pleadings, or by reason of failure to plead that any such company asserting such ownership or claim is not entitled thereto, judgment, including costs, shall be rendered accordingly; but when it in like manner is determined that any such company has an interest in such road-bed, or part thereof, so sought to be appropriated, the jury shall determine and state the amount of compensation due to such company, according to law, on account of the appropriation of such interest. [72 v. 71, § 9.]

§ 6447. In what courts such proceedings may be commenced and how conducted—case may be taken out of its order: proceedings in error—provisions as to viewers not to apply—sworn statement of president of intention to complete road—25 per cent. of cost of completion to be expended within a year—words "road-bed" include what. Proceedings under this act may be commenced in the probate court, the court of common pleas or the superior court of any county in this State in which such road-bed or part thereof so sought to be appropriated or condemned may be situated; all or part only of such road-bed, within this State may be included in one proceeding, and when, such proceeding is commenced in the court of common pleas or superior court, the same proceedings shall be had as is prescribed in this chapter for the conduct of the same in the probate court, so far as the same may be applicable to such common pleas or superior court, and not excepted in this section, and the case shall, on motion, be taken out of its order by the court or by any reviewing court and determined without any unnecessary delay; and proceedings in error to such common pleas or superior courts, may be commenced directly in the supreme court, but the provisions of this chapter as to viewers shall not apply to appropriations authorized by such sections, and when any railroad corporation shall commence proceedings under this act, the president of said corporation shall make, subscribe and file in the court where any such proceed-

ing is had, a statement under oath, declaring that it is the *bona fide* intention of said corporation to complete and operate a railroad on the road-bed so sought to be appropriated; and if said corporation shall for a period of one year after it shall have acquired right to occupy the road-bed, fail to expend in and about the completion of a railroad thereon a sum equal to twenty-five per centum of the total cost of completing the same, to be estimated by the commissioner of railroads and telegraphs, then and in such case the said road-bed shall be open to appropriation and condemnation under this act by any other railroad corporation. The words road-bed used in this act shall be held to include right of way, depot grounds and other easements connected therewith, and it shall be sufficient in the petition and proceedings under this act to designate the road-bed as the road-bed of the railroad corporation by which the route of the road was located and established with the terminal points within which appropriation is sought. [79 v. 65.]

This last amendment was passed April 5, 1882, and took effect May 5, 1882.

§ 6448. When land owners or school officers may notify corporation to institute proceedings; petition on failure of corporation to act. When a corporation, authorized by law to make appropriation of private property or the land named in § 6439 of this chapter, has taken possession of, and is occupying or using the land of any person, or the land mentioned in said § 6439 for any purpose, and the land so occupied or used has not been appropriated and paid for by the corporation, or is not held by any agreement in writing with the owner thereof, or the trustees or school officers, having possession or control of the lands named in said § 6439, such owner or owners, or either of them, or said trustees or school officers, may serve notice, in writing, upon the corporation in the manner provided for the service of summons against a corporation, to proceed under this chapter to appropriate the lands, and on failure of such corporation for ten days so to proceed, said owner or owners, or said trustees or school officers may file a petition in the probate court of the proper county setting forth the fact

of such use or occupation by the corporation, that the corporation has no right, legal or equitable, thereto, and in cases of reserved sections sixteen (16) and twenty-nine (29), or any part of sections granted by congress in lieu of section 16, for school purposes, named in ‡ 6439, no right, legal or equitable derived from the trustees and officers named therein, that the notice provided in this section has been duly served, that the time of limitation under the notice has elapsed, and such other facts, including a pertinent description of the land so used or occupied, as may be proper to a full understanding of the facts. Such owner or owners, or such trustees or school officers, intending to institute said proceeding, may demand, in writing, from the president or chief officer of such corporation a specific description of each parcel of land so used or occupied without appropriation by it, of the work, if any, constructed or intended to be constructed thereon, and the use to which the same is to be applied, and upon failure of said corporation for ten days to furnish the same, as fully and completely as would be required of it in proceeding under ‡ 6416, the fact of such demand and failure may be alleged in the petition in such proceeding, and on notice to the corporation and proof thereof being made to the probate judge having jurisdiction of such appropriation, he shall restrain said corporation from the use and occupation of said land until said demand has been complied with, or such owner or owners, or said trustees or school officers may cause the necessary surveys to be made therefor, and the costs thereof shall be taxed to said corporation in said proceeding. [80 v. 114.]

Form of petition. [Title.] Plaintiff says that he is the owner of the following described real estate situated in — county, Ohio, to wit: [*Describe it*]; that the defendant has taken possession of and is using said land and the same has not been appropriated or paid for by said corporation nor is the same held by any agreement in writing with plaintiff. Plaintiff says that on the — day of —, 189—, he caused notice to be served on defendant in writing notifying it to proceed under the statute to appropriate said land (a copy of said notice is hereto attached and made part hereof); that more than ten days have elapsed since the service of said notice and said defendant has failed to appropriate said lands [or plaintiff says that on the — day of — he demanded from said corporation a description of the land so occupied by it and owned by him as required by law: but

said defendant failed to furnish such description though more than ten days have elapsed since such demand.] Plaintiff prays that such steps may be taken as are authorized by law to appropriate said land to the use of said corporation and to compensate plaintiff therefor (and that said corporation may be restrained from the use or occupation of said land until his demand for a description thereof be complied with.)

Notes.—The word "land" in this section includes the interest of the owner in a lot in the street upon which such lot is situated, 4 C. C. 187; 35 Bull. 2. Where a railway company occupies a public highway for its track without appropriating or otherwise acquiring the right to do so an owner of abutting property having the fee in the lands covered by the highway may proceed under this section to compel the company to appropriate the right of way for its road, 35 O. S. 168. The owner has his election to proceed under §§ 6448-6450 to recover the compensation and damages to which he is entitled under the constitution or by action for the unlawful entry and possession to recover the possession and damages for use and occupation, 35 O. S. 540. Where land is taken by a railway company for a right of way and its road built thereon with the consent of the owner the company is in possession under an equitable title and can not be compelled to legally appropriate the land under this section although no price is agreed upon. The remedy of the land owner is by suit to recover possession which is a chose in action belonging to such owner and does not pass to a subsequent vendee by warranty deed of the tract of land, 1 C. C. 428. If the owner dies the right to this remedy descends to the heir and not the administrator, 50 O. S. 667, 673; it does not pass to a grantee of the land, 51 O. S. 328, 330.

This section is not a violation of article 14 of the Constitution of the United States, 5 C. C. 207. Under this section one of the jurisdictional facts to be averred in the petition and proven is that the corporation "has no right legal or equitable in the premises," otherwise the court has no jurisdiction to impanel a jury to assess damages, Id. In a proceeding under sections 6448 and 6449 by the owner of land wrongfully occupied by railway company to compel it to appropriate and pay for the land the measure of compensation is the value of the land at the time it is assessed in the proceeding, 49 O. S. 326. In a proceeding by the owners to compel a corporation to appropriate land, the filing of a petition in error and the giving of an undertaking does not prevent the court from enjoining the corporation from using or occupying the premises after sixty days from the date of the rendition of the judgment; but in such case the court has no jurisdiction to enjoin before the expiration of the sixty days, 5 C. C. 207, 219. The right to compel appropriation is not barred by the lapse of less than twenty-one years from the time of such occupation by the company. The limitation of two years contained in § 8283 applies only to incidental injuries and does not include the remedy for injuries to or the taking of, the land itself, 48 O. S. 343. Either party is entitled to a jury trial on an issue of fact, as to the ownership of the land, but where no demand is made the question may be heard and determined by the court, Id. In such proceeding the jurisdiction of the probate court is not defeated

by a denial of the title of the plaintiff, *Id.* Owner has no lien different from other judgment creditors, 37 Bull. 210. Possession of land by railroad company, verbal contract with owner as to compensation, failure of promise, remedy of landowner, statute of limitation, 37 Bull. 229; 14 C. C. 55. No preliminary finding as under § 6420 is necessary under this section, 53 O. S. 436, 444. See generally 26 Bull. 172, 212, 242.

§ 6449. **Summons in such case; judgment and execution.** A summons shall issue, and be served upon the corporation, and thereafter the proceedings in said court shall be conducted to final judgment, in all respects, as provided in this chapter; and if the corporation fail to pay the judgment and costs awarded against it in the proceeding, the same may be collected by execution as in other cases; but this section shall not be construed to impair or lessen, in any manner, the right the owner or owners or the trustees or school officers named in § 6439 of this chapter may have to proceed against the corporation as in all other cases of the unlawful entry upon lands. [80 v. 115; 69 v. 88, § 21.]

See 5 C. C. 214; 49 O. S. 326.

§ 6450. **When corporation may be enjoined from occupying the land.** If execution issued as provided in the last section be returned unsatisfied, in whole or in part, with the indorsement that no goods or chattels, lands or tenements, can be found whereon to levy, or if the judgment remain unsatisfied for more than sixty days from the rendition thereof, the court may, by injunction, restrain the corporation from using or occupying the lands until the judgment and costs are fully paid. [69 v. 88, § 22.]

An injunction issued by virtue of this section without the giving of an undertaking is not authorized by law, 5 C. C. 207.

§ 6451. **Fees of witnesses, officers, probate judge—how costs taxed.** The jurors summoned, and attending or serving, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, shall each receive the same fees per day as are provided by law for jurors in the court of common pleas, and also five cents per mile for each mile of the distance they are compelled to travel in the discharge of their duties; the witnesses shall be allowed the same fees and mileage as are allowed for attendance at the court of common pleas; the sheriff shall be entitled to such fees as he is allowed by law for similar services in other cases, but he shall not be

allowed anything in the way of poundage, except on money made on execution; the clerk shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar and fifty cents for drawing, and certifying to the probate judge, the list of jurors; the probate judge shall be allowed to enter a charge of five dollars in the cost bill for each day occupied in the trial of a cause, in addition to his other fees provided by law; and the whole costs so taxed shall be adjudged against and paid by the corporation, except as provided in the next section. [69 v. 88, § 24.]

§ 6452. When costs may be apportioned. A corporation, by its proper officer, agent, or attorney, may, at the time of filing the petition with the probate judge, deposit with such judge such sum of money, for each separate parcel of property as it deems a just and equitable compensation for the property, rights, and interests described in the petition, and sought to be appropriated; and when the final verdict of the jury as to any parcel of property does not exceed the amount so deposited, and the owner has refused, after notice of such deposit, to accept the same, the whole costs of the proceeding as to such parcel shall be equally divided between the corporation and the owner or owners of the property; and when the final verdict as to any parcel or parcels exceeds, and as to other parcel or parcels does not exceed, the amount deposited, the probate judge shall apportion the costs in such manner as he may deem equitable and just. [69 v. 88, § 24.]

§ 6453. To what proceedings this chapter shall not apply. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to proceedings by state, county, township, district, or municipal authorities, to appropriate private property for public uses, or for roads or ditches; and in all such cases it shall be optional with such authorities to pay the judgment rendered against them according to § 6432, or to pay the costs and decline to take the property sought to be appropriated. [69 v. 88, § 24.]

The provisions of this chapter are applicable to Avenue companies § 3822, Bridge companies § 3537, Cemetery Association § 3573, Mine owner for outlet § 297, Hydraulic companies § 3563, Ohio River Bridge Company § 3542, Pipe Line companies § 3878, Railroad companies §§ 3278, 3281, 3365, Telegraph companies §§ 3456, 3460, 3468, Turnpike or Plank Road companies § 3476, County commissioners for turnpikes § 4761.

CHAPTER IX.

CRIMINAL.

§ 6454. **Concurrent jurisdiction of probate court.** The probate court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the court of common pleas in all misdemeanors and all proceedings to prevent crime in the following counties: Adams, Allen, Ashland, Ashtabula, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Butler, Carroll, Clermont, Clinton, Columbiana, Coshocton, Crawford, Darke, Defiance, Delaware, Erie, Fayette, Gallia, Geauga, Greene, Guernsey, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Henry, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Huron, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Lake Lawrence, Licking, Logan, Lorain, Lucas, Madison, Mahoning, Marion, Medina, Meigs, Miami, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Noble, Ottawa, Paulding, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Portage, Preble, Richland, Ross, Sandusky, Scioto, Seneca, Shelby, Stark, Summit, Trumbull, Tuscarawas, Union, Van Wert, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Williams, Wood and Wyandot. [91 v. 68.]

Misdemeanors § 6795.

§ 6454a. **Transfer to probate court of criminal business in Cuyahoga county.** *Repealed, Feb. 19, 1894.* [91 v. 34.]

§ 6455. **Prosecution to be by information.** In no prosecutions for crimes, offenses, and misdemeanors, of which said probate court shall have cognizance, shall an indictment by the grand jury be required, but in all criminal cases brought before said court, the prosecuting attorney shall immediately file with said probate court an information setting forth briefly, but distinctly, in plain and ordinary language, the charges against the accused person, and on which charges such person shall be tried.

Under the code of criminal procedure the accused may demur to an information when the facts stated therein do not constitute an offense punishable by the laws of this state, 32 O. S. 24.

§ 6456. **Information shall not be quashed for error in original examination.** It shall not be lawful for said

court to quash any information filed by the prosecuting attorney, because of any defect or error in the papers or proceeding of any justice of the peace, or mayor, before whom the original examination in the case was had; provided, that no information shall be filed by any such prosecuting attorney, before such judge, for any offense not specified in the transcript from the docket of such justice of the peace or mayor. [53 v. 137, § 1.]

§ 6457. Prosecution may begin in probate court. The prosecuting attorney of any such county may file his information originally in the probate court, without a preliminary hearing before an examining court, upon the proper affidavits being filed therein, and the judge shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the defendant, who, when arrested, shall be taken before said judge, and thereupon, if not discharged, be recognized to appear at the next term of said court, or in default thereof to be committed to the jail of the proper county. [53 v. 137, § 2.]

Information.—The state of Ohio, — county, ss: Probate court, — term, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and —: I, —, prosecuting attorney of the state of Ohio, in and for said county of —, now here in said probate court in and for said county, in the name, by the authority, and on behalf of the state of Ohio [the proper affidavit being filed herein, as required by law], information give that —, on the — day of, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and —, in the county and estate aforesaid, did [here charge the offense], contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the state of Ohio. —, Prosecuting Attorney, — county.

See 36 O. S. 140; 12 C. C. 458, 461.

§ 6458. Amendments. Informations may be amended at any time before or during trial, on such terms as said probate court may direct, and in all cases when such amendment is material, the defendant may elect to continue the cause. [55 v. 176, § 3; 55 v. 186, § 4]

§ 6459. Charges to be distinctly read. In all cases in which said probate court shall have criminal jurisdiction, when the defendant is brought before said court and after the defendant has had a reasonable time to examine the charge so preferred against him, the charge shall then be distinctly read to him, and he shall be required to plead thereto. [83 v. 26.]

§ 6460. Pleas. The defendant may plead—1. Guilty. 2. Not guilty. 3. A former judgment of con-

viction or acquittal of the offense charged, which may be pleaded either with or without the plea of not guilty. [55 v. 176, § 5.]

See § 7244-7256.

§ 6461. **Pleas, how entered and withdrawn.** Every plea shall be oral, and shall be entered on the minutes of the court, in substantially the following form: If the defendant pleads guilty, the defendant pleads guilty of the offense charged against him; if the defendant pleads not guilty, the defendant pleads that he is not guilty of the offense charged against him; if he pleads a former conviction or acquittal (as the case may be), the defendant pleads that he has already been convicted or acquitted (as the case may be), of the offense charged against him, by the judgment of the court——, (naming it), at——, (naming the place), the day of——; said probate court may, at any time before judgment, upon a plea of guilty, permit it to be withdrawn, and a plea of not guilty substituted. [55 v. 176, § 6, 7.]

§ 6462. **Plea of not guilty—evidence.** A plea of not guilty shall be deemed a denial of every material allegation in the information; and all matters of defense tending to establish a defense, may be given in evidence under the plea of not guilty. [55 v. 176, § 8.]

§ 6463. **If defendant refuse to plead.** If the defendant refuse to answer the information, a plea of not guilty shall be entered. [55 v. 176, § 9; 55 v. 186, § 9.]

§ 6464. **Judge to try if jury not demanded.** Upon a plea, other than the plea of guilty, if the defendant do not demand a trial by jury, the judge of said probate court shall proceed to try said issue. [55 v. 176, § 10; 55 v. 186, § 9.]

This section is not unconstitutional, 4 O. S. 57. A record showing that the accused did not demand a jury sufficiently shows a waiver of the trial by jury, *Id.* The probate court before the act of April 26, 1854, had no power to impanel a jury of twelve in a criminal case. The constitution does not execute itself and no power can be derived from common law, 4 O. S. 489. Accused may waive jury, 5 O. S. 280.

§ 6465. **When jury may be demanded and trial by.** Before the court shall have received any testimony upon the trial, the defendant may demand a trial by jury, and upon such trial, the jury shall be subject to

the same challenges as jurors in like cases are now subject to in the court of common pleas. [55 v. 176, § 11.]

See § 7267-7282

§ 6466. **How jury drawn and summoned.** The jury for the trial of criminal cases in the probate court, shall be drawn as for the court of common pleas, before or during any term of the said probate court, as the said probate court may order, and a venire for such jury to attend either forthwith, or on a day named, shall be issued by the said probate court; which venire shall be served and returned in the same manner as a venire from the court of common pleas. [72 v. 9, § 13.]

§ 6467. **Recognizances and transcripts, return of—** in what court accused must appear. All recognizances which shall or may be taken by any justice of the peace in said counties, or other officers in said counties authorized to take the same, and all transcripts of criminal cases within the jurisdiction of said probate court, as defined by law, may be returned either to the probate court or the court of common pleas of said counties; and the same shall be returned to one or the other of said courts forthwith after the commitment of the person charged with the offense, or after the taking of a recognizance for his appearance before one or the other of said courts; and whichever of said courts the same may be returned to, or the accused may by the terms of the recognizance be required to appear in, the prosecuting attorney may, at his election, proceed in either of said courts with the prosecution, and the accused shall be bound to appear therein and answer to his recognizance; and on demand by the prosecuting attorney, the probate judge, or clerk of the court of common pleas, shall certify the recognizance and all other papers in the case, returned to his court by the justice or other officer, to the court in which the prosecuting attorney elects to proceed. [55 v. 176, § 12. 76 v. 110, § 14.]

This section does not authorize the prosecuting attorney to transfer to the probate court a prosecution filed in the common pleas, 12 C. C. 458.

§ 6468. **Monthly terms.** In the exercise of criminal jurisdiction, the probate judges shall be considered as holding monthly terms, commencing on the first Monday of each month: provided, that the county

commissioners in any county where such court has jurisdiction, may, by order entered on their journal and published for three successive weeks in some newspaper printed within the county, fix its terms at longer intervals and in like manner change such order. [55 v. 176, § 13.]

§ 6469. Effect of recognizance and when accused may be tried. If any justice of the peace or other officer authorized to examine and hold to bail any person, recognize such person to appear forthwith before such court, or in default of bail commit such person, and said court shall have adjourned before said recognizance shall have been entered into or commitment made, or before the same and a transcript of the proceedings shall have been filed in said probate court, said recognizance or commitment shall not thereby become void, but the defendant shall be made to answer at the next term of said court; and if said justice or other officer shall recognize or commit as aforesaid, any person to appear in said court at the next term thereof, said court being in session at the time said recognizance is entered into or commitment made and a transcript filed, said recognizance or commitment shall not thereby become void, but the defendant, appearing in said court, may, with the consent of the prosecuting attorney, be tried at the then present term of said court. [55 v. 176, § 14.]

§ 6470. Compensation of judge: fees and fines to be paid into county treasury. The judges of said probate courts shall be paid for their services in criminal cases such sums as the commissioners of said counties may allow, which sums shall be paid out of the county treasury of said counties, respectively, and said probate judges shall not receive any compensation by way of fees in any criminal business of which they have jurisdiction; but all costs, and all fines by said probate court imposed, including the fees of the judge, shall be collected in the same manner as fines and costs are now collected by the court of common pleas, and the same by said probate judges shall be paid into the county treasury. [55 v. 176 § 15.]

§ 6471. Bail for costs and judgment thereon. The prosecuting attorneys may, in all criminal cases pro-

secuted in said probate court, require the prosecuting witness to give bail for costs, and in all cases where the defendant or defendants are acquitted, the court shall render judgment against said prosecuting witness and his or her bail, unless the court shall be of the opinion that there was reasonable cause for instituting the prosecution. [86 v. 172.]

Prosecuting witness can not be held unless there is an acquittal, 4 O. S. 489.

§ 6472. Provisions for common pleas to govern in probate court, etc. The provisions governing criminal proceedings in the court of common pleas shall, so far as applicable, govern like proceedings in the probate court.

Evidence, § 7283-7299.

Trial, § 7300-7303.

Exceptions, § 7304-7308.

Acquittal without trial, § 7309-7311.

Verdict and judgment, etc., § 7312-7317.

Sentence, § 7318-7320. Execution of sentence suspended, § 7321-7325. Execution of sentence for misdemeanor, § 7326-7329. For felony, § 7330-7337. Of death sentence, § 7338-7344.

New trials, motions in arrest and error, § 7340-7357.

ARREST OF FUGITIVES FROM OTHER STATES.

§ 7156. Arrest of fugitives from other states. When an affidavit is filed before a judge of a court of common pleas, or a judge of probate or police court, or a justice of the peace, setting forth that a person charged with the commission of an offense against the laws of any other state, or of any of the territories of the United States, and which, if the act had been committed in this state, would, by the laws thereof, have been a crime, is, at the time of filing such affidavit, within the county where the same is filed, such judge or justice of the peace shall issue his warrant, directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, commanding him to forthwith arrest and bring before him the person so charged. [68 v. 319, § 211.]

§ 7157. May be committed to jail. When a person is arrested in pursuance of the preceding section, and brought before the officer who issued the warrant, the

officer shall hear and examine such charge, and upon proof by him adjudged to be sufficient, commit such person to the jail of the county in which such examination is had or cause him to be delivered to a suitable person to be removed before any such judge or justice of the proper county in which to take such examination, who shall take the same, and proceed as if the warrant had been issued by him. [66 v. 319, § 212.]

§ 7158. Notice to be given to judge or magistrate. When a person is committed to jail by a judge or justice of the peace, under the preceding section, such judge or justice of the peace shall forthwith give notice, by letter or otherwise, to the sheriff of the county in which such offense was committed, or to the person injured by such offense; and no person so committed shall be detained longer in jail than is necessary to allow a reasonable time to the persons so notified, after they receive such notice, to apply for and obtain the proper requisition for the person so committed. [66 v. 319, § 213.]

ARREST, EXAMINATION, BAIL, ETC.

§ 7165. Application to probate judge of prisoner in jail for discharge. When any person is committed to jail, charged with the commission of an offense, and wishes to be discharged from such imprisonment, the sheriff or jailer shall forthwith give to the probate judge, clerk, and prosecuting attorney of the proper county, at least three days' notice of the time of holding an examining court, whose duty it shall be to attend, according to such notice, at the court-house; the judge, having examined the witnesses, including the person charged, if such person request an examination, shall discharge the accused, if he find there is no probable cause for holding him to answer, but otherwise he shall remit him to bail, or remand him to jail; and the judge may adjourn the examination from day to day, or for such longer period as he may deem necessary for the furtherance of justice, on

good cause shown by the state or the accused. [66 v. 294, § 48.]

This section does not apply to persons committed on indictment, 24 O. S. 196.

§ 7166. Proceedings when prisoner insane or idiot. If, at any time before the indictment of a person confined in jail, charged with an offense, notice in writing be given by any citizen to the sheriff or jailer, that such person was insane or an idiot at the time the offense was committed, or has since become insane, the sheriff or jailer shall forthwith give the notices, and an examining court shall be held, as provided in the preceding section; and if the judge find that such person was an idiot, when he committed the offense, or was then and still is insane, or afterwards became and still is insane, he shall, at his discretion, proceed as required by law after inquest held. [71 v. 49, § 1; 72 v. 80, § 1.]

§ 7167. Proceedings when prisoner held to bail. If the examining court adjudge that the prisoner ought to be held to bail, it shall order him to enter into a recognizance, in such sum and with such sureties as it deems sufficient, conditioned for his appearance at the next term of the court which has cognizance of the offense, and in default thereof he shall be remanded to jail; if the court to which the accused is recognized is in session, the recognizance shall require him to appear before it forthwith, and not depart without leave; in all cases where the prisoner is remanded, or held to bail, the court shall require the witnesses against him to enter into recognizance to appear at the proper court, as provided in this title; on taking the recognizance of witnesses, the clerk shall enter upon the journal the title of the case, the names of the witnesses recognized, the amount severally fixed as to each, the sureties, if any, and the time when such witnesses are required to appear; and such entry shall be a sufficient record of such recognizance. [69 v. 17, § 49.]

§ 7168. Duty of court when prisoner fails to give security. The examining court shall, if the prisoner fail to give security, order the clerk to enter on the journal of the court to which the defendant is recognized to appear, in what sum and in what sureties he may be

recognized; and at any time thereafter, upon the prisoner giving such security, any judge of the superior court, court of common pleas, or the probate judge, of the proper county, may discharge him. [66 v. 295, § 50.]

§ 7169. Proceedings to discharge prisoner on recognizance. When a person charged with the commission of a bailable offense, or a default of a recognizance to keep the peace, is confined in jail, whether committed by warrant under the hand of a judge or magistrate, or by the sheriff or coroner under a warrant upon indictment found, or otherwise, any judge of the supreme court, or of the court of common pleas within his district, or the probate judge of his county, may admit such person to bail, by taking his recognizance in such sum and with such sureties as to such judge may seem proper, conditioned for his appearance before the proper court to answer the offense wherewith he is charged; and for taking such bail the judge may, by his special warrant, under his hand, require the sheriff or jailer to bring such accused before him, at the court-house of the proper county, at such time as in such warrant the judge may direct; but in fixing the amount of bail the judge shall be governed, in the amount and quality of bail required, by the direction of the court of common pleas, in all cases in which said court has made any order or direction in that behalf. [66 v. 295, § 51.]

During the term at which an indictment charging a capital offense was set for trial, application was made by the accused for the court to hear testimony to show that the offense was in fact bailable: Held, that the application was properly refused. 24 O. S. 196. The warrant for bringing the prisoner before the judge is not essential for his jurisdiction; if the sheriff voluntarily produce the prisoner, the whole object of the statute is accomplished. 3 O. S. 509. No transcript need accompany a recognizance taken by a judge. The recognizance itself is a record, and a full one, if it is what the law requires, *Id.* When, and before whom, bail was to be given, under the acts of February 10, 1831, and March 7, 1831, respectively and the form of recognizance in such cases, *Id.* A writing, in the usual form of a recognizance, held not to be rendered invalid as a recognizance by the fact that it was signed by the prisoner and his sureties, 21 O. S. 635.

§ 7170. Deposit of recognizance and discharge of prisoner. In all cases when a judge or an examining court recognizes a prisoner under the provisions of this title, he shall forthwith deposit with the clerk of the proper

court the recognizance so taken, and also a warrant, directed to the jailer, requiring him to discharge the prisoner. [66 v. 296, §52.]

TREATMENT OF INSANE PRISONERS.

§ 7430. When convicts insane at expiration of sentence.

If a convict be insane at the time of the expiration of his sentence, the warden shall give notice, in writing, to the probate judge of the county from which he was sent, of the fact of such insanity, and such judge shall forthwith issue his warrant to the sheriff of such county, commanding him to remove such insane convict, and return him to such county; upon receipt of such warrant the sheriff shall execute the same forthwith, and make return thereof to the probate judge by whom it was issued; and thereupon the probate judge shall immediately order such insane person to be confined, or otherwise disposed of and provided for, as directed by law; and the sheriff shall receive the same compensation as for transferring a prisoner to the penitentiary, and the auditor of the county shall draw an order upon the county treasurer for the amount; if any probate judge, after having been so notified by the warden, neglect to issue his warrant, as herein provided, or if any sheriff neglect to remove such insane convict, as required by the provisions of this section, the warden shall cause such insane convict to be removed, and returned to the county from which he was sent, in charge of an officer of the penitentiary, or some other suitable person; and the cost of such removal shall be paid out of the county treasury, upon the warrant of the county auditor. [75 v. 17, § 35.]

UNKNOWN BANKING DEPOSITORS.

§ 7650-1. Annual report to probate judge of unknown banking depositors and deposits. Every incorporated

bank or banking association located in this state, whether now or hereafter incorporated or organized under the laws of this state, or of the United States, and every company, association or person, who shall in this state keep an office or other place of business, and engage in the business of lending money, receiving money on deposit, buying and selling bullion, or bills of exchange, notes, bonds, stocks, or other evidence of indebtedness, with a view to profit, shall, annually, between the first and second Mondays of January, make out and return to the probate judge of the county in which said bank, office, or other place of business is located, under oath of the owner, or principal officer or manager thereof, a true and complete statement, setting forth, in alphabetical order, the names of all unknown depositors with said bank, company, association or person, together with the amount due to every such unknown depositor, including accrued interest and dividends. [85 v. 65, § 1.]

§7650-2. Who are to be deemed "unknown depositors." Every corporation, company, association, or person, in whose name a deposit of any money, bullion, bill of exchange, note, stock, bond or other evidence of indebtedness has been made with any bank, company, association, or person, designated in the first section hereof shall be deemed an unknown depositor within the meaning of this act, when the date of the last *bona fide* item of debt or credit to the account of such depositor on the books of said bank shall be more than seven years prior to the time fixed by the first section hereof for the filing of said statement with the probate court of the proper county; provided, that in fixing the date of the last item of credit to the account of any depositor, reference shall not be had to any item of credit for interest or dividends accrued on such deposit, unless the same shall be entered upon a pass-book, presented by and returned to the depositor, or unless the depositor be a minor. [85 v. 65, § 2.]

§7650-3. Record of unclaimed deposits to be kept by probate judge. The probate judge of each county shall on or before the third Monday of January, annually, cause to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, entitled "record of unclaimed deposits in banks,

— county, Ohio," and which shall at all times be open to public inspection, all statements returned to him for the preceding year under the provisions of this act, and said probate judge shall designate in said book at the head of each statement recorded therein, the name of the bank, company, association or person by whom said statement is returned. The original statement returned to said probate judge shall be kept on file and preserved in his office. [85 v. 65, § 3.]

§ 7650-4. His fees for making such record; how paid. There shall be allowed and paid to the probate judge of each county, the sum of eight cents per hundred words, for all statements recorded by said probate judge under the provisions of this act; provided, that the cost of recording the names and amounts due to any depositors, by whom deposits shall be made as aforesaid after the passage of this act, and who shall thereafter become unknown within the meaning of this act, shall be paid to said probate judge by the bank, company, association, or person designated in section one hereof, at the time such annual statement is returned, and shall be by such bank, company, association, or person, deducted from the amount due such unknown depositor. [85 v. 65, § 4.]

§ 7650-5. Unknown deposits to be paid into county treasury; when. Whenever any corporation, company, association, or person, in whose name any deposit is hereafter made with any bank, company, association, or person designated in section one hereof, shall become unknown within the definition and meaning of this act, the amount due to such depositor shall be by such bank, company, association or person, paid to the treasurer of the county in which such bank, company or association is located, and shall be by said treasurer credited to the general fund of said county; provided, that such deposit shall not be paid to said treasurer until after the expiration of eight years from the date of the first statement, in which the name and amount due such unknown depositor shall be returned to the probate judge as hereinbefore provided; and the bank, corporation, association or person so making such payment shall thereby be re-

leased from any claim, demand or liability to pay the same or any part thereof to the depositor, his administrators, executors or assigns. [85 v. 65, § 5.]

§ 7650-6. How and by whom such deposits may be reclaimed. If at any time thereafter proof is made to the satisfaction of the probate court, or the county commissioners, of the right of any person or persons, by inheritance or otherwise, to said funds or any part of the same, or paid to the treasurer under the provisions of the preceding section, said court or commissioners shall certify the same to the county auditor, who shall thereupon draw a warrant on the treasurer of the county in favor of such claimant or claimants, or the legal representatives or duly authorized agent of such claimant or claimants for the sum so paid into the treasury: provided, if any such person or persons become aggrieved by the decision, finding or action of the probate court or the county commissioners, such person or persons may appeal to the court of common pleas, by virtue of the provisions of the Revised Statutes of 1883, § 896, 6407, 6408, 6409, and 6410, respectively, and all acts amendatory and supplementary thereto and said sections shall, so far as applicable, govern proceedings had under the provisions of this act. [85 v. 65, § 6.]

§ 7650-7. Penalty for bank's refusal or neglect to comply with this act. Every bank, company, association, or person designated in section one of this act, who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars for every such offense. [85 v. 65, § 7.]

§ 7650-8. Recovery and disposition of penalties. The penalty imposed by this act shall be recovered by action in the name of the state of Ohio, before any court of competent jurisdiction; and all penalties incurred under this act, when collected, shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment is recovered for the same, and one-half thereof shall be by said treasurer credited to the general fund of said county, and one-half thereof shall be by him held for the use of the state of Ohio. [85 v. 65, § 8.]

§ 7650-9. Who may sue; duty of prosecuting attorney.

The action provided by the eighth section hereof, for the recovery of penalties incurred under the provisions of this act, may be instituted and prosecuted to judgment by any citizen of the state of Ohio; and it is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorney of such county to institute and prosecute such action against every bank, company, association or person designated in the first section hereof, and located in said county, who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act. [85 v. 65, § 9.]

See §§ 528 as to probate judge and § 3817 as to reports required of other banks.

HIGHWAYS.

§ 8035-304. When county commissioners may condemn material for road purposes. Whenever the board of county commissioners of any county of this state are unable to purchase or contract with the owner or owners of any gravel bank or gravel bed, or other deposit of gravel, or the owner or owners of any stone, timber, or other material in the judgment of such board of county commissioners necessary for the construction or repair of any road or highway within the said county, upon fair and equitable terms, or in case the owner or owners refuse to sell or contract with the county commissioners of any such county for the sale of such material, on such board of county commissioners agreeing to allow a reasonable [compensation] therefor, then such board of county commissioners are authorized and hereby empowered to condemn and appropriate for public use said material in such quantities as in the judgment of said board of commissioners the public needs may require, allowing the owners therefor a just and equitable compensation for the same. [86 v. 338.]

§ 8035-305. Findings may be appealed from. An appeal from the amount of compensation allowed by any such board of county commissioners, for the payment of any material condemned and appropriated

as aforesaid for public use, shall be allowed to the probate court of the county, which appeal shall be perfected and docketed in the mode prescribed in sections four thousand six hundred and eighty-nine and four thousand six hundred and ninety of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, except that the appellants shall be the plaintiff and the board of county commissioners the defendant. [86 v. 338.]

§ 8035-306. **Proceedings in probate court.** Upon such appeal, the probate court shall confine itself to the question of compensation presented by it, and shall forthwith, after the docketing thereof, cause a jury of twelve men to be selected and returned by the sheriff and clerk of the county, as provided by law, and shall issue a venire commanding them to appear in court on the day and hour named in the venire, which shall not be later than ten days from its date, and sworn as jurors upon the trial of such claim. [86 v. 338.]

§ 8035-307. **How notice given.** The probate court shall cause a notice to be served upon the appellant and upon the board of county commissioners to attend at the time and place designated for hearing such appeal, which notice shall be served by delivering to each person named therein a copy thereof, or by leaving such copy at his usual place of residence, and if any parties are non-residents of the county, and have an agent or attorney therein, service on such agent or attorney shall be sufficient, or such notice may be sent to another county for service upon any party residing or being therein; and if the appellant is a non-resident, when he perfects his appeal, he shall leave with the probate judge the name of any agent or attorney in the county upon whom service of such notice may be made; and if he fail to do so no service upon him shall be necessary; and service upon a guardian shall be sufficient service upon his ward; and all further proceedings upon such appeal, relating to challenges, selection of talesmen, oath of jurors and conduct of the trial shall be the same as is prescribed in sections four thousand seven hundred and two and four thousand seven hundred and three of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, in so far as such pro-

ceedings are applicable to the trial of the appeal herein provided for. [86 v. 338.]

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

§ (8071). Home of the friendless—Procedure when a girl is brought before probate court—Duty of probate court—Girls entitled to trial by jury. Whenever any girl above the age of seven, and under the age of sixteen years, shall be brought by any constable or police officer, or other inhabitant of the county, before the probate court of said county, upon the allegation or complaint that said girl has committed any offense known to the laws of this state, punishable by fine, or by fine and imprisonment other than imprisonment in the penitentiary, or that she is leading an idle, vagrant, or vicious life, or has been found without a home, in a state of want, suffering, abandonment, or beggary, it shall be the duty of said probate court to forthwith issue an order in writing, addressed to the father, mother, or guardian, or next friend, as the case may be, of such girl, if such father, mother, guardian, or next friend be a resident of or within said county, requiring such father, mother, guardian, or next friend, as the case may be, to appear before said court, at a time and place therein to be named, to show cause, if any there be, why said girl should not be committed to the home established in such county under this act, and upon the appearance of said party, or failure to appear at the time and place named in such order, said court shall proceed to hear such party, and such testimony as shall be offered; and should it appear to the satisfaction of said court, that said girl is a suitable subject for the said home, said court may commit said girl to the same, and for that purpose the said court shall issue its order to the sheriff of the county, or to some suitable person to be named in such order, commanding him to take charge of said girl, and to deliver her without delay to the superintendent of said home; and fees therefor shall be the same as for similar services under the laws now in force, and shall

be paid by the county in the same manner: provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any girl arrested for crime from demanding a trial by jury; and when any such demand shall be made by or on behalf of such girl, the probate court is hereby authorized, after an examination of the case, in the discretion of the court, to discharge such girl, or require her to enter into recognizance for her appearance before the court of common pleas, as justices of the peace may recognize in such cases; and in default of recognizance, such probate court may commit to the jail as justices might in such case commit; and the probate judge shall forward to the clerk of the court of common pleas of the proper county, a transcript of the proceedings in the case before his court; and said probate court may recognize witnesses as justices of the peace could in such case.

INSANE PERSONS—TREATMENT OF.

§ 8092-2. **Confinement of insane person in prison, asylum, etc.** No insane person shall hereafter be kept or confined for any length of time exceeding forty-eight hours in any jail or prison in this state, nor shall they be kept or confined in any asylum, infirmary, or other place of detention, or public charity, unless regularly committed thereto as provided by law; and it is hereby made the duty of the sheriff, superintendent, or other principal officer of the institutions aforesaid, to report all such cases forthwith to the probate judge of their respective counties, as soon as the facts are made known to them.

§ 8092-3. **Separate apartments for insane.** All persons legally committed as insane shall be provided with suitable rooms or apartments especially set off for the insane, and no sane person shall be permitted to occupy such rooms or apartments, except the officers or employes of the institution, of the same sex, in the discharge of their duties.

§ 8092-4. **Probate judge may send patient to city or county infirmary, etc.** In all cases of insanity, where the

probate judge in his examination has reason to believe it a first attack of the disease, and in case he can not for any cause send the patient to a regular asylum for the insane, he shall order him sent to the city or county infirmary, or to such other place as may be provided with suitable accommodations adequate to carry into effect the requirements of this act, and shall immediately order such skilled medical treatment and proper attendance as he may deem vital for the patient, and his restoration to reason..

§ 8092-5. **Directors of infirmaries to provide separate apartment—medical treatment.** The board of directors of the county and city infirmaries of the State shall provide separate apartments and suitable attendance for all patients suffering from a first attack of insanity, and they shall furnish in each case such care and treatment as may be prescribed by the physician in charge, who may be either the regular physician of the infirmary or such other expert practitioner as the probate judge may select: provided, the family of such insane person may choose their own physician.

§ 8092-6. **Medical report to be made to probate judge.** The physician in charge shall report the condition of each patient under his treatment to the probate judge monthly, or oftener if required, giving statement of progress toward recovery, and such other information as may from time to time be asked or demanded of him, but nothing in this act shall forbid the transfer of any patient to any regular insane asylum of the State at any time whenever such transfer can be effected.

§ 8092-7. **Medical services—how paid.** The probate judge may allow for services of the physician a sum not exceeding two dollars for each visit, which amount and all other expenses for the care of patient as herein provided, shall when approved by the probate judge, be paid out of the poor or infirmary fund of the city or county, the same as in other cases. [81 v. 102.]

DIRECT INHERITANCE TAX. (1)

§ 1. **Direct inheritance tax.** All property within the jurisdiction of this state, and any interest therein,

(1) This act was declared unconstitutional, 53 O. S. 314. Act to provide for refunding taxes paid under direct inheritance tax

whether belonging to inhabitants of this state or not, and whether tangible or intangible, including annuities, which shall pass by will or by the intestate laws of this state, or by deed, grant, sale or gift made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor, to the use of the father, mother, husband, wife, brother, sister, niece, nephew, lineal descendant, adopted child or person recognized as an adopted child and made a legal heir under the provisions of section 4182 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, or the lineal descendant thereof, the lineal descendant of any adopted child, the wife or widow of a son, the husband of a daughter of decedent, or to any one in trust for such person or persons, shall be liable to a tax as follow, to wit: When the value of the entire property of such decedent exceeds the sum of twenty thousand dollars and does not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, one per cent.; when it exceeds fifty thousand dollars and does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent.; when it exceeds one hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, two per cent.; when it exceeds two hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, three per cent.; when it exceeds three hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, three and one-half per cent.; when it exceeds five hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed one million dollars, four per cent.; and when it exceeds one million dollars, five per cent.; seventy-five per cent. of such tax to be for the use of the state, and twenty-five per cent. for the use of the county wherein the same is collected; and all administrators, executors and trustees, shall be liable for all such taxes, with lawful interest, as hereinafter provided, until the same shall have been paid as hereinafter directed. Such taxes shall become due and payable immediately upon the death of the decedent, and shall at once become a lien upon said property. [91 v. 166.]

§ 2. Payment; proceedings for collection. All taxes imposed by this act shall be paid into the county treasury of the county in which the court having juris-

diction of the estate or accounts is situated, by the executors, administrators or trustees, or other persons charged with the payment thereof, and if said taxes are not paid within one year after the death of said decedent, interest at the rate of eight per centum shall be thereafter charged and collected thereon; and if said taxes are not paid at the expiration of eighteen months after the death of said decedent, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county wherein said taxes remain unpaid, to institute the necessary proceedings to collect the same in the court of common pleas of such county, after first being duly notified in writing by the probate judge of said county of the non-payment of such taxes, and it is hereby made the duty of the probate judge to give such notice in writing; but if said taxes are paid before the expiration of one year after the death of said decedent, a discount at the rate of one per cent. per month for each full month that payment shall have been made prior to the expiration of said year, shall be allowed on the amount of taxes found to be due under the provisions of this act.

§ 3. Deduction or collection by administrator, executor or trustee. Any administrator, executor or trustee having in charge or trust any property subject to such tax, shall deduct the tax therefrom, or shall collect the tax thereon from the legatee or person entitled to said property, and he shall not deliver any specific legacy or property, subject to said tax, to any person until he has collected the tax thereon.

§ 4. Tax upon legacy payable out of real estate. Whenever any legacies subject to said tax shall be charged upon or payable out of any real estate, the heir or devisee, before paying the same, shall deduct said tax therefrom and pay it to the executor, administrator or trustee, and the same shall remain a lien upon said real estate until it is paid; and payment thereof shall be enforced by the executor, administrator or trustee, in the same manner as the payment of the legacy itself could be enforced.

§ 5. Sale of property for payment. All administrators, executor and trustees shall have power to sell so much of the estate of the deceased as will enable them to

pay said tax, in the same manner as they may be empowered to do for the payment of his debts.

§ 6. Proceedings after filing of inventory. Within ten days after the filing of the inventory of every estate subject to a tax under the provisions of this act, the judge or the court of probate in which such inventory is filed, shall make and deliver to the county auditor of any such county, a copy of such inventory, with the appraisal of said estate; the county auditor shall certify the value of said estate and the amount of taxes due therefrom to the county treasurer, who shall collect such taxes and thereupon place twenty-five per cent. thereof to the credit of the county expense fund of said county, and pay seventy-five per cent. thereof into the state treasury, to the credit of the general revenue fund, at the time of making his semi-annual settlement.

§ 7. Information to be furnished probate judge. Whenever any of the real estate of a decedent shall so pass to another person as to become subject to said tax, the executor, administrator or trustee of the decedent shall inform the probate judge thereof within six months after he has assumed the duties of his trust, or if the fact is not known to him within that time, then within one month from the time that it does become so known to him.

§ 8. Refundment. Whenever for any reason the devisee, legatee or heir who has paid any such tax shall refund any portion of the property on which it was paid, or it shall be judicially determined that the whole or any part of such tax ought not to have been paid, said tax, or the due proportional part of said tax, shall be paid back to him by the executor, administrator or trustee.

§ 9. Valuation of property subject to tax; fees of appraisers. The value of such property as may be subject to said tax shall be its actual market value as found by the court of probate; but the state, through the prosecuting attorney of the proper county, or any person interested in the succession of [to] said property, may apply to the court of probate having jurisdiction of the estate; and on such application the court shall

appoint three disinterested persons, who, being first sworn, shall view and appraise such property at its actual market value for the purposes of said tax, and shall make return thereof to said court, which return may be accepted by said court in the same manner as the original inventory of such estate is accepted, and if so accepted it shall be binding upon the person by whom this tax is to be paid, and upon the state. The fees of the appraisers shall be fixed by the judge of probate and paid out of the county treasury upon the warrant of the county auditor. In case of an annuity or life estate, the value thereof shall be determined by the so-called actuaries' combined experience tables and five per centum compound interest.

§ 10. **Jurisdiction of probate court; prosecuting attorney to represent state.** The court of probate, having either principal or auxiliary jurisdiction of the settlement of the estate of the decedent, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all questions in relation to said tax that may arise, affecting any devise, legacy or inheritance under this act, subject to appeal as in other cases, and the prosecuting attorney shall represent the interests of the state in any such proceedings.

§ 11. **Semi-annual statements of probate judge; record of cases and proceedings.** The judge of each probate court shall, as often as once in six months, render to the county auditor a statement of the property within the jurisdiction of his court that has become subject to said tax during such period, the number and amount of such taxes as will accrue during the next six months, so far as the same can be determined from the probate records, and the number and amount of such taxes are as due and unpaid, and each probate judge shall keep a separate record, in a book to be provided for that purpose, of all cases and proceedings arising under the provisions of this act.

§ 12. **Fees of officers; costs chargeable to state.** The fees of all officers having duties to perform under the provisions of this act, shall be paid by the county from the county expense fund thereof, and shall be the same as now allowed by law for similar services. In the calculation of amounts due the state, seventy-

five per cent. of the cost of collection, and other necessary and legitimate expenses incurred by the county in the collection of such taxes, shall be charged to the state and deducted from the amount of taxes to be paid into the state treasury.

§ 13. **Acceptance or allowance of final settlement contingent upon payment.** No final settlement of the account of any executor, administrator or trustee shall be accepted or allowed by the court of probate unless it shall show, and the judge of said court shall find, that all taxes imposed by the provisions of this act upon any property or interest therein belonging to the estate to be settled by said account shall have been paid; and the receipt of the county treasurer shall be the proper voucher for such payment.

This act, passed April 20, 1894, was held unconstitutional, 58 O. S. 314.

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

§ 1. **Collateral inheritance tax.** That all property within the jurisdiction of this state, and any interest therein, whether belonging to inhabitants of this state or not, and whether tangible or intangible, which shall pass by will or by the intestate laws of this state, or by deed, grant, sale or gift made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor, to any person in trust or otherwise, other than to or for the use of the father, mother, husband, wife, brother, sister, niece, nephew, lineal descendant, adopted child, or person recognized as an adopted child and made a legal heir under the provisions of section 4182 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, or the lineal descendant thereof, or the lineal descendant of any adopted child, the wife or widow of a son, the husband of the daughter of a decedent, shall be liable to a tax of five per centum of its value, above the sum of two hundred dollars, seventy-five per centum of such tax to be for the use of the state, and twenty-five per centum for the use of the county wherein the same is collected; and all administrators, executors and trustees, and any such grantee under a conveyance made during the grantor's life, shall be liable for all such taxes, with lawful interest as hereinafter provided, until the same shall have been paid as herein-

after directed. Such taxes shall become due and payable immediately upon the death of the decedent, and shall at once become a lien upon said property, and be and remain a lien until paid. [91 v. 169.]

The classification in the above section is constitutional, 12 C. C. 606; 55 O. S. 613. Personal property in state subject to tax independent of residence of owner, 4 N. P. 238.

§ 2. Appraisal and deduction of property not liable.

When any person shall bequeath or devise any property to or for the use of father, mother, husband, wife, brother, sister, niece, nephew, lineal descendant and adopted child, the lineal descendant of any adopted child, the wife or widow of a son, or the husband of a daughter, during life or for a term of years, and the remainder to a collateral heir, or to a stranger to the blood, the value of the prior estate shall, within sixty days after the death of the testator, be appraised in the manner hereinafter provided, and deducted, together with the sum of two hundred dollars, from the appraised value of such property. [91 v. 169.]

§ 3. Excess over reasonable compensation to executor, trustee or residuary legatee liable to tax. Whenever a decedent appoints one or more executors or trustees, and in lieu of their allowance makes a bequest or devise of property to them which would otherwise be liable to said tax, or appoints them his residuary legatees, and said bequests, devises, or residuary legacies exceed what would be a reasonable compensation for their services, such excess shall be liable to such tax, and the court of probate having jurisdiction of their accounts shall fix such compensation.

§ 4. Payment; proceedings or collection. All taxes imposed by this act shall be paid into the county treasury of the county in which the court having jurisdiction of the estate or accounts is situated, by the executors, administrators or trustees, or other persons charged with the payment thereof, and if said taxes are not paid within one year after the death of said decedent, interest at the rate of eight per centum shall be thereafter charged and collected thereon, and if said taxes are not paid at the expiration of eighteen months after the death of said decedent, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county wherein said taxes remain unpaid, to institute the necessary proceedings to collect the same in the court of common pleas of such county, after first being duly

notified in writing by the probate judge of said county of the non-payment of such taxes, and it is hereby made the duty of the probate judge to give such notice in writing; but if said taxes are paid before the expiration of one year after the death of said decedent, a discount at the rate of one per centum per month for each full month that payment shall have been made prior to the expiration of said year, shall be allowed on the amount of taxes found to be due under the provisions of this act. [91 v. 169.]

§ 5. Deduction or collection of tax by administrator, executor or trustee. Any administrator, executor, or trustee, having in charge or trust any property subject to such tax, shall deduct the tax therefrom, or shall collect the tax thereon from the legatee or person entitled to said property, and he shall not deliver any specific legacy or property subject to said tax to any person until he has collected the tax thereon.

§ 6. Deduction and payment of tax upon legacy payable out of real estate—enforcement of payment. Whenever any legacies subject to said tax shall be charged upon or payable out of any real estate, the heir or devisee, before paying the same, shall deduct said tax therefrom and pay it to the executor, administrator, or trustee, and the same shall remain a charge upon said real estate until it is paid; and payment thereof shall be enforced by the executor, administrator, or trustee, in the same manner as the payment of the legacy itself could be enforced.

§ 7. Retention or collection of tax upon legacy given for limited period. If any such legacy be given in money to any person for a limited period, such administrator, executor or trustee shall retain the tax on the whole amount; but if it be not in money, he shall make an application to the court having jurisdiction of his accounts to make an apportionment, if the case require it, of the sum to be paid into his hands by such legatee on account of said tax and for such further order as the case may require.

§ 8. Sale of property for payment of tax. All administrators, executors and trustees shall have power to sell

so much of the estate of the deceased as will enable them to pay said tax in the same manner as they may be empowered to do for the payment of his debts.

§ 9. **Proceedings after filing of inventory.** Within ten days after the filing of the inventory of every such estate, any part of which may be subject to a tax under the provisions of this act, the judge or the court of probate in which such inventory is filed, shall make and deliver to the county auditor of any such county, a copy of such inventory; or, if the same can be conveniently separated, a copy of such part of such estate, with the appraisal thereof; the county auditor shall certify the value of said estate, subject to taxation hereunder and the amount of taxes due therefrom, to the county treasurer, who shall collect such taxes, and thereupon place twenty-five per centum thereof to the credit of the county expense fund of said county, and pay seventy-five per centum thereof into the state treasury, to the credit of the general revenue fund, at the time of making his semi-annual settlement. [91 v. 169.]

§ 10. **Information to be furnished probate judge by executor, administrator or trustee.** Whenever any of the real estate of a decedent shall so pass to another person as to become subject to said tax, the executor, administrator or trustee of the decedent shall inform the probate judge thereof within six months after he has assumed the duties of his trust, or if the fact is not known to him within that time, then within one month from the time that it does become so known to him.

§ 11. **Refundment of tax.** Whenever for any reason the devisee, legatee, or heir who has paid any such tax shall refund any portion of the property on which it was paid, or it shall be judicially determined that the whole or any [part of] such tax ought not to have been paid, said tax, or the due proportional part of said tax, shall be paid back to him by the executor, administrator or trustee.

§ 12. **Valuation of property subject to tax—fees of appraisers.** The value of such property as may be subject to said tax shall be its actual market value as found

by the court of probate; but the state, through the prosecuting attorney of the proper county, or any person interested in the succession to said property, may apply to the court of probate having jurisdiction of the estate; and on such application the court shall appoint three disinterested persons, who, being first sworn, shall view and appraise such property at its actual market value for the purposes of said tax, and shall make return thereof to said court, which return may be accepted by said court in the same manner as the original inventory of such estate is accepted and if so accepted it shall be binding upon the person by whom this tax is to be paid, and upon the state. The fees of the appraisers shall be fixed by the judge of probate and paid out of the county treasury upon the warrant of the county auditor. In case of an annuity or life estate, the value thereof shall be determined by the so-called actuaries' combined experience tables and five per centum compound interest.

§13. Jurisdiction of probate court—prosecuting attorney to represent state. The court of probate, having either principal or auxiliary jurisdiction of the settlement of the estate of the decedent, shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine all questions in relation to said tax that may arise, affecting any devise, legacy, or inheritance under this act, subject to appeal as in other cases, and the prosecuting attorney shall represent the interests of the state in any such proceedings.

§14. Semi-annual statements of probate judge, record of cases and proceedings. The judge of each probate court shall, as often as once in six months, render to the county auditor a statement of the property within the jurisdiction of his court that has become subject to said tax during such period, the number and amount of such taxes as will accrue during the next six months, so far as the same can be determined from the probate records, and the number and amount of such taxes as are due and unpaid; and each probate judge shall keep a separate record, in a book to be provided for that purpose, of all cases arising under the provisions of this act.

§ 15. Fees of officers, costs chargeable to state. The fees of all officers having duties to perform under the provisions of this act, shall be paid by the county from the county expense fund thereof, and shall be the same as now allowed by law for similar services; in the calculation of amounts due the state, seventy-five per centum of the cost of collection and other necessary and legitimate expenses incurred by the county in the collection of such taxes, shall be charged to the state and deducted from the amount of taxes to be paid into the state treasury. [91 v. 169.]

§ 16. Acceptance or allowance of final settlement of account contingent upon payment of tax—voucher for payment. No final settlement of the account of any executor, administrator or trustee shall be accepted or allowed by the court of probate unless it shall show, and the judge of said court shall find, that all taxes imposed by the provisions of this act upon any property or interest therein, belonging to the estate to be settled by said account, shall have been paid; and the receipt of the county treasurer shall be the proper voucher for such payment.

§ 17. "Person" and "property" construed. In the foregoing act the word "person" shall be construed to include the plural as well as the singular, and artificial as well as natural persons; the word "property" shall be construed to include both real and personal estate, and any form of interest therein whatsoever, including annuities.

This act was passed and took effect January 27, 1893, and was amended April 20, 1894.

OHIO HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPTICS.

Admission of epileptics other than insane or dangerous. Expenses of clothing of patients. Fees, etc. In the case of epileptic persons, other than insane or dangerous epileptics, written application for admission shall first be made by such person, or his or her parent, guardian or representative, to the probate court of the county of which the epileptic is a resident. In case such epileptic has no parent, guardian or representative, any citizen may make application on his behalf to the probate judge for admission to the hospital. When such application is filed, the probate judge shall, on the

day fixed by him, which shall be not more than five days after the application has been filed, examine and inquire whether the alleged epileptic is a suitable person for admission into said hospital, and for such purpose may subpoena witnesses, and shall subpoena a reputable physician and may, if necessary, issue his warrant commanding the alleged epileptic to be brought before him; provided, that if it is deemed unsuitable to bring the alleged epileptic into the probate court, the probate judge shall personally visit said person and certify that he has so ascertained the condition of the person by actual inspection, and the other proceedings may then be had in the absence of such person. At the time appointed, unless for good cause the investigation is postponed, the judge shall proceed with the examination, and if he is satisfied that the person alleged is an epileptic and a suitable person for treatment at the hospital, he shall cause a certificate to be made out by the medical witness in attendance, setting forth the facts enumerated in section 5 hereof, and any other facts required in such statement by the board of trustees, and is free from any infectious or contagious disease and from vermin. The probate judge shall transmit the application, with the accompanying papers, including the certificate of the physician, to the manager of the hospital for epileptics, who shall advise the probate judge whether the patient can be received, and if so, at what time. If advised that the patient can be received, the probate judge shall see that the patient is supplied with the proper clothing, and if not otherwise furnished, he shall furnish such clothing, as provided in section seven hundred and six of the Revised Statutes, and shall take the necessary steps for the conveyance of the patient to the hospital, as provided in section seven hundred and five of the Revised Statutes; provided, that if the probate judge is satisfied that the patient can travel to the hospital alone, he may issue the warrant for conveyance direct to the patient, and such warrant, receipted, shall be returned by the manager through the mail; or, if the probate judge deems it proper to entrust the conveyance of the patient to his parent, guardian, representative or friend, he may issue the warrant to such parent, guardian,

representative or friend, instead of to the sheriff. The expenses of the clothing of patients, if not paid by themselves or those having them in charge, shall be paid by the counties, and, if furnished by the institution, may be collected from the counties, as provided in section six hundred and thirty-two of the Revised Statutes. The traveling and incidental expenses of the patient and also of the officer or other person or persons in charge of said patient, to and from said institution shall be paid by the institution. The fees of the probate judge, physician and other officers, witnesses and persons, growing out of the admission of a patient to the hospital, shall be paid to the same amount, and in the same manner as are similar fees when earned in connection with the commitment of an insane person to a state asylum. Provided that, if at any time it is desirable to transfer any patient from any state hospital to the Ohio hospital for epileptics, such patient may be transferred upon the order of the governor, upon the recommendation of the medical superintendent of such state hospital and the manager of the Ohio hospital for epileptics. [91 v. 96.]

Section 5 provides for an enumeration of epileptics by the trustees which shall include a listing of the age, sex, race, general mental and physical condition, residence, whether under charge of guardian, and where known, the cause and duration of the epileptic condition. § 6 provides that the manager of the hospital shall, on the 15th of each month, inform the probate judge of the county of the quota of patients to which such county is entitled and the number in the hospital from said county. § 7 provides that the laws regulating the treatment of insane persons shall apply to the care, etc., of epileptics.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

School attendance—refusal to excuse from—appeal. * *

In case of refusal to excuse children from school attendance an appeal may be taken from the opinion of the superintendent of schools in city districts or the clerk of the board of education in districts not having a superintendent to the probate judge of the county upon the giving of a bond within ten days after such refusal to the approval of said judge to pay all the costs of the appeal and the decision of the probate judge in the matter shall be final. [90 v. 288, § 1.]

Proceedings against juvenile disorderly persons. * *

When in cases of truancy complaint is made by the truant officer before any mayor or justice of the peace it shall be certified by such magistrates to the probate judge. The probate judge shall hear such complaint and if he determine that the child is a juvenile disorderly person he shall commit it if under ten years of age and eligible for admission thereto, to a children's home, or if not eligible then to a house of refuge if there be one in the county, or to the boys' industrial school or the girls' industrial home or to some other juvenile reformatory. No child over ten years of age shall be committed to a county children's home and any child committed to a children's home may on request of the trustees of such home and it being shown that it is vicious and incorrigible be transferred by the probate judge to the boys' industrial school or the girls' industrial home. A child committed to any juvenile reformatory under this section shall not be detained there beyond the age of sixteen years and may be discharged sooner by the trustees under the restrictions applicable to other inmates. Any order of commitment to a juvenile reformatory may be suspended, in the discretion of the probate judge for such time as the child may regularly attend school and properly conduct itself. The expense incurred in the transportation of the child to a juvenile reformatory and the costs in the case in which the order of commitment is made shall be paid by the county from which the child is committed after the manner provided in section 759 Revised Statutes. [90 v. 288, §8.]

Id. Juvenile disorderly persons. Every child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, and every child between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years unable to read and write the English language, or not engaged in some regular employment, who is an habitual truant from school, or who absents itself habitually from school, or who, while in attendance at any public, private or parochial school, is incorrigible, vicious or immoral in conduct or who habitually wanders about the streets and public places during

school hours having no business or lawful occupation, shall be deemed a juvenile disorderly person, and be subject to the provisions of this act. [90 v. 288, § 4.]

Id. Application of provisions of act—report of truant officer—proceedings thereon. The provisions of this act shall apply to children entitled, under existing statutes, to attend school at the institution for the deaf and dumb or the institution for the blind, so far as the same are properly enforceable. Truant officers shall within sixty days after the passage of this act, (1) and annually between the first day of July and the first day of August, report to the probate judges of their respective counties the names, ages and residences of all such children between the ages of eight and eighteen years, with the names and postoffice address of their parents, guardians or the persons in charge of them; also a statement whether the parents, guardian or person in charge of each child is able to educate and is educating the child, or whether the interests of the child will be promoted by sending it to one of the state institutions mentioned. Upon information thus or otherwise obtained, the probate judge may fix a time when he will hear the question whether any such child shall be required to be sent for instruction to one of the state institutions mentioned, and he shall thereupon issue a warrant to the proper truant officer or some other suitable person, to bring the child before such judge at his office at the time fixed for the hearing; and shall also issue an order on the parents, guardian or person in charge of the child, to appear before him at such hearing, a copy of which order, in writing, shall be served personally on the proper person by the truant officer or other person ordered to bring the child before the judge. If, on the hearing, the probate judge is satisfied the child is not being properly educated at home, and will be benefited by attendance at one of the state institutions mentioned, and is a suitable person to receive instruction therein, he may send or commit such child to such institution. The cost of such hearing, and the transportation of the child to such institution shall be paid by the county after the manner provided, where a child is committed to a

state reformatory under section eight hereof; provided nothing in this section contained shall be construed to require the trustees of either of the state institutions mentioned, to receive any child not a suitable subject to be received and instructed therein, under the laws, rules and regulations governing such institutions. [90 v. 289, § 10.]

(1) April 26, 1898. The act is constitutional, 5 C. C. 638; (affirmed 27 Bull. 832).

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Commission from Governor. Each judge of the probate court shall receive from the governor a commission to fill such office, upon producing to the proper officer a legal certificate of his being duly elected or appointed. [92 v. 211.]

Conditional pardon, duties of probate judge on violation of. A violation of the conditions of a pardon shall be held to be a forfeiture of the pardon, and shall render the person pardoned liable to recommitment to the penitentiary, there to serve the remainder of his sentence, as though he had not been pardoned, and in any such case of violation, the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the same occurred shall, upon the written request of the Governor, file an information thereof in the office of the probate judge of such county, whereupon such judge shall issue a warrant to the sheriff of such county, commanding him to pursue after and arrest the person named in the information, wherever he may be found within the State, and bring him into his court for examination upon the charge; he shall also demand of the warden of the penitentiary the evidence provided for by the preceding section, in cases of conditional pardon, who shall furnish the same; and if, upon such examination the charge set forth in the information be sustained, the probate judge shall issue a warrant to the sheriff, commanding him to deliver the convict into the custody of the warden of the penitentiary to serve the remainder of his sentence, as herein provided. The

probate judge shall prepare a correct bill of the costs of the arrest and examination of the convict, and certify the same under his official seal, which the sheriff shall deliver to the warden of the penitentiary, who shall allow so much thereof as he finds to be in accordance with law, and certify the same to the Auditor of State who shall draw his warrant in favor of the sheriff upon the treasurer of the State for the payment thereof, out of the appropriation for the prosecution and transportation of convicts. The warden shall furnish each convict who receives a conditional pardon, before he leaves the penitentiary a copy of this and the preceding section of this act, and explain its provisions to him. [§ 89 a, 79 v. 122.]

Constables—duties and compensation. The probate court in any county containing a city of the first class, except fourth grade, and of the first grade of the second class, may each appoint one or more constables to preserve order and discharge such other duties as the court requires; and in any county containing a city of the second grade of the second class, the constable so appointed by the court of common pleas shall perform the same duties in the probate court; and each constable, when so directed by the court; shall have the same power to call and impanel jurors, which by law the sheriff of the county has, except in capital cases. The compensation of such constables shall be the same as that of regular jurors; except in counties containing a city of the first grade of the first class and of the first grade of the second class, it shall be one thousand dollars per annum, and in counties containing cities of the second grade of the first class, it shall be \$700 per annum, except the constable appointed by the probate court whose compensation shall be \$800 per annum; and in all counties having a population of not less than 84,150 and not more than 84,250 at the federal census of 1890, it shall be \$600 per annum, and in counties containing cities of the third grade of the first class, the compensation of said constables so appointed by the court of common pleas shall be \$600 per annum and in all cases shall be paid out of the county treasury on the order of the court. [89 v. 382.]

County treasury—appointment of night-watchman for. When the county treasurer, county auditor, and probate judge shall, in writing, notify the county commissioners that, in their opinion, the safety of the public money in the treasury requires a night-watchman for the treasury, the commissioners shall immediately authorize the county treasurer to employ a night-watchman; and the commissioners shall, at the same time, fix the compensation to be paid to the watchman, which shall be paid in weekly installments; and the employment shall continue until the treasurer, auditor, and probate judge shall certify that it may be discontinued; but nothing in this section shall in any way affect the liability of the county treasurer or his sureties. [73 v. 62, §§ 1, 1135.]

Election of probate judge, time of. First Tuesday after the first Monday in November. [§ 2978, 83 v. 35.]

Election of real estate assessors—duties of probate judge. The returns must be made to the county auditor, who with the clerk of the court of common pleas and probate judge of the county must open the same and declare the result. [§ 2786, 83 v. 88.]

Interpreter in probate court, Hamilton county. The interpreter appointed by the common pleas court, Hamilton county, shall without extra compensation render service in the probate court. [§ 472.]

§ 1. Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. When any inmate of "the Ohio soldiers' and sailors' home" becomes insane, the commandant of said home shall file with the probate judge of the county in which said home is located an affidavit substantially as follows:

The state of Ohio, — county, ss: —, commandant of said home, being duly sworn, says that he believes —, an inmate of said home, is insane, or that in consequence of his insanity, his being at large is dangerous to the community; that said inmate was received into said home from — county, on the — day of —, 189—. — —, A. B.

[89 v. 47.]

§ 2. Id. Probate judge shall determine sanity of inmate. When the affidavit is filed the probate judge shall

proceed forthwith to hear and determine the sanity of such inmate, as is provided for, and in accordance with title v, chapter 9, R. S. of Ohio, so far as the same are applicable; provided that all inmates who shall be adjudged insane under this act, shall be enumerated in the quota of persons entitled to admission into the asylum for the insane from the county in which said inmate was a resident at the time of entering said home. [88 v. 139.]

§ 3. Id. Authority of probate judge defined. In order to carry out the provisions of this act the probate judge of the county in which said home is located shall have the same authority to act and receive and order paid the same fees and costs as the probate judge would have in the county in which such inmate was a resident before entering said home. Said fees and costs to be paid out of the appropriation paid by the state of Ohio for the support of the soldiers' and sailors' home. [88 v. 139.]

Parent and child. No child under the age of three years shall be separated from its mother, if such mother be an inmate of the county infirmary, or shall be declared a pauper, unless with the approval of the probate court first given. [85 v. 148.]

Public buildings—approval of plans, etc. Such plans, drawings, representations, bills of material and specifications of work, and estimates of the cost thereof in detail and in the aggregate, as are required * * to be made, if they relate to the building of any court house or jail, or any addition to or alteration or repair or improvement thereof, shall be submitted to the commissioners, together with the clerk of the court, the sheriff and probate judge, and one person to be appointed by the judge of the court of common pleas, for their approval, and if approved by them or a majority of them, a copy thereof shall be deposited with the county auditor, to be safely kept in his office. * * [§ 797.]

Salary of probate judge of Hamilton county. The salary of the probate judge of Hamilton county is five thousand dollars, paid quarterly out of the fee fund upon the warrant of the county auditor. [§ 1345.]

Compensation of probate judge of Cuyahoga county, see 88 v. 49.

Seal of probate court. The seal of the probate court must be one inch and three-fourths in diameter and surrounded by these words "Probate court, _____ county, Ohio," (*insert the name of the proper county,*) [§ 16.]

THE COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

AN ACT To establish "A Court of Insolvency" in counties containing a city of the first grade of the first class, and for the relief of the probate court in such counties. [*Passed and took effect May 21, 1894. 91 v. 844.*] Cuyahoga county has a similar law, 92 v. 475; § 548-17 Bates' Ann. O. Stat.

§ 1. Court of insolvency—judge of. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that there shall be, and hereby is established in any county of this state, containing any city of the first grade of the first class, a court of record, which shall be styled "The Court of Insolvency." It shall consist of one judge who shall be elected by the electors of such county.

§ 2. Election of judge—term—vacancy how filled. The first election for such judge shall be held on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in November, A. D. 1894, and shall be conducted in the same manner and governed by the same laws that are now in force, or may hereafter be enacted regulating the election of judges in this state. His term of office shall commence on the ninth day of February, A. D. 1895, and shall continue for the term of five years, and a successor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1899, and every five years thereafter. And in case the office of any judge shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he shall have been elected, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the governor, until the office shall be filled by a successor duly elected and qualified. And in case a successor shall not have been previously elected, such successor shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, that next occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened. [92 v. 588.]

§ 3. Bond—compensation of judge. That said judge

when elected shall give a like bond and be qualified, and shall receive the same compensation and be paid in like manner as the judge of the probate court of said county, wherein such courts of insolvency are established. The bond of said judge shall be in the sum of five thousand (\$5000.00) dollars, and shall be approved by the commissioners of said county and deposited with the county treasurer thereof.

§ 4. **Seal of court—process.** The said court shall have a seal to be provided by the secretary of state at the expense of the state of Ohio, having the same device as the seal of the probate court, except that there shall be around the margin thereof the words, "Court of Insolvency, — county," instead of the words "Probate Court, — county." The process of said court of insolvency shall have the seal affixed and shall be attested and directed served and returned, and be in form as is or may be provided for the process of the probate court, varying only in the style of the court and to conform as far as may be necessary to its terms.

§ 5. **Officers of court, duties and liabilities.** Sheriffs, coroners and constables shall be bound to attend said court, preserve order, and execute the return of its process as they are required to do in the probate court, and all laws now in force, or which may be enacted, prescribing the duties and liabilities of such officers and the mode of proceeding against them, or either of them, for any neglect of official duty, allowing fees and providing for the collection thereof in the probate court, shall be held and deemed to extend to said court of insolvency, unless the same are, or shall be, plainly inapplicable.

§ 6. **Court where held.** The said court of insolvency shall be held at the court house of the county wherein such court is established, and the board of county commissioners of such county are hereby directed to make all the necessary provisions for the holding of said court.

§ 7. **Powers and duties of judge and deputy.** Each judge shall have the care and custody of all, files, papers, books and records belonging to the court of

insolvency, and is authorized and empowered to perform all duties as clerk of his own court, and each judge may appoint a deputy clerk or clerks, each of whom shall, before entering upon the duties of his appointment, take an oath of office; and when so qualified, such deputy may perform any and all the duties pertaining to the office of clerk of the court, and each deputy clerk is authorized to administer oaths in all cases in which it is necessary in the discharge of his duties as such deputy clerk. Each judge of said court may take such security from his deputy as he deems necessary to secure the faithful performance of the duties of his appointment.

§ 8. Terms of court. The terms of said court shall be considered as three terms of four months each, beginning on the first day of January of each year. The judge of said court may dispense with any term of said court, adjourn the same on any day previous to the expiration of the term for which the same may be held, and also from any one day in the term over to any other day in the same term, if in his opinion the business of the court will admit thereof.

§ 9. Jurisdiction—transfer of business of probate court to. The said court of insolvency shall have original jurisdiction in all cases, matters and things relating to and arising under the laws now in force or hereafter enacted regulating the mode of administering assignments in trust for the benefit of creditors, and shall in every respect have the same jurisdiction, possess the same powers, discharge the same duties, and incur the same penalties as are now or may hereafter be enforced or enjoined by the constitution and laws of the state, upon the judge of the probate court, and the judge of the probate court, of the county wherein such court of insolvency is established, is hereby authorized to transfer to the court of insolvency any and all cases now pending in such probate court, arising under the act or acts now in force regulating the mode of administering assignments in trust for the benefit of creditors; the same to be there proceeded in as if the same had been originally commenced in said court, having regard to the former proceedings therein, and the costs before accrued

in the final record as may be right and proper. And when such cause is transferred from the probate court as aforesaid, the clerk of the probate court shall enter such transfer on his docket and from thenceforth the said cause shall not be considered in said court. And all laws now in force or that may be hereafter enacted, regulating the mode and manner of proceeding in such cases by the probate court, shall be held and deemed to extend to the said court of insolvency.

§ 10. Transfer of business other than that arising under insolvent laws.—Whenever in the opinion of the judge of the probate court of the county wherein such court of insolvency is established, the business of the probate court shall require the same, said judge of the probate court is hereby authorized to certify and transfer unto the court of insolvency any other case or cases now or hereafter pending in said probate court, which said case or cases shall thenceforth be considered in said court of insolvency, and be there proceeded in as if the same had been originally commenced in that court, having regard to the former proceedings and the costs before accrued in the final record, as may be right and proper; and when such case is removed from the probate court as aforesaid, the clerk of said probate court shall enter such removal on his docket and from thenceforth the said case shall not be considered in that court, and all laws now in force or hereafter enacted, regulating the mode and manner of procedure in such cases by the probate court, shall be held and deemed to extend to said court of insolvency, unless the same are, or shall be, plainly inapplicable

§ 11. Power to vacate judgments, appoint masters, etc. The said court of insolvency shall have the same power to vacate and modify its own judgments, or orders during or after the term, as is or may be rested by law in the probate court, and shall also have full power to make rules and regulations for practice therein; to appoint masters and referees and other officers necessary to facilitate its business; to direct as to the mode of proceeding by or before said officers and to tax costs.

§ 12. Powers of probate court to extend to court of insolvency. All laws now in force or which may hereafter be enacted, conferring powers, authority and jurisdiction in cases and proceedings upon the probate court of any county, in which said court of insolvency is established, giving them power to hear and determine cases and to preserve order and punish contempt, regulating their practice and forms of process, prescribing the force and effect of their judgments, orders or decrees, and authorizing or directing the execution thereof, shall be held and deemed to extend to said court of insolvency as fully as they extend to the probate court, unless the same be inconsistent with this act or plainly inapplicable.

§ 13. Appeal and error proceedings. All laws now or hereafter enacted regulating the mode and manner of appeals and error from any judgment, order or decree rendered by the probate court, shall be held and deemed to extend to said court of insolvency.

§ 14. Absence or disability of judge of probate court. That in case of the absence or disability of the judge of the probate court of the county wherein such court of insolvency is established, the said court may be held by the judge of the court of insolvency of the county wherein such court is established.

§ 15. Absence or disability of judge of court of insolvency. That in case of the absence or disability of the judge of the court of insolvency, the said court may be held by the judge of the probate court, wherein such court of insolvency is established.

§ 16. Laws regulating fees of probate court applicable. All laws now in force or hereinafter enacted, regulating the fees of the probate court and the mode and manner of making out, filing and recording an itemized account of all fees received by the probate court, shall be held and deemed to be applicable to said court of insolvency.

As to re-issue of lost stock certificates, 88 v. 336; § 3254-1 Bates' Ann. Stat.

Safe deposit and trust companies may act as executor, administrator, assignee, guardian, receiver or trustee. See § 8821c, et seq., Bates' Ann. Stat.

INDEX.

Abandonment—

Of appropriation, proceedings by corpora- tion.....	6414 ⁿ
when presumed.....	6434
What roads may be abandoned.....	4914
petition therefor to probate court.....	4915
notice to defendant.....	4916
by publication.....	4917
hearing on petition.....	4916

Abatement—

Action by guardian of idiot, etc., does not abate by death, removal, etc.	6306
---	------

Absent from state—

Rights of persons, to contest will.....	5933
---	------

Abstract of title—

To be furnished by guardian to court, when.	6259
---	------

Acceptance—

Of assignment presumed.....	6335 ⁿ
Trust can not be renounced after.....	6335 ⁿ

Account—

Assignees:

Appeal from order settling.....	6407
Contents	6356
Costs of notice of filing.....	6402
Enforcement of filing and settlement.....	6341
Examination of assignee as to.....	6403
Exceptions to, further time for.....	6402
Filing, time of.....	6356
Jurisdiction of probate court.....	524
Notice of filing to be published.....	6402
Settlement on resignation, removal or death.	6341

Executors and administrators:

Appeal from order settling.....	6407
Chargeable with what.....	6179, 6182
not chargeable with what.....	6181
Compelled to render, how.....	6178
of insolvent estate.....	6252

Account—Continued.

Decrease not effected by, when.....	§ 6180
Examination on oath as to.....	§ 6175, 6403
Exceptions to, further time to file.....	6402
Executor, etc., of deceased, insane or incompetent executor, to render when....	6175a
Executor, etc., with will annexed, duties of.	6175
Filing first account, when.....	6175
subsequent account.....	6175
Guardian of insane or incompetent executor, etc., to render when.....	6175a
Increase, not permitted to profit by.....	6180
Mistakes in former may be corrected, when.	6187
Notice of filing.....	6402
costs of.....	6402
Opening after settlement.....	6187
what matters can not be opened up.....	6187n
Record of, what to contain and when to be made	528
Reference to commissioner.....	6186
Rendered by two, allowed on oath of one..	6176
Time allowed to collect assets, not time to render	6177
Tombstone allowed on settlement of.....	6185
Vouchers to be filed for all payments made.	6183
when and what items allowed without vouchers	6184

Guardians and trustees:

Appeal from settlement of.....	§ 6289, 6407
Compelled to render.....	6275
Deceased or insane, how account settled....	6291
Examination under oath	6403
Exceptions to, further time to file.....	6402
Failure to render after notice, effect.....	6269
Female guardian on marriage must settle...	6292
Jurisdiction of probate court over.....	524
Notice of filing to be published.....	6402
costs of.....	6402
Of person and estate, must render, when...	6269
Of idiot, lunatic, imbecile, etc., must settle.	6316
Probate judge or clerk can not make, for guardian	534
Record book of, to contain what.....	528

Account—Continued.

Review of settlement, when and how.	6289, 6332
Settlement, final, except when.	6289
Superseded guardian must settle.	6258
Time of rendering.	6289, 6328
When probate judge interested, settled in common pleas.	535

Accountants—

Examination of under oath.	6403
Appointed by probate judge and state auditor, to examine county treasury.	1129
duties and compensation.	1129

Acknowledgment—

Probate judge may take, of deeds.	526
Of deeds of assignment necessary to convey real estate.	6335n
Of wills.	5916

Action—

Appeals.	6407
Appropriation of property by municipal corporations.	2236
by private corporations.	6416

Assignment for creditors:

Abatement, none as to pending suits.	6362
Bond, action on, limitation. Code of Civil Procedure.	4984
Commissioner of insolvents may bring, how.	6362
Deliver effects to successor, failure to.	6341
File and settle account, failure to.	6341
Fraudulent conveyance, to set aside.	6344
notice given, how.	6344
how creditors may become parties.	6344
Liens, to adjust.	6351
Limitation of, on rejected claim.	6352
Trustee may compel delivery of trust effects.	6340

Executors and administrators. See ADMINISTRATORS AND EXECUTORS:**Guardian and trustee:**

Foreign, may obtain property of non-resident ward by.	6279
Guardian must appear and defend suits against ward.	6269n
may bring action, asking direction of court, etc.	6202

Action—Continued.

Of guardian of idiot, etc.....	6306
Of minor ward to review settlement.....	6289
where action may be brought.....	6289
Sale of real estate of ward.....	6280
of idiot, etc.....	6306
Trustee of non-resident minor, idiot, etc., liable to.....	6322

Adjournment—

In appropriation proceedings.....	6424
Of examination before probate judge.....	7165

Administration of estates—***Accounts and settlement of executor, etc. :***

Chargeable with what	6179
with property retained or consumed....	6182
not chargeable with debts, due the estate, when	6181
Compelled to render, how.....	6178
Consequences of failure to render.....	6178
Decrease, when affected by	6180
Examination under oath, as to.....	6175
Executor, etc., of deceased executor, etc., must render account, when.....	6175a
Guardian of incompetent executor to render final account, when.....	6175a
Increase, not permitted to profit by.....	6180
Insolvent estates, how accounts, etc., en- forced.....	6252
Mistakes corrected in former account, how.	6187
Opening of by person adversely interested.	6187
Record of to be kept by probate court....	528
what to contain.....	528
when to be made.....	528
Reference of to commissioner and excep- tions.	6166
Rendered by two or more, may be allowed on oath of one.....	6178
Time of filing first account	5996, 6006, 6175
subsequent accounts.....	6175
on death, insanity, etc., of executor, etc.	6175a
Time allowed to collect assets not time to render.....	6177

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

Tombstone, allowance may be made for....	6185
Vouchers to be filed with account for all payments	6183
when and what items may be allowed without	6184
shall not exceed two hundred dollars in aggregate.	6184
<i>Action by executor or administrator :</i>	
Against persons concealing or embezzling assets	6053
Asking direction of court in matters respecting estate	6202
For injury by wrongful death. See <i>Infra</i> ...	6135
Land fraudulently conveyed, may bring action to recover, when	6140
May sue without joining party in interest. Code of Civil Procedure.	4995
Mortgage, may bring action to foreclose....	6072
Preceding executor or administrator, may be brought against by, when	6020
Revivor of actions by, <i>et seq.</i> Code of Civil Procedure	5148
Sale of real estate to pay debts	6137
Sale of equitable interest of deceased in land.	6166
<i>Action against executor or administrator :</i>	
Administrator de bonis non, liable to, when	6121-6122
Assets, received after four years, action to be brought within one year after notice of receipt	6114
Bond of, when may be brought against....	6210
Cause of action accruing after four years, to be prosecuted within one year....	6113
Claims not due in four years, suit on, against executor within six months, when.	6116
suit on, against executor, when; on bond.	6117
on bond of heir, when	6117
Creditors may sue an estate reported insolvent after three years, when	6251
must bring against, within four years from time of giving bond	6113

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

- when to be brought against by, on disallowed claim.....6097, 6098
- when to be brought against by, in general. 6108
- Distribution, may be brought against to enforce order of.....6195-6201
- Insolvent estate, when may be brought against executor or administrator of. 6246
- limitation of action against, when claim disallowed..... 6241
- Limitation of action against new administrator when former failed to give notice of appointment..... 6122
- begins to run from time of granting letters. 6012
- how affected by failure to give notice of appointment..... 6126
- in case of special administrator time begins to run from the granting of letters in usual form..... 6012
- time for bringing extended in case of death, removal, etc., of executor or administrator..... 6120
- Revival of, against, what does not constitute. 6124
- Right of action accruing after four years, barred in one year after accruing.... 6113
- Special administrator, action cannot be brought against, by creditor of deceased..... 6012
- Successor to executor or administrator liable to, when..... 6125
- Venue of action against, Code of Civil Procedure..... 5031
- Waste may be brought..... 6107
- Action for injury by wrongful death.*
- Executor or administrator bring the action. 6135
- For whose benefit..... 6135
- Liability of person or corporation..... 6134
- Limit of damages..... 6135
- Limitation of action.....6134a, 6135
- Power of executor, etc., to settle amount to be paid before or after suit..... 6135
- apportionment of amount among beneficiaries..... 6135

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

- When death caused by wrongful act in another State, etc.§ 6134a
- Action against heirs, legatees, etc.:*
- Bond, when to be brought on, given by heir, etc., for payment of claim due four years after administration bond given. 6117
- pleadings in such case..... 6118
- Creditors to proceed against all in one action..... 6220
- Creditors may bring, after settlement of estate, when and how ... §§ 6217–6223
- Defendants, not to be dismissed for want of. 6222
- Direction in matters respecting estate may be brought..... 6202
- Estate of heir, etc., liable to suit of creditor of deceased from whom property received, when..... 6219
- Limitation of action against..... 6218
- Parties; heirs, etc., may be made to action by executor or administrator to sell land 6142
- Action on bond of executor or administrator:*
- Allowance of claim only *prima facie* evidence of its validity in..... 6216
- Costs, how awarded in certain cases. §§ 6213–6215
- Creditors may bring, when..... 6210
- Court in which to be brought 6215
- Defense which may be made..... 6313
- Heir, legatee, etc., may sue, when..... 6211
- In case of unfaithful administration..... 6209
- Limitation of action. Code of Civil Procedure. 4984
- Parties, who to be made..... 6215
- Succeeding executor or administrator may sue §§ 6020, 6051, 6214
- Sureties may be made parties to, to enforce order of distribution 6201
- When court may authorize suit to be brought. 6212
- Administration:*
- Creditor, when entitled to..... §§ 6005, 6013
- Letters testamentary and of administration may be granted and revoked by probate court..... 524

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

authority of, extends throughout state..	§ 5994
county, must issue from, in which deceased was domiciled.....	5994
issue, with will annexed, when.....	6000
jurisdiction in matters relating to, denied to other courts.....	5994
probate court has exclusive jurisdiction in granting	524
probate judge, not to issue to.....	535
Not granted as of right after twenty years..	6014
Partnership assets, on death of partner.	3167–3170
Will, letters testamentary on, may issue to whom.....	5995

Administrator de bonis non:

Appointment of, in what cases	§§ 6018, 6049
does not revive cause of action previously barred	6124
Bond	6018n
Conveyances of land sold by predecessor, to make	6138
may be required to give additional bond..	6138
Duties and powers of.....	6020
in contest of will.....	6019a
Inventory, not required to return and file, when	6023
Liable for assets in the same manner as predecessor.....	6125
Limitation of actions against.....	6120
extension of limitation.....	6121
May bring suit on bond of predecessor, when	§§ 6020, 6051
Notice of appointment, when and how given.	6123
effect of failure to give	6126
when former executor, etc., fails to give..	6122

Administrator with the will annexed:

Action, may prosecute and defend, brought by predecessor	6019
Appointed, in what cases.....	§§ 6000, 6018, 6049
Appointment of, if will found after administration granted	6019
Bond of, and its conditions.....	§§ 5996, 6002

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

of predecessor, may bring suit on, when.	§§ 6020, 6051
Contest of will, powers and duties of during.	6019a
Convey land sold by predecessor, may,	
when	6138
Creditors, liability to be sued by.....	6120
Foreign will, powers and duties of adminis-	
trator under.....	5941
Land; sold by predecessor, may convey	
when	6138
Liability to be sued by creditors.....	6120
Minority of executor, may be appointed dur-	
ing, unless, etc.....	6001
Powers and rights of.....	6050
Powers and duties of, when real estate or-	
dered to be sold.....	§§ 5980, 6172
Sell land under will.....	6167
<i>Administratrix:</i>	
Marriage of, does not extinguish authority.	6022
<i>Appeal:</i>	
Account, from order settling.....	6407
Allowance; widow's, may be taken from or-	
der of	6407
of claim, may be taken from order, as to,	
when	6101
not to disturb any distribution made as to	
insolvent estate, when.....	6232
Assets may be taken in proceedings against	
person for embezzling, etc.....	6407
Creditors may, from decision of commis-	
sioner of insolvents.....	6230
Distribution, may be taken from order of,	
by heirs, etc.....	6203
Inventory, may be taken from finding of	
probate court, as to.	6024
Remedied how, if not perfected within lim-	
itation in proceedings where estate	
insolvent.....	6231
<i>Assets of estate:</i>	
Administration, what not deemed for pur-	
poses of.....	6036
Collection of, time for	6062

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

allowance of further time.....	§6063
affidavit necessary.....	6064
when further time can not be allowed....	6065
what further time will be allowed.....	6066
Concealed or embezzled, proceedings in such case.....	§§ 6053-6059
Discovered after return of inventory, pro- ceedings.....	6061
Distributed in kind, when	6189
when estate is insolvent.....	6248, 6249
Marshalled in conformity with will, when.	6152
Mortgaged premises, etc., considered per- sonal assets.....	6070
Not to be retained by executor, etc., in pay- ment of his claim.....	6099
Received after four years, paid out, how....	6114
What are and what are not assets.....	6046n

Bond:

Administrator's	6006
de bonis non	6006
special administrator.....	6008
with the will annexed.....	6002
Action on, in what courts.....	6215
Additional, when required....	§§6150, 6151, 6205
Appeal from probate court on hearing of of claims of executor against estate.	6101
when bond need not be given.....	6408
Claim against estate, on requisition of heir, etc., to reject.....	6098
Creditor, when may sue on.....	6210
Executor's	5996
can not act without.....	5996
when liable on.....	6209
not required when so provided in will....	5996
but may be required afterwards.....	5996
when executor is residuary legatee.....	5997
such bond not to discharge liens on testator's property, except, etc.....	5998
Filed in court taking same	5999
probate court	6401
Foreign executor or administrator to give bond, when.....	6169

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

to give further bond to account for surplus when he sells more land than neces- sary, etc.....	§ 6170
Joint to several, bond may be, when.....	5990
Limitation of action on. C. C. P.....	4984
Non-resident, administration may be granted on estate of, when.....	6013
disposition of surplus funds of such estate.	6013
proceeding necessary.....	6013
Removal of executor or administrator for failure to give.....	§ 6204, 6207
Sale of land, to account for surplus.....	6150
additional bond may be required.....	6151
by foreign executor, etc.....	§ 6169, 6170
Sureties, bond to indemnify must be given when	6208
how sureties may be released.....	6204
when sureties insufficient, new bond may be required.....	6205
qualifications of sureties.....	5999

Bond on appeal:

When not required.....	6408
------------------------	------

Bond on error:

When not required. Code of Civil Procedure.	6721
---	------

Claims in favor of estate:

Death by wrongful act, for.....	§ 6134-6135
Desperate, when may be sold, compounded or filed in court.....	§ 6077-6079
notice of application to court for sale....	6078
notice of sale, how given, and how sale made	6079
Discharge of in will against executor, effect.	6068
Mortgage, when secured by	6071, 6072
Naming person executor, not to extinguish.	6069
Neglect to collect or pay, unfaithful admin- istration	6209
Sale of	6074
what must not be sold.....	6074
Time for collecting.....	6062
may be extended.....	§ 6063, 6064
when can not be extended.....	§ 6065, 6066

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.**Claims against estate:**

Allowance of, indorsement of.....	6092n
refusal to indorse a rejection.....	6097
does not preclude disputing validity of, when.....	6216
of claims not due in four years.....	6115
Barred, when	6124
Bond to pay, to prevent sale of land.....	6146
claim not due in four years.....	6115
Contested in suit on administration bond.	6218
Contingent, of insolvent estate, provisions for.....	6227
when such debt becomes absolute.....	6228
Contribution, when devised or bequeathed property taken to pay.....	5973
except when will otherwise provides....	5974
Costs of suits, against whom taxed.....	6106
disallowed at instance of creditor or heir.	6098
disallowed claims against insolvent estate.	6242
Deficiency of assets, when may proceed to pay, without being liable for.....	6109
Discharged from payment of, on proof of dis- bursement of assets, when.....	6110
Disputed, when action to be brought on....	6097
Doubtful, may be referred to arbitrators....	6093
proceedings when claim does not exceed one hundred dollars.....	6094
when it exceeds one hundred dollars..	6095
report of referee.....	6096
proceedings of court on report.....	6096
Executor, etc., claims of, not entitled to pref- erence.....	6090
not to retain assets in payment of, when..	6099
such claims to be presented to probate court for allowance	6100
notice of such claims.....	6100
exceptions and appeal.....	6101
Insolvent estates, action against executor or administrator.....	6246
appeal from decision of commissioners...	6230
omission, how remedied.....	6231

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

allowance not to disturb prior distribution..	6232
appointment of commissioners to audit..	6224
barred, if not presented as prescribed....	6247
commissioners may examine claimants, etc., under oath	6233
contingent debts, provisions for.....	6227
when they become absolute.....	6228
costs of suit on disallowed claim.....	6242
disallowed claim may be referred.....	6240
if not referred, creditors to commence suit or barred.....	6241
court or referee to award costs.....	6242
how judgment rendered	6243
executor or administrator to act when commissioners not appointed	6236
limitation of action on disallowed claim..	6241
when creditor may sue after three years on claim not presented.....	6251
list of claims to be filed.....	6239
notice to creditors by executor, etc.....	6237
form of notice.....	6238
presentment, time allowed for, to commis- sioners.....	6226
to executors, etc.....	6239
Interest, debts not due paid on rebate of..	6104
Joint contract, estate liable on, as if joint and several.....	6102
Liens not affected by § 6090 providing for manner of application of assets.....	6091
Limitation of action by creditors.....	6113
proviso as to claims accruing after four years	6113
assets received after four years.....	6114
claims not due in four years, when dis- puted	6116
claims disputed or rejected by executor, etc.....	6097
of insolvent estate.....	6241
when rejected at instance of heir or creditor	6098

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

Of executor, etc., against estate not entitled to preference.....	6099
not to retain assets in payment of, when.....	6099
such claims to be presented to probate court for allowance.....	6100
notice of such claim.....	6100
exceptions and appeal.....	6101
Order of payment.....	6090
when to be paid ratably.....	6090
restriction on order of payment.....	6090
liens not affected.....	6091
Preferred, what are.....	6090
not affected by solvency or insolvency..	6112
if assets exhausted in payment of, executor, etc., may plead that he has fully administered.....	6112
Presentation when residue insufficient to satisfy.....	6111
Proof of, how required.....	6092
before whom oath may be taken.....	6092
expenses of, by whom paid.....	6092
Provisions as to, not due within four years.....	6115
Referees, compensation of, how paid.....	6096
Rejected, when action to be brought on	6097, 6241
what deemed a rejection.....	6097
at instance of heir or creditor.....	6098
Requisition on executor, etc., to reject, who may file.....	6098
Revivor of barred claim.....	6124
appointment of administrator <i>de bonis non</i> does not revive.....	6124
Right of action, when accrues after four years.....	6115
court with consent of creditor may order discharge of such claim, when.....	6115
Undevised real estate first to be applied, to pay.....	5972
When whole estate to be administered does not exceed twenty dollars.....	6018
When not due, how paid.....	6104

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.*Compensation :*

For ordinary services	6188
extraordinary services	6188
necessary and actual expenses	6188
Effect of provision for in will	6188
Failing to render account, to receive none unless, etc.	5996, 6006
For money, etc., advanced for taxes ...	73, 2851
For sale of mortgaged land to be paid be- fore satisfying mortgage	6165n
Of executor or administrator of deceased guardian, for making settlement	6291
Of special administrator	5009

Contest of will :

Powers of, during	6019a
Foreign will not to be contested in this state	5967

Costs of actions and references :

Account, of notice of filing, etc.	6402
Appeal from decision of commissioners of insolvency, how adjudged	6230
Bond of executor, etc., in action on	6215
for not filing account	6213
to pay on requisition of heir, etc., to re- ject claim	6098
Court may direct payment of, out of estate.	6106
Death by wrongful act, deducted from dam- ages	6135
Distribution, judgment and execution to enforce, order of	6197-8
Insolvent estate, on disallowed claim	6242
compensation of commissioners paid as part of	6253
Inventory, on hearing exceptions to	6024
Notice of filing and hearing account	6402
Of administration, a preferred claim	6090
Recovery of money or personal property, actions for	6106
Referred claim, court to adjudge	6096
Rejected claim, how paid on judgment against executor, etc	6098
Sale of land, allegation of petition	6141

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

bond to pay and prevent sale.....	6146
how money arising from applied.....	6165
when order of sale objected to	6163
Surety, for release of on bond.....	6204

Crops:

Power to gather.....	6027
Sale of deferred beyond three months.....	6074

Death by wrongful act:

Action for.....	6134-6134a
For whose benefit	6135
By whom to be brought.....	6135
Limit of, damages.....	6135
Limitation of action.....	6134a-6135
Distribution of damages.....	6135

Death of executor, etc.:

Executor of executor not to administer estate of first testator.	6003
Executor of, etc., of executor, etc.; to render final account, when.....	6175a
When estate directed or devised to be sold.	5980

Desperate claims:

What are.....	6077
Disposition of	6077
Notice of application to court for sale.....	6078
Notice of sale	6079
Sale of, how conducted.....	6079
Terms of compounding fixed in order.....	6079

Distribution by executors and administrators:

Action to enforce order of.....	6195
citation against executor, etc., to appear..	6195
when returnable.....	6195
common pleas has concurrent jurisdiction.	6200
probate court, on motion of either party,	
may send case to common pleas.....	6199
execution, service and return.....	6197
hearing and judgment.....	6197-8
lien of judgment	6197
parties, probate court may bring in all	
necessary.....	6198
petition for.....	6195
service on non-resident.....	6196
sureties may be made parties to judgment.	6201

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

defense of, in case of service by publication.....	6201
Appeal from probate and common pleas courts.....	6208
Assets in kind, may be made of, when and how.....	6189
Evidence of may be perpetuated, how.....	6190
record of, how made.	6190
Insolvent estate, allowance of, appeal on disallowed claim not to disturb prior.	6232
distribution after commissioners' return.	6235
when court to make order of on return of list of debts.....	6244
when court to make further order of.	6245
Investment of unclaimed money.....	6191
Non-resident, interested in business here...	6013
Sale of land, of money arising from. §§	6145, 6165

Evidence:

When party may testify when adverse party is executor, etc. Code of Civil Procedure	5242
---	------

Execution against executor or administrator:

Distribution, on order to enforce.... §§	6197, 6198
For what amount to issue when account rendered and settled.....	6105
when estate represented insolvent.....	6250
In proceedings against persons suspected of concealing and embezzling assets..	6058
made to evade proceedings void.....	6060
Reference of doubtful claims, how issued on judgment on	6094
Runs against goods and estate of decedent in executor's, etc., hands	6107
Waste, on judgment, on suggestion of.....	6107
When execution to issue.....	6105
When returned unsatisfied.....	6107

Executrix:

Marriage of does not extinguish authority.	6022
--	------

Final discharge:

How and when granted.....	6190
Exempts from liability, unless, etc.....	6190

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.**Foreign executor and administrator :**

Account, may be compelled to render at suit of heir or legatee.....	6131
Action may be brought by in this state....	6133
under like restrictions as non-resident....	6133
or against.....	6129
service in, for failure to pay heirs, etc., after order of distribution.....	6196
Bond may be required of before sale.....	6169
unless he has already given one in foreign state and filed copy here	6169
for distribution of surplus proceeds of sale.	6170
Courts have like power over as if appointed under laws of this state.....	6130
Letters testamentary, when to issue to....	5941
May be required to secure amount due to heirs, legatees, etc., when and how..	6132
Refunding bond may be required of heirs, etc., when.....	6131
Sale of land by, for payment of debts.....	6168
power to sell real or personal estate.....	5941
Sureties on bond may require indemnity, when.....	6132

Fraudulent conveyance :

When land fraudulently conveyed subject to sale.....	6139
How set aside.....	6140
Limitation of action.....	6139
In what court action to be brought.....	6140
Parties to action.....	6142

Guardian :

Executor or administrator not eligible as, of same estate.....	6256
may be appointed guardian of person only	6256
Of deceased or incompetent executor, etc., to render final account, when.....	6175a
Settlement by executor or administrator of deceased or incompetent guardian...	6291

Heirs, legatees, devisees and distributees :

Account, foreign executor, etc., may be compelled to, at suit of.....	6131
---	------

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

Action by to enforce order of distribution,	§§ 6195-6199
to enforce contribution.....	§ 6223
on administration bond to recover share,	
etc.	6211
for maladministration	6212
to review widow's allowance.....	6043
asking direction of court respecting es-	
tate, when	6202
Action against by creditors after settlement.	6217
contribution to be made, how.	6218
creditors to proceed against all in one ac-	
tion.....	6220
estate liable after death	6219
heirs to indemnify one another, in what	
cases.	6223
jury may be called, when	6220
liability, in case of insolvency of heir,	
etc.	6221
limitation of liability under will.	6218
limitation of bringing action.....	6218
new parties may be made.....	6222
Action against by executor, etc., asking di-	
rection of court respecting estate....	6202
Appeal in action to enforce order of distri-	
bution.....	6203
Appraisement, notice to be served on, at	
taking of.	6032
Bond to secure claim rejected at instance	
of heir.	6098
to executor, etc., for payment of legacy,	
etc., within four years.....	6128
to prevent sale of land.....	6146
to creditor for payment of claim not due	
in four years.....	6115
refunding, to foreign executor when suits	
pending, etc.....	6131
indemnifying, when distributees to give	
to executor, etc.....	6189
Contribution may be required of, when and	
how.....	§§ 5973-5979

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

Contribution to raise portion for absent or posthumous child.....	5961
portion of child, when subject to.....	5976
when devised or bequeathed property taken to pay debts.....	5973
when any liable are insolvent.....	5977
in action by creditors to pay claims after settlement of estate.....	6218
heirs, etc., liable to contribution among themselves.....	6223
action to enforce ...	6223
Desperate claims may be sold or filed in court for benefit of, etc.	6077
Foreign executor, etc., may be compelled to account at suit of.....	6131
refunding bond to.....	6131
Inventory, may attend at making of.....	6084
notice of taking to be served on.....	6032
Parties in action for sale of land.....	6142
on administration bond.	6215
Proceedings by against persons suspected of concealing assets of estate.	6053-9
Property specifically bequeathed, delivery of to.....	6075
Sale of land, parties in action for.....	6142
may give bond to prevent, when.....	6146
interest of in premises set off to widow may be sold, when	6148
When party can testify when adverse party claims or defends <i>as</i> . Code of Civil Procedure.....	5242
<i>Inheritance Tax:</i>	
Collateral.....	
Direct.....	
<i>Insolvent Estates:</i>	
Commissioners appointed to audit claims..	6224
appeal from decision on disallowed claim.	6230
allowance of, not to disturb prior distribution.....	6232
bond for, by creditor.....	6230
costs.....	6230
notice by executor, etc.....	6230

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

omission to appeal, how remedied....	6231
when proceedings to be instituted...	6231
bond on appeal.....	6230
compensation of commissioners.....	6253
contingent debts, provisions for.....	6227
when they become absolute.....	6228
dividend thereon, and of residue.....	6229
distribution after commissioners' return.	6235
examination of claimants under oath..	6233
commissioners may swear claimants and witnesses.....	6234
may reject claim, if claimant refuses to be examined under oath.....	6233
notice of meeting.....	6225
of appeal from decision of commission- ers.....	6231
oath and duties.....	6224
report of to court.....	6226
time allowed creditors to present and prove claims.....	6226
Creditors may appeal from decision of com- missioners.....	6230
may sue estate represented insolvent, when.....	6251
are barred from recovering claim, when..	6247
payment to after estate represented in- solvent.....	6111
Executors and administrators, when to rep- resent estate insolvent.....	6111
payment to creditors after that to be made, how.....	6111
creditors previously paid not liable to re- fund.....	6111
when not necessary to represent, insolv- ent.....	6112
Executors and administrators to act when commissioners not appointed.....	6236
account, when and how compelled to ren- der.....	6252
action against executor, etc., when estate represented insolvent.....	6246
can not be brought, unless, etc.....	6246

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

for a demand entitled to preference, etc.	6246
or assets prove more than sufficient to pay debts.....	6246
or claim is presented and rejected, etc., by executor, etc., before estate is represented insolvent.	6246
or suit is brought against executor, etc., of estate represented insolvent upon claim disallowed.....	6246
when action may be discontinued...	6246
when demand is disputed, how action may be tried.....	6246
appeal from decision of commissioners.	6230
claims not presented barred, unless, etc.	6247
costs when disallowed claim referred or litigated.....	6242
disputed claim, in action on, may prove assets	6250
distribution on return of list of debts..	6244
when court to make further order of.	6245
exceptions to allowance of debts, hear- ing of.....	6244
judgment on disallowed claim.....	6243
limitation of action on disallowed claim.	6241
list of claims to be filed.....	6239
notice to creditors after insolvency de- clared.....	6237
form of.	6238
reference of disallowed claim.....	6240
time allowed creditors to present claims.	6239
when creditors may sue after three years.	6251
when surplus remains after paying debts allowed.....	6248
how divided between two or more cred- itors.....	6249
executor, etc., liable only for assets in his hands.....	6248, 6250

Inventory :

Additional, when new assets discovered....	6061
return of.....	6061

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

Administrator <i>de bonis non</i> not required to turn, when.....	§ 6023
Allowance to widow and children.....	6040
money to be set off if necessary.....	6041
stated in separate schedule.....	6042
Appraisement, in whose presence and how made.....	6034
appraisers must sign.....	6044
articles to be included in, but not appraised.....	6038
Bonds, notes, and other securities included in.....	6035
Condition of bond required at.....	§ 5996, 6006
Contents.....	§ 6023, 6046n
Copy to be retained by administrator, etc., original to be returned to court.....	6044
Debts and accounts.....	6036
Debt of executor discharged in will,.....	6068
due testator from executor must be returned in.....	6069
Emblements to be included in.....	6026
Exceptions to, filed when and by whom...	6024
appeal on hearing of.....	6024
costs of.....	6024
court to set day for hearing.....	6024
examination of witnesses under oath....	6024
finding to be entered on journal.....	6024
notice of filing and hearing to executor, etc.....	6024
Executor and administrator together with appraisers to make.....	6031
Fees of appraisers.....	6045
Form of.....	6046n
Money and bank bills, how inventoried...	6037
Notice of time and place of making, when and to whom given.....	6031-2
of hearing exceptions.....	6024
Oath of appraisers inserted in or annexed to.....	6033
of executor, etc., as to contents.....	6046
by whom administered.....	6046

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

- indorsed upon or annexed to inventory..‡ 6046
- Original to be returned to court, copy retained by executor, etc..... 6044
- Real estate may be included..... 6025
- Record of, when to be made..... 528
- Residuary legatee, executor when, not required to return when.....‡ 5997, 6023
- Return of, when.....‡ 5996, 6006, 6023
 - how enforced..... 6047-8
 - personal property discovered after..... 6061
 - revocation of letters on failure to return. 6049
- Separate enumeration of each item..... 6034
- Signed by appraisers..... 6044
- Taxation, monthly statement of probate judge to county auditor for..... 6044
- What articles shall remain in possession of widow..... 6039
- When will directs that none be made, court may require..... 6074
- Who may attend 6034
- Investment.*
 - How executors, etc., may invest funds..... 6418
 - belonging to heirs, etc., unclaimed..... 6191
- Jurisdiction.*
 - Of probate court in granting letters testamentary, etc..... 5994
- Letters testamentary.*
 - How granted during minority..... 6001
 - In what county granted..... 5994
 - Issue to person named in will, when..... 5996
 - on estate of non-resident 5994
 - under will probated without the state ... 5941
 - Jurisdiction, first obtained excludes all others 5994
 - exclusive jurisdiction to grant and revoke. 524
 - Not to issue to probate judge..... 535
 - Revocation of.....‡ 6017, 6022, 6049, 6087, 6178
- Letters of administration.*
 - Affidavit and bond to be filed by applicant. 6005-6
 - In what county issued 5994
 - Jurisdiction, first obtained excludes others. 5994
 - New, when to be granted..... 6049

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

Not to issue on estate of a life convict.....	§ 599-601
Not to issue as of right after twenty years..	6014
when may issue after twenty years.....	6014
notice of application for.....	6014
Not to issue to probate judge.....	535
On estate of non-resident doing business	
here.....	6013
Revocation on discovery of will.....	6019
on contest of, when.....	6019
To whom granted and in what order of preference	6005
when in case of will probated without the state	5941
when persons entitled to are incompetent	
or neglect to take out	6005
to special administrator	6007
administrator with the will annexed,	
§§ 6000-6001	
administrator <i>de bonis non</i>	6014-6018

Liability of executors, etc.:

Account, neglect to file.....	§ 6178. See 6175n
Administrator <i>de bonis non</i>	§§ 6123-6125
Assets received after four years.....	6114
for assets in hands of, only when estate insolvent	6250
Bond, liability on.....	§§ 6209-6216
Chargeable with double value of property consumed, etc	6182
Claims accruing after four years	6113
Concealing property of estate	6057
Damages for unfaithful administration, for.	6209
Debts due from estate, liable for, when execution returned unsatisfied.....	6107
to suits of creditors	6108
when not liable	6108
not liable for debts uncollected without his fault.....	6181
recovered against, after order of distribution.....	6197
when may pay without becoming personally liable for deficiency of assets.	6169

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

Decrease of estate without fault, not liable for.....	6180
Final discharge exonerates from, unless, etc.....	6190
Inventory, for neglect to return	6047
Mortgaged premises selling without paying off mortgage.....	6165 ⁿ
Notice of appointment, for failure to give..	6127
Promise to pay decedent's debt..... R. S.	4199
Resignation not to effect previous liability..	6016
Sale bill, neglect to return.....	6087
Sale of personal property, without proper security	6082 ⁿ
Sale of personal property not liable for loss, when.....	6083
Taxes, liability for payment of, etc., R. S., §§ 2845, 2847, 2849	
Unreasonable delay in collecting and paying debts.....	6209
Minority of executor:	
Administrator with will annexed, may be appointed during	6001
unless there is another executor capable of acting.....	6001
Mortgage:	
Mortgaged premises considered personal assets to be accounted for.....	6070
Mortgagees necessary parties in action for sale of land to pay debts.....	6142
Particularly stated in inventory	6035
Power of executor, etc., to take possession of mortgaged premises.....	6070
release mortgage.....	6071
foreclose mortgage.....	6072
Sale of real estate, deferred payments secured by.....	6162
To be recorded.....	6070 ⁿ
Negotiable note:	
Can not bind estate by negotiable note given by, as such.....	6185 ⁿ
May be taken in sales of personal property on credit.....	6082

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.**Notice.**

Account of filing and hearing, how and by whom given.....	§ 6402
Appeal, when and how given.....	§§ 6408, 6231
Application for administration before or after twenty years.....	6014
Appointment, when, how long and how... proof of.....	6088
by administrator <i>de bonis non</i>	6089
failure to give, how remedied.....	6123
extends time for bringing action. §§ 6122—	6126
liability for damage caused by omission..	6127
Claims against estate, of filing requisition to reject.....	6098
Desperate claims of, application to court for sale, etc.....	6078
of sale of such claims.....	6079
Evidence of what is.....	6089
Exceptions to inventory.....	6024
Executors' or administrators' claim against estate.....	6100
service of.....	6100
Insolvency of estate, by commissioners....	6225
by executors, etc.....	6237
form.....	6238
Inventory of time and place of taking and how given.....	6032
exceptions to, of filing and hearing.....	6024
Limitation of action affected by failure to give, of appointment.....	§§ 6122, 6126
Omission to give, of appointment, liability.	6127
Publication, notice by. See NOTICE.	
Petition to compel distribution, of filing, §§ 6195—	6196
Removal of executor, etc.....	6017
Sale of personal property.....	6076
Sale of real estate.....	6159
Surety on bond of executor, etc., on application for release.....	6204
to require new bond when sureties insufficient.....	6205

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.**Partition:**

Proceedings, when action pending for 6173

Sale on, does not bar sale to pay debts 6174

Partners:

Non-resident engaged in business here..... 6013

Surviving, rights of, etc..... §§ 3167-3168

Testimony against deceased, etc. Code of
Civil Procedure..... 5242

Payment of debts—see CLAIMS, supra:

Action on bond for neglect of..... 6209

Debt of executor, etc., against the estate,
how paid..... §§ 6099-6101

Heirs may give bond to prevent sale of real
estate to pay debts..... 6146

Insolvency, how made in case of.... §§ 6244-6245

Limitation of actions by creditors..... 6113-6115
on rejected claim..... 6097-6098

Order of payment..... 6090

when and how paid ratably..... 6090

liens not affected 6091

Residuary legatee may give bond for... 5998, 6023

Sale of land for. 6136

allegation of petition..... 6141

Undevised real estate to be first applied.... 5972

When not due..... 6104

in four years §§ 6113, 6115

When provisions made for by will.... 5974, 5975

When executor, etc., may pay without be-
coming liable for deficiency of assets. 6109

Whole estate liable for..... 5975

Profit:

Executor, etc., not to derive from increase of
estate 6180

Resignation of executor or administrator:

Acceptance of by court granting letters 6015

Effect of, on previous liabilities..... 6016

on previous sales and other acts..... 6021

Revocation of letters and removal of executor or**administrator:**

Absconding or concealing of executor, etc.,
of insolvent estate..... 6252

Account, for failure to render..... 6178

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

Account, failure to file by executor of insolvent estate	6252
Acts prior to removal valid	6017 ⁿ
Bond, for failure to give	5996, 6207
Contest terminating in favor of will	6019
Discovery of will, on	6019
Effect of removal	6017 ⁿ
Error, not appeal, lies from order of removal	6017 ⁿ
Failure to give new bond	6207
to give bond of indemnity to surety	6208
Fraudulent conduct	6017
Gross neglect of duty	6017
Habitual drunkenness	6017
Incompetency	6017
Inventory, failure to return	6049
Litigation of unsettled demand between and estate	6017
Marriage of female does not operate as	6022
Notice of removal, twenty days	6017
Probate of will after granting letters of administration	6019
unless petition for contest filed before revocation	6019
Removal from state	6017
Sale bill, failure to return	6087
Sale, private, failure to make return	6087
Waste, for	6208
<i>Sale of personal property:</i>	
Affidavit before private sale	6076
Clerk of, to be employed	6084
how sale bill made by	6084
Credit given unless court otherwise direct	6081
Desperate claims, disposition of	6077
notice of application for sale	6078
notice of sale	6079
Discretion of executor, etc., in order in which articles to be sold	6085
Emblements may be sold before or after severance from land	6074
sale may be deferred beyond three months	6074
purchaser may enter upon and possess	6027
List of articles sold must be made out	6084

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

must include property taken by widow at appraisement.....	6084
Loss resulting from, when executor, etc., not responsible.....	6083
Notes or bonds for payment must have two or more sureties.....	6082
Notice of public sale, how given.....	6076
Order of articles offered, same on sale bill as in inventory.....	6085
Order to sell personal property at private sale.....	6076n
Personal property specifically bequeathed not to be sold until, etc.....	6074
when and what personal property to be sold.....	6074
Private sale, when court may order.....	6076
affidavit required before.....	6076
before confirmation.....	6412, 6086n
not to be sold for less than two-thirds appraisement, unless, etc.....	6076
order for.....	6076n
return of.....	6086
how made.....	6086
terms of, fixed by court, how.....	6076
when not sold within six months, etc....	6076
Public vendue, must be made at.....	6076
when court may order sale at public auction.....	6076
notice of.....	6076
form.....	6076n
Stocks, how sold.....	6080
for how much at private sale.....	6080
When property discovered, not mentioned in inventory.....	6084
Will so directing sale need not be made....	6074
but court may, notwithstanding, order it.	6074
Sale bill:	
Articles mentioned in to be stated in same order as in inventory.....	6085
Form.....	6086n
Record of, when to be made.....	528
Return of, how enforced.....	6087
Signed by clerk.....	6086

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

Sworn to by executor, etc., and returned to court, when and how § 6086

Sale of real estate:

Administrator de bonis non, conveyance to be made by, when 6138

on death or removal of executor, etc.... 6138

Affidavit as to how private sale made..... 6412

Answer of minor defendants by guardian *ad litem* 6144n

of widow waiving dower by metes and bounds, etc. 6143n

and cross petition of lien holders..... 6143n

Application for to be made when and on what ground 6136

in what courts..... 6137

Appraised value, when sale not to be made for less than two-thirds of. 6160

when sale to be made for less than one-half of 6160

Appraisement, judgment and order of.... 6155n

order of and sale may be made at same time 6154

where and how to be made..... §§ 6155, 6157

when no dower to be assigned..... 6154

Appraisers, appointment of..... 6155

when land situate in two or more counties 6155

can not purchase at..... 6161n

compensation 6158

duties 6155

in assignment of, dower..... 6155

failing to serve..... 6158

oath 6157

order to appraise..... 6155

report of..... 6157

where there is more than one tract and dower is assigned in one for all..... 6157n

when dower can not be set off, and rents and profits are set off in its place.... 6157n

when homestead is set off..... 6157n

Assets, when to be marshaled in conformity to will..... 6152

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

Bond required of executor, etc., to account for surplus, etc., before sale.....	§ 6150
additional bond, when.....	6151
by administrator de bonis non.....	6138
to prevent sale.....	6146
when claim rejected at instance of heir.	6098
of foreign executor, etc.....	§ 6169, 6170
Confirmation of sale and order for deed....	6162
form.....	6162n
Conveyance to be made by administrator de bonis non, when.....	6138
Costs, when objections to granting order of sale.....	6153
Death of administrator or executor, effect..	6138
Deed of land sold, evidence of what.....	6163
vests title in purchaser.....	6163
form.....	6162n
Deferred payments, how secured.....	6162
court may direct sale without recourse of notes taken for.....	6162
Distribution of money arising from, when court to order.....	6145
how made.....	6165
Dower, answer of widow waiving by metes and bounds, etc.....	6143n
assignment of, when and how.....	6155
specially assigned, a charge on lands....	6164
adjustment of on sale of equitable interest in land.....	6166
Equitable interest in land, action to subject, how brought.....	6166
dower interest, how ascertained.....	6166
Executor or administrator can not purchase at.....	6161n
Foreign executor, etc., authorized to sell, when and how.....	§ 5941, 6168
when required to give bond in this state.	6169
to account for surplus.....	6170
Fraudulently conveyed land, liable to.....	6139
how set aside.....	6140
in what court action to be brought.....	6140
limitation of action.....	6139

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

necessary parties.....	6142
title of <i>bona fide</i> purchaser protected.....	6139
Guardian may sign consent for ward.....	6143
but not guardian of person only.....	6143
when guardian <i>ad litem</i> may be appointed.....	6144
can not waive notice or service of summons.....	6144
form of order appointing guardian <i>ad litem</i>	6144n
of answer of minor defendants by.....	6144n
How sale prevented.....	6146
Improved lands not to be sold for less than two-thirds appraisement.....	6160
unimproved not less than one-half.....	6160
Inventory of may be required...§ 5996, 6006, 6025	
Jurisdiction of probate and common pleas courts.....	525
Legacy, when proceedings authorized to sell land to pay.....	6172
Liens, court to determine priorities.....	6145
answer and cross-petition of lien holders.....	6143n
lien holders and mortgagees necessary parties.....	6142
release and satisfaction of liens to be entered of record.....	6145
fee for recorder to be taxed in cost bill.....	6145
Non-resident, affidavit to obtain publication for.....	6143n
Notice to parties by publication.....	6143n
of sale, when and how given.....	6159
in German or Bohemian newspapers....	6159a
Order of sale, what may be included in....	6148
of appraisement and sale may be made at same time, when.....	6154
Order for appraisement and assignment of dower.....	6155n
for public sale.....	6161n
private sale.....	6161n
Partial sale, when may be made.....	6149
Parties who are necessary.....	6142
Partition, proceedings, when action pending for.....	6173

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

sale in partition, no bar to sale to pay debts	§6174
Petition for, what to contain.....	6141
form	6141n
for sale of equitable interest	6166
Private sale, when and how made.....	6161
order for	6161n
affidavit, as to how made.....	6412
Publication, notice to parties by.....	6143
affidavit to obtain.....	6143n
Purchase money may be ordered accepted in cash.....	6162
Re-appraisement, when may be ordered.	§§ 6154, 6160
Removal, resignation, etc., of executor, etc., effect	6138
sales of former executor, etc., valid.....	6021
Report of appraisers.....	6157
Return of service.....	6143
Return of order of sale.....	6162
form	6162n
when no sale effected.....	6162n
of private sale.....	6162n
Service, in action for, how made, and by whom.....	6143
affidavit to obtain publication.....	6143n
notice to parties by.....	6143
Stay of proceedings when claim rejected at instance of heir, etc.....	6098
Summons, service of.....	6143
return of.....	6143
constructive.....	6143n
waiver of and consent to sale.....	6143n
Surplus of proceeds considered and distributed as real estate.....	6171
Surviving executor may sell, when.....	5980
Terms of sale.....	§§ 6147, 6160, 6161
Title of heirs in land set off to widow for dower may be sold	6148
Venue of action.....	6137
When sale not to be made for less than two-thirds appraised value	6160

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

- When court to order sale.....§ 6147
- Whole estate to be sold when partial sale
would injure residue..... 6149
- Will authorizing, no order required.... 6167
- When executor, etc., authorized to sell real
estate§ 6136, 6167, 6172
- when authorized by the terms of the
will..... 6167
- when testator has given a legacy by will
that is effectual to charge the real es-
tate and there is not sufficient per-
sonal estate to pay it..... 6172
- when the personal estate is insufficient to
pay the debts of the deceased, allow-
ance to the widow and children and
charges of administration..... 6136
- Special administrator:*
 - Actions can not be brought against by cred-
itors of decedent..... 6012
 - Appointment of to preserve effects of es-
tate..... 6007
 - Bond and conditions..... 6008
 - Compensation of..... 6009
 - Duties and powers..... 6009
 - cease on appointment of regular executor
or administrator..... 6010
 - Regular administrator, proceed against,
how..... 6011
- Summons:*
 - In action for sale of real estate..... 6143
 - may be served, how 6143
 - service by publication..... 6143n
 - affidavit to obtain..... 6143n
 - waiver of..... 6143
 - guardian *ad litem* can not waive..... 6144
- Sureties of executors or administrators:*
 - Account, when may compel executor, etc.,
to render..... 6208
 - Bond of indemnity may be required of ex-
ecutor, etc..... 6208
 - Distributive share of heir, etc., liability for
payment of..... 6201

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

may be made parties to judgment for such share.....	6201
may make what defense to such judgment.....	6201
Foreign executor, etc., indemnity to be given to, when	6132
Insufficient, new bond must be given, when,	6205
Liability of.....	6020n
Number of, must be two or more....	5998, 6006
Provisions as to liability of estate of deceased joint debtor, not to affect.....	6103
Qualifications of.....	5999
Release of, how obtained.....	6204
cost of proceedings.....	6204
death of, good cause for.....	6204
not released until new bond given.....	6204
notice to executor, etc., required.....	6204

Taxes:

Compensation for money, etc., advanced to pay.....	2851
Inheritance tax.....	517-527
Order of payment.....	6080
Sale for payment of, when.....	6090n
Where listed when administrators, etc., reside in different counties.....	6090n

Vouchers:

Of money of heirs, etc., invested.....	6191
Order of court, as to desperate claims sufficient.....	6077
Produced on settlement of account for all payments made and filed with account.....	6183
What items may be allowed without.....	6184

Waste:

Cause for removal of executor or administrator.....	6208
How and when to proceed against executor or administrator for liability for.....	6107

Widow and children.

Action to pay debts, widow may be made party.....	6142
dower to be assigned in such action, how.	6155

Administration of estates, etc.—Continued.

Action may be brought against executor, etc., when.....	6195-6199
Action on bond of executor, etc., when....	6211
Allowance to, a preferred claim.....	6090
Allowance to widow and minor children for year's support.....	6040-6043
appraisers to certify amount of money received for support of.....	6041
increase or diminish allowance, probate court may, how.....	6043
separate schedule, allowance to be stated in.....	6042
Appeal from order of court as to allowance of, may be taken.....	6407
Dower to be assigned in action to pay debts, how.....	6155
Husband, when widow entitled to administer estate of.....	6005
Minor children, when there are none, what articles belong to her.....	6039
Notice of appraisement and making inventory, widow entitled to.....	6032
Order of payment of allowance to.....	6090
Party, to be made to action to pay debts...	6142
Property at appraisement, widow may take, when.....	6074
Record of allowance to, when to be made...	528
Retain possession of certain articles, widow may.....	6039
Surrender certain articles, widow must, when.....	6039
Administrator and executor—	
Account, may be compelled to, in case estate is insolvent, when.....	6252
property retained or consumed by, must account for in double its appraised value.....	6182
Accounts, appeal may be taken from order settling.....	6407
compelled to render, when.....	6178
charged with what, in.....	6179
must render in eighteen months.....	6175

Administrator and executor.—Continued.

- when to render subsequent.....§6175
- oath, may be examined on, as to..§§ 6175, 6403
- rendered by two or more joint, may be allowed on oath of one..... 6176
- rendered when, of deceased or insane executor..... 6175a
- unclaimed money may be invested by, on order of court..... 6191
- vouchers to be produced by, on settlement of..... 6183
- what may be allowed in, without..... 6184
- Action, direction asking, may be brought by..... 6202
- for damages for wrongful death, how brought by..... 6135
- may settle for..... 6135
- when death caused in another state.... 6134a
- may be brought by, without joining real party in interest. Code Civil Pro.... 4995
- successor to, when and how brought against..... 6125
- pending suits, to prosecute..... 6019
- Administrator appointed in what order.... 6005
- duty of probate judge with respect to appointments of..... 6005
- Administration unfaithful, what shall be deemed..... 6209
- liable to damages for..... 6209
- Adverse party, incompetency to testify against. C. C. P..... 5242
- Affidavit in proof of claim, when may require..... 6092
- Appeal from order to enforce distribution.. 6203
- bond for, need not give. §§ 6408, 2256, 5228 C. C. P.
- may be prosecuted by. C. C. P..... 5229
- Application to be filed before appointment of; what to contain..... 6005
- Appointment as, does not discharge debt of, due testator..... 6069
- must charge himself with such debt..... 6069
- must distribute same as part of personal estate..... 6069

Administrator and executor—Continued.

Appraisers, duty of with respect to certificate of	§ 6030
Appraisement, must serve notice of time and place of making	6032
Assets, collection of, in one year	6062
contingent debts and claims, and claims not due, may with the approval of the court be set aside, and the residue of the estate distributed	6189
disbursement of, administrator may plead when	6110
distributees to give bond to pay claims in suit, or not yet due	6189
emblems are	6026
extension, limitation of, period of	6060
further time can not be allowed, when ...	6065
new, received after return of first inventory, duty of as to	6061
payment of claim of administrator of estate, not to be retained for	6099
proceeding when assets concealed or embezzled	§§ 6053-6059
proceedings when more time required for collection	6063
affidavit required in such case	6064
received after four years, paid out, how ..	6114
Bond, action on, limitation of as to. C. C. P.	4984
administrator required to give	6006
administrator appointed during minority of executor must give	6001
executor required to give; its conditions ..	5996
when not required to give	5996
on appeal. Code Civil Procedure	5228
for stay of execution. <i>Id.</i>	6721
different bond when executor is residuary legatee	5997
sale of land, when bond required before ..	6150
additional bond may be required	6151
separate or joint may be taken, when ...	5999
special administrator, required of	6008
executor, etc., may prosecute bond of special	6010

Administrator and executor—Continued.

surety, released, administrator, etc., to give additional bond.....	§ 6204-6207
indemnifying bond to surety, when....	6208
Claim of, against estate, to have no preference.....	6099
allowance of, to be presented to probate court for.....	6100
notice of presentation of such claim, to give, how.....	6100
payment of such claim, not to retain assets in, when.....	6099
Commissioner, administrator may act as, to audit and allow claims, when.....	6236
Compensation, allowed what.....	6188
Compromise with debtor of estate, may, when and how.....	6073
Cost bill of decedent, paid by. C. C. P....	5344
Creditors, when may sue.....	6108
surety of creditor may compel suit. C.C.P.	5834
Damages, action for, for wrongful death, how brought by.....	6135
may settle for, and how.....	6135
Debts of deceased, in what order to pay....	6090
Debt, discharge of, in will, not valid, when.	6068
Debts due from estate, when liable for....	6107
may pay debts without becoming personally liable, when and how.....	6109
may pay before due when and how.....	6104
not liable for debts remaining uncollected without his fault.....	6181
Deceased executor, etc., administrator of, must file account in six months.....	6175a
Decedent's real contract completed by.	§ 5800, 5801
Decrease of estate, not liable for.....	6180
Disbursements of assets, administrator may plead, when.....	6110
Discretion, may exercise, as to order in which articles are sold.....	6085
Distribution; after order of, how payment enforced.....	6195
appeal in action to enforce.....	6203

Administrator and executor—Continued.

effect of judgment after order of distribution.....	6198
of assets in kind, when.....	6189
of estate, duties as.....	4163
served how, in action to enforce.....	6195
Dower, duties as to. Code of Civil Procedure.....	5711-5719
Emblements, may enter on lands to possess.....	6027
Equitable interest in real estate, may petition for sale of.....	6166
Evidence of settlement, when may give... ..	6112
Executor of executor can not administer estate of decedent.....	6003
Executor renounces, administrator appointed.....	6000
Female, if removed, husband can not act ..	6022
Foreign will, duties of, as to.....	5939-5941
Funeral expenses, may pay before letters issued.....	6004
Guardian, administrator, etc., not eligible as, when.....	6256
Guardian must make out account of, etc....	6291
Homestead, set off, for decedent's family. Code of Civil Procedure.....	5437
Increase of estate, not to profit by.....	6180
Indemnifying bond to surety, must give, when.....	6208
Insolvency of estate, may be compelled to account in case of, when.....	6252
Insolvent, when may represent an estate as. liability of administrator in case of.....	6250
notice when estate is insolvent, what must be given.....	6237
suit against administrator when estate is insolvent, when.....	6246
to what extent liable in such case.....	6250
when not required to declare.....	6110
Inventory, must make oath to.....	6046
to return within three months.....	6047
removal for failure to return.....	6049
to retain a copy of and send original to probate court.....	6044

Administrator and executor—Continued.

Invest remaining funds, when and how....	6191
Jail, may be released from, when.....	6052
Judgment against, when found guilty of concealing property of decedent.....	6057
forfeits compensation, when found guilty of concealing	6057
lien, such judgment a lien upon real real estate.....	6057
against administrator, after order of dis- tribution, its effect.....	6198
transcript of, to obtain and file, when and how.....	6058
Lands, administrator may enter on, to pos- sess emblements.....	6027
Lands devised to be sold, one executor may sell, if two or more appointed and neglect to act.....	5980
Legacies, to sell lands for payment of.....	6172
Legatee, when executor is residuary, differ- ent bond required.....	5997
Liability of for debts due from estate, liable for, when.....	6107
failure to give notice of appointment, for.	6127
insolvent estates, in case of.....	6250
payment of debts without personal liabil- ity.....	6109
Loss on sale of personal property, not re- sponsible for, when.....	6083
Marriage, no disqualification for executrix or administratrix	6022
Member of mutual fire insurance Co. R. S..	3650
Minor may be admitted as co-executor, on attaining majority.....	6001
Minority of executor, administrator may be appointed during.....	6001
Mortgage, may foreclose, how.....	6072
Mortgaged premises, make take possession of.....	6070
release of mortgage on payment of debt.	6071
to be seized in trust of, for persons en- titled to redemption money	6071

Administrator and executor—Continued.

Not required to pay claim on allowance of court, when...	§ 6116
Notice; appointment; liability for failure to give notice of.....	6127
creditors, to.....	§ 6088, 6123
insolvency of estate, notice of.....	6237
omitted; petition to publish.....	6126
sale of land, of.....	6159
to executor or administrator that he is named in will.....	5920
Nuncupative will, duties as to.....	5992
Office of, not to expire with limitation of time.....	6067
Partition proceedings by, when action for is pending.....	6173
prior partition, not barred from bringing action by.....	6174
Perpetuate evidence of distribution, may, how.....	6190
Personal property, to sell, what and when.	6074
Petition in error by from order discharging order of attachment. Code of Civil Procedure.....	5563c
Petition by to complete real contract of decedent.....	5800
Plead disbursement of assets, when he may. full administration of estate, when he may plead.....	6110 6112
Powers of, before letters issue.....	6004
during contest of will.....	6018a
Probate, must produce will for.....	§ 5921-5924
Property specifically bequeathed, when may deliver.....	6075
Prove amount applicable to claim, he may.	6250
Purchasing at their own sale, effect. C. C. P.	5404
Real estate; action by, for recovery of fraudulently conveyed or to avoid such conveyance.....	6140
limitation of.....	6139
proceedings for authority to sell, where to begin.....	6137

Administrator and executor.—Continued.

- successor to continue if executor or ad-
ministrator die during..... 6138
- when to begin..... 6136
- remedy when sale invalid. C. C. P..... 5411
- to subject fraudulently conveyed to sale. 6139
- will authorizing sale, no order required.. 6167
- Referees may agree to submit claim to,
when..... 6093
- Reject claim on requisition of heir, etc.,
when..... 6098
- Release of surety §§ 6204-6207
- Removal of, co-executor may continue to
act on..... §§ 6017-6022
- predecessor, on removal of, administra-
tor may be appointed..... 6017
- Return of sale, must make, how..... 6162
- Revivor of action, by and against. Code of
Civil Procedure..... §§ 5148-5161
- Revivor of judgment. Code Civ. Pro..... 5369
- Road materials, duties and rights as to,
R. S. §§ 4744-4745
- Sale of real estate; may begin proceedings
for, when..... 6136
- bond required of, before sold..... 6150
- additional bond, court may require,
when..... 6151
- equitable interests, may petition for sale
of..... 6166
- fraudulently conveyed §§ 6139-6140
- legacies for payment of..... 6172
- less than appointed number may make
sale of 5980
- notice of sale, when and how given..... 6159
- return of sale, must make, how.... 6162
- summons may be served by, when..... 6143
- Sale of personal property 6083
- arrange sale bill same as inventory..... 6085
- discretion, must exercise as to order in
which articles are sold 6085
- list of personal property must be made
before sale, how 6084
- not responsible for loss on sale of, when.. 6083

Administrator and executor.—Continued.

oath, must make to sale bill and return same, when and how.....	6086
sureties on sale notes, must require two or more.....	6082
Securities; in what may invest trust funds.	6413
Security for costs need not be given by, when. C. C. P.....	5340(1)
Service on non-resident by publication. C. C. P.	5048
Special administrator, action, commenced by, regular may be admitted to prosecute.....	6010
bond required of.....	6008
citation and attachment may be had against, when.....	6011
executor may prosecute bond of.....	6011
powers, duties, etc., of.....	6009
cease when.....	6010
Successor, action may be brought against, when and how.....	6125
may bring suit on bond of predecessor...	6020
prosecute pending actions.....	6019
take possession of assets and effects.....	6020
Sureties; administrator to give additional bond on release of.....	6204-6207
must give indemnity bond to, when....	6208
required on sale notes, two or more.....	6082
Surety for, how made party to judgment against.....	5371
Taxation, must list property.... R. S.	2734, 2736
Taxes, lien of, for taxes advanced.....	2851
on personal property.....	6019a, 2838 R. S.
on lands.....	6019a, 2845, 2849 R. S.
Testify, party shall not when adverse party claims exceptions. Code of Civil Procedure.....	5242
Tombstone for decedent.....	6185
Transfer of actions from probate to common pleas court.....	6199
Trust, when renounces duty of probate court.....	6000

Administrator and executor.—Continued.

Venue of actions against. C. C. P.....§ 5031

Will, executor party to action to contest of.
Code of Civil Procedure..... 5859

Administrator de bonis non.—See ADMINISTRATOR AND EXECUTOR.**Administrator with the will annexed.—See ADMINISTRATOR AND EXECUTOR.****Administratrix.—See ADMINISTRATOR AND EXECUTOR.....§ 6022****Admissions—**

Not to preclude executor, etc., contesting
claim against estate, when..... 6216

Adoption of child—

By married or single person 3137

By stepfather..... 3137a

how consent of wife ascertained..... 3138

order of court 3139

effect of order..... 3140

forms 3137n

Heir, adoption of child as..... 4182

property of adopting parent descends,
how, etc..... 3140

Advancement—

To be accounted for..... 4169

Where greater or less than share..... 4170

When wholly real or wholly personal..... 4171

If value expressed in deed..... 4172

Considered in settling with child absent,
born after execution of will, or re-

ported dead.....§ 5962, 5976

Advertisement.—See NOTICE.

For sale of land by executor, etc..... 6159

of personal property..... 6076

Of property of insolvent debtor by as-
signee, etc..... 6350

Publication in two newspapers..... 6406n

Affidavit.—See OATH.

Appraisers, in proceeding to sell minor
ward's real estate..... 6284

Affidavit—Continued.

in making inventory of decedent's estate.‡	6033
Appropriation proceedings, proof of service	
by publication.....	6419
Arrest of fugitive from justice.....	505, 7156
warrant for arrest in criminal case in probate court, to be filed therein.....	6457
Assignment for creditors, proof of claim...	6354
attorney's fees.....	6357
compensation, extra.....	6357
discharge of arrested debtor.....	6364
inventory of assignee, etc., to.....	6347
publication, proof of.....	6089n
sale, before confirmation of, private.....	6412
schedule of debts, of assignee, etc., to...	6347
County auditor, complaint against.....	1031
Criminal jurisdiction, as basis of information.....	6457
Executors, and administrators, account of	
executors, etc., as to correctness.....	6175
where two or more executors, etc.....	6176
application for appointment.....‡	5994n, 6005
appraisers of personal estate to discharge duties.....	6033
of real estate.....	6157
compensation for additional.....	6188
insolvent estate, of claimant, etc., to claim against.....	6231
to remedy omission, to appeal from decision of commissioners.....	6231
inventory of executor, etc., annexed to..	6046
proof of claim.....	6092
before what officers.....	6092
publication, proof of, of notice of appointment.....	6089n
for constructive service.....	6143n
sale, before confirmation of private.....	6412
sale bill.....	6086
to obtain private.....	6076
to obtain service by publication.....	6143n
time, further to collect assets.....‡	6063, 6064
unknown, name and residence of defendant.....	6143

Affidavit—Continued.

Vouchers, when items allowed without...	‡6184
will, of administrator that none exists.	‡ 5994n, 6005
Fees paid to predecessor for services performed by probate judge.....	532
Girls' Industrial Home, for commitment to.	769
Guardians, etc., account.....	6269
inventory	6269
statement of ward's estate.....	6359
as to value of mortgage to secure bond...	6359
private sale	6412
publication, service by.....	6143n
Insane person on application for admission to asylum	702
Longview	738
of physician that person discharged has again become insane.....	712
Municipal corporation, to complaint against officer of	1732
Orphan asylum, to send vagrant child to..	3140a

Affirmation—

Of commissioners' proceedings in county road appeals.....	4691
---	------

Age—

When wardship ceases.....	6258
When ward may choose guardian.....	6257
When ward may marry without guardian's consent	6384
Lease to determine when ward arrives at..	6301
To be stated in petition for sale of ward's lands	6281
Within which ward may be bound to apprenticeship.	6293
When male youth may be committed to Boys' Industrial School.....	753
female to Girls' Industrial Home.....	769
Child can not act as executor until it becomes of	6001

Agricultural society—

Proceeds of sales of escheated lands to be paid to.....	4185
---	------

Alderman—

Proceedings against, guilty of misfeasance
or malfeasance, etc.....§ 1732, *et seq.*

Alien—

May hold land, etc..... 4173
Heirs of, may inherit lands..... 4173
Form of application for restoration of record
of naturalization 528a
Form of certificate of naturalization..... 528a
Will of, effect of record of..... 5940

Allowance—

Appeal from probate court as to..... 6407
Claim against estate of by executor, etc.
§§ 6092-6097
by probate court of claim due executor
§§ 6099-6101
due after four years, not conclusive, when. 6116
prima facie evidence only of validity of al-
lowance of in suit on bond..... 6216
refusal to indorse a rejection..... 6097
does not preclude right to contest, when. 6216
against insolvent debtor's estate..... 6354
to be indorsed by assignee..... 6352
of compensation to assignee, etc. 6357
Guardian to receive none for his services,
when 6269
Time to collect assets, how obtained.... 6063-6064
when not allowed 6065-6066
Widow and children to for year's support.. 6040
record of, to be made, when..... 528
of what to consist §§ 6040-6041
to be stated in schedule separate from in-
ventory 6042
may be increased or diminished by court. 6043
a preferred claim 6090
not barred by election to take under will. 5964
on sale of real estate by executor, etc.... 6136

Alteration—

Effect of, of will by deed, etc..... 5956
when operates as revocation.. 5953n, 5956, 5967
Of state or county road, appeal from order. 4688
township road..... 4697

Amendment—

- Allowed, making new parties in proceedings by creditors against heirs, etc., of deceased debtors..... 6222
- Of information filed in probate court..... 6458

Amercement—

- Of officer, refusing to serve or return process..... 541
- or pay over money..... 541
- proceedings against..... 542

Annuity table—

- For estimating value of widow's dower..... 6166n

Answer—

- Of guardian *ad litem*..... 6144n
- Of widow waiving assignment of dower by metes and bounds, etc..... 6133n
- Of wife of assignor waiving assignment of dower..... 6143n 6350
- Of arrested debtor in examination before commissioner of insolvents..... 6365
- Of defendant in action for sale of land..... 6143n

Answer and cross-petition—

- Of creditor in suit to set aside fraudulent conveyance..... 6344
- Of defendant in action for sale of land..... 6143n

Appeal—***Appropriation of property by cities and villages:***

- Appeal to common pleas..... 2254
- Bond..... 2255
- when not required..... 2258
- Corporation can not appeal..... 2259
- Married woman's liability..... 2258
- Notice of appeal..... 2255
- Original papers may be used..... 2258
- Transcript, etc., probate judge to furnish.. 2257

Assignment for creditors:

- Account, from order settling of assignee.... 6407
- Appeal to common pleas..... 6407
- Bond..... 6408
- when not required..... 6408
- Original papers may be used..... 6409
- Proceedings in common pleas, etc..... 6410
- Real contracts, completion of..... 6407

Appeal—Continued.

Sale of property for payment of debts.....	6407
none lies from order setting aside or refusing to confirm.....	6407 ⁿ
Transcript, when to be filed.....	6409
Trial in common pleas.....	6410

Executors and administrators :

Account, from order settling.....	6407
Allowance to widow, from order increasing or diminishing.....	6407
Bond.....	§§ 6408, 6101, 6230
when not required.....	§§ 6408, 2256, R. S.
Distribution, proceedings to enforce.....	6203
appeal to circuit court.....	6203
Insolvency, from decision of commissioners, disallowing claim.....	6230
bond.....	6230
failure to appeal, how remedied.....	6231
when petition to be presented.....	6231
Inventory, on hearing exceptions to....	6024
Of claim of executor, etc., against estate....	6101
Proceedings in common pleas.....	6410
Proceedings against persons suspected of having embezzled assets, etc.....	6407
Real contracts, for completion of....	6407
Record of will destroyed, contest of.....	5952
Sale of real estate, for payment of debts....	6407
Transcript, when to be filed.....	6409
Will, from refusal to admit to probate....	5934
not copy of foreign will.....	5934 ⁿ
how appeal perfected and proceedings in common pleas.....	5935
in proceedings to contest supplied record of.....	5952

Guardians and trustees :

Account, from order settling.....	§§ 6289, 6407
Appointment of guardians or trustees for lunatics, etc.....	6407, 6302 ⁿ
ond.....	6408
when not required.....	§§ 6408, 2256, 4889
Distribution, enforcement of order of.....	6203
Proceedings in common pleas, etc.....	6410
Real contracts to complete.....	6407

Appeal—Continued.

Sale of real estate for payment of debts...	6407
Transcript, when to be filed.....	6409
Trustees' accounts.....	6331

Bank deposits:

To recover unclaimed.....	1750-6
---------------------------	--------

Ditch, county:

Appeal from county commissioners to probate court.....	4463
Bond.....	4463
Consolidation of appeals.....	4474
Costs and fees.....	4506, 4470
when jury find for improvement.....	4472
when probate court confirms assessment.....	4473
Jury, drawing and impaneling.....	4465, 4466
oath.....	4467
view of premises by.....	4468
Notice of appeal.....	4463
Preliminary hearing.....	4464
Proceedings to open and widen outlet, etc.....	4506a
Transcript, auditor to transmit.....	4463
of proceedings sent to auditor.....	4470
Verdict.....	4469
proceedings after.....	4470
Who may appeal, and from what.....	4463
When ditch requires location or benefits lands in more than one county.....	4488

Ditch, township:

Appeal from trustees to probate court.....	4533
Bond.....	4533
Consolidation of appeals.....	4534
Costs and fees.....	4541
Jury, impaneling.....	4537
view of premises.....	4538
Notice of appeal.....	4533
to parties, how served.....	4535
Preliminary hearing.....	4536
Proceedings to open outlet, etc.....	4542a
Transcript filed with probate judge.....	4533
sent to township clerk.....	4542
Verdict.....	4539
proceedings after.....	4540
Who may appeal and from what.....	4533

Appeal—Continued.***Drift, removal of:***

Appeal from commissioners to probate court	4575
Bond.....	4575
Consolidation of appeals.....	4575
Costs.....	4581
Jury.....	4577
notice of meeting.....	4578
oath.....	4580
Notice of.....	4575
Preliminary hearing.....	4579
Report of Jury.....	4580
proceedings on report.....	4581
Transcript, etc., filed with probate judge...	4576

Election of probate judge:

Appeal to common pleas, in contest of.....	2097
--	------

Joint sub-district:

Appeal to probate court, as to dissolution or alteration of.....	3950
---	------

Pike, one mile assessment:

See ONE MILE ASSESSMENT PIKE.

Appeal to common pleas from assessment of damages for material taken for con- struction and repair.....	4784
---	------

Pike, two mile assessment:

Appeal from assessment of damages to pro- bate court.....	4834
Appeal to common pleas from assessment of value of material taken.....	4857
appeal when pike is in more than one county.....	4859

Road, county:

Appeal from order establishing, altering, va- cating or changing width.....	4688
bond.....	4689
when not required.....	4689
costs.....	4691, 3
proceedings, when to be affirmed.....	4691
set aside.....	4691
transcript, auditor to send to probate court.....	4690
view, when court to order new.....	4691
order to viewers.....	4692

Appeal—Continued.

confirmation of proceedings.....	‡ 4693
when exceptions may be filed to report.....	4704
when review may be ordered.....	4694
Appeal from award of compensation and damages, or refusal to award damages.	4699
bond.....	4689
consolidation of.....	4699
costs.....	4705
error lies from common pleas.....	4713
jury, drawing.....	4700
impaneling, etc.....	4702
view of premises.....	4703
notice to appellant and obligors.....	4701
trial.....	4703
verdict.....	4703

Road, improved:

Appeal in reference to material taken to repair..	4859n
---	-------

Road, state:

Appeal from award of compensation and damages, from location of.....	4627
bond.....	4627
costs.....	‡ 4629, 4630
effect of verdict, as to.....	4705
error from common pleas.....	4713
fees.....	4632
jury, drawing.....	4628
challenges.....	4702
impaneling.....	4702
oath.....	4702
view of premises..	4703
notice to appellant and obligors.....	4701
record.....	4707
summons.....	4628
trial, conduct of.....	4703
verdict.....	4703
proceedings on return of.....	4703
Appeal from award of damages and compensation on account of alteration.....	4699
bond.....	4689
proceedings thereon.....	‡ 4700 <i>et seq.</i>

Appeal—Continued.

Appeal from final order of county commissioners altering or vacating in whole or in part.....	24688
bond.....	4689
who may appeal without.....	4689
proceedings affirmed, when.....	4691
after reversal.....	4691
view, new ordered.....	4691
order to viewers.....	4692
confirmation of proceedings.....	4693
when review may be ordered.....	4694

Road, township:

Appeal from decision establishing, altering, changing or vacating.....	4697
bond.....	4697

Appeal from confirmation of assessment of compensation and damages or refusal to award damages.....	4699
bond.....	4689
consolidation of.....	4699
costs.....	4705
error lies from common pleas.....	4713
jury drawing, etc.....	4700
impaneling.....	4702
view of premises.....	4703
notice to appellants and obligors.....	4701
trial, conduct of.....	4703
verdict.....	4703

School attendance:

Refusal to excuse from.....	
-----------------------------	--

School districts:

Dissolution or alteration of joint subdistrict.....	3950
---	------

Appeal to probate court:

Ditch, county.....	4463
township.....	4533
Drift, removal of.....	4575
Insolvent estate, from allowance or disallowance of claim against.....	6230
Road, state.....	22 4627, 4688, 4699
county, etc.....	22 4688, 4699
repair of, improved.....	4859n

Appeal—Continued.

township.....	4697, 9
Two-mile assessment pike.....	4834, 4859
<i>Appeal to common pleas:</i>	
Contest of election of probate judge.....	2997
One-mile assessment pike case.....	4784
Two-mile assessment pike case.....	4857
<i>Appeal from probate to common pleas:</i>	
Appropriation of property.....	2254
Assignments for creditors.....	6407
Bond for.....	6408
Generally.....	6407
Inventory, hearing exceptions to.....	6024
One-mile assessment pike, assessment of damages for material for.....	4784
Two-mile assessment of damages for material for.....	4867-4858
Proceedings for allowance of claim of executor, etc., against estate.....	6101
Proceedings to contest supplied record of will.....	5952
Proceedings to enforce order of distribution.....	6203
Refusal to admit will to probate.....	5934, 5935
Trustees' settlements of accounts.....	6331
Unclaimed bank deposits, to recover.....	7650-6
<i>Appeal to Circuit Court:</i>	
Proceedings to enforce distribution.....	6203
Appeal Bond—	
See APPEAL.....	6408
Appropriation of property by municipal corporation.....	2255
who may appeal without.....	2256
Ditch county.....	4463
township.....	4533
Drift, removal of.....	4575
Road, county.....	4689
state.....	4627, 4689
who may appeal without.....	4689
township.....	4697
Application—	
Appropriation of property by private corporations.....	6416
municipal.....	2236

Application.—Continued.

Assignment for creditors, appointment of additional trustees.....	‡ 6337
to continue assignor's business	6350
examination of assignor as to honesty of assignment, etc.....	6349
notice of, of debtor to commissioner for release	6370
Executor's and administrator's, for appointment	‡ 6094n, 6005
for sale of desperate claims.....	6077
Guardian of insane ward, for authority to make long lease.....	6310
of foreign, for authority to sell real estate.	6290
Habeas corpus, writ of. Code Civil Procedure.....	5728
Insane persons, to have sent to an asylum.	‡ 702, 738
charged with criminal offense.....	7166
Justice of the peace, increase or diminish number	568
Levee, construction of, for damages.....	4568
Partnership, by surviving partner to appoint appraisers, etc.....	3167
Prisoners for discharge	7165
Proceedings in aid of execution, after return	5472
before return	5473
Tobacco inspector, appointment of.....	4334
Two mile assessment, pike, appraisers of material.....	4854
Appointment—	
Of attorney for party under disability in condemnation proceedings	6441
Of executor or administrator, notice of.....	6088
failure to give, how remedied.....	6126
liability for failure to give.....	6127
Of assignee or trustee of insolvent estate, notice of	6346
Of examiner of county treasury.....	1129
Of guardian. See GUARDIAN.	
Of inspector of provisions, spirits, oils, etc.	4277
of tobacco.....	4334

Apportionment—

Of labor in construction of levee.....	24609
removal of drift.....	4572

Appraisement—

Assignment for creditors.....	6347
return of	6347
real estate not to be sold for less than two-thirds of.....	6350
when personal property may be sold at less than two-thirds of.....	6350
real estate, without state none required of	6347
of arrested debtor's property by commis- sioner of insolvents.....	6361
Decedent's personal property	6023
will may direct none to be made	6074
court may notwithstanding require....	6074
when to be made.....	6023
may include real estate by order of court.	6025
Decedent's real estate, when included in in- ventory	6025
when appraisement of to be made. §§ 6025, 6154, 6166	
how appraisement made when land in two or more counties.....	6155
of dower.....	6155
when no dower is assigned.....	6154
return of.....	6157
when court may set aside and order new.	6160
Escheated lands.....	4184
Guardian's sale of ward's lands.....	§§ 6283, 6286
lease of.....	6298, 6311
Partner, on application of surviving.....	3167
to be filed but not recorded.....	3167
Pike, two mile assessment, of material for, etc.....	4854

Appraisers—

Assignment for creditors, appointment....	6347
when justice may appoint.....	6347
duties of.....	6347
return of inventory and appraisement...	6347
Decedent's personal estate, appointment...	6028
oath and duties	6033

Appraisers.—Continued.

justice may appoint when property is out of county	§ 6028
or in case of sickness or negligence....	6029
form of appointment of, by justice....	6030
in whose presence to act.....	6034
must sign inventory.....	6044
must set down each item separately....	6034
fees	6045
Decedent's real estate, appointment,.....	6155
qualifications	6155
oath and duties.....	§§ 6155-6157
duty in assignment of dower.....	6155
how appointed to fill vacancies.....	6156
when land is in more than one county...	6155
certificate of appointment.....	6156
return of, in writing	6157
can not purchase	6161 ⁿ
compensation.....	6158
Escheated lands.....	4184
Fees of.....	§§ 6045, 6158
Guardians and trustees, appointment of for sale of ward's land.....	6283
qualifications.....	6283
oath.....	6284
for lease of ward's land.....	§§ 6298, 6311
duties of.....	6298, 6311
Partner, on application of surviving.....	3167
Pike, to assess value of materials for one mile assessment.....	4783
two mile assessment.....	4854
duties and award	4855
affirmance of award.....	4856
appeal to common pleas from decision of.....	4857
by joint boards of commissioners.....	4859

Apprentice—

Wards may be bound out on approval of probate court.....	6293
--	------

Appropriation of property.*By cities and villages:*

Appeal to common pleas.....	2254
proceedings same as in probate court....	2254

Appropriation of property—Continued.

but corporation not required to give notice of application.....	2254
corporation can not appeal.....	2259
by guardian, executor, etc.....	2256
by married woman.....	2256
Application to court.....	2236
Bond to pay damages by any person interested.....	2251
for appeal.....	2255
when not required.....	2256
when execution of order suspended on error.....	2253
Building partly on land taken.....	2245
Cincinnati, B. of A. must concur in resolution, etc.....	2235a
Compensation, how assessed.....	2245
when building partly on land to be taken.....	2245
Concurrence of two-thirds of council necessary for condemnation.....	2234
Costs.....	2249
effect of filing written offer to confess judgment for stated amount, etc.....	2249
Error, review of proceedings on.....	2252
corporation can not prosecute except, etc.....	2259
when execution of order may be suspended.....	2253
when right to take effect not affected by review.....	2253
Forms.....	2236, 2237-8, 2245, 2248
Guardian <i>ad litem</i> for infants.....	2243
Hamlet, provisions of chapter, applicable to.....	2261
Inquiry to be had at time fixed.....	2241
court to fix time for.....	2238
Jurisdiction of common pleas and probate courts.....	2236
Jurors, how drawn.....	2240
sworn to make whole inquiry, etc.....	2246
but may render verdict as to part.....	2246
view of premises by.....	2242
Maps, plats, etc., may be required of corporation.....	2244
Married woman's liability on appeal.....	2256

Appropriation of property—Continued.

Mortgagee, when entitled to notice.....	2237n
New trial, motion for.....	2252
Notice of application, service of.....	2237
Notice of resolution declaring intention to appropriate, when and how served ..	2235
in Cincinnati, board of administration must concur.....	2235
of appeal.....	2255
Number of counsel.....	2245
Open and close.....	2245
Owner, doubt as to, effect.....	2250
Original papers may be used in common pleas.....	2258
Park purposes, to be voted on.....	2232
power of council to issue bonds for.....	2232
Park purposes for, in cities, third grade, first class.....	2232a
Payment or deposit.....	2247
adverse claimants required to interplead.....	2247
no delay from doubt of ownership.....	2250
must pay in six months.....	2260
Possession, time and manner of delivery....	2248
no delay from doubt of ownership.....	2250
must take in six months.....	2260
when petition in error filed.....	2253
Purposes for which appropriations may be made.....	2232
additional purposes.....	2233
Resolution of council declaring condemna- tion necessary.....	2235
in Cincinnati, board of administration must concur.....	2235a
notice of, when and how given.....	2235
in Cincinnati.....	2235
Special term of common pleas may be had.....	2239
Transcript to be furnished on appeal.....	2257
when to be filed.....	2257
Verdict.....	2245
when structure partly on land sought to be taken.....	2245
election of owner to remove or accept value.....	2245

Appropriation of property—Continued.

- effect of failure to make election§ 2245
- may be returned as to part..... 2246

By private corporations:

- Abandonment by corporation 6434
 - when presumed 6434
 - judgment against corporation..... 6434
 - when action may be brought for costs and expenses 6435
- Amendments, may be allowed..... 6423
- Appropriations can only be made, when... 6415
- Attorney appointed for absent parties, etc. 6441
 - fees in such cases. 6441
 - fees in case of abandonment..... 6434, 5
- Common pleas has jurisdiction, when. 6440, 7
- Compensation, how assessed when structure partly on land sought to be taken. 6431
- Conflicting claims not to be passed upon... 6442
 - but to be adjudicated in common pleas. 6443
 - such proceedings a civil action..... 6444
 - to be determined by court or jury, how.. 6444
- Costs and fees, how taxed, etc..... 6451
 - when costs may be apportioned 6452
 - on new trial granted..... 6436
 - of more than three witnesses on same point..... 6430
 - on abandonment..... 6434
 - in proceedings to condemn unfinished road-bed of railroad..... 6446
 - judgment for expenses against corporation..... 6434
- Cost bill expense of view to be taxed in... 6429
- Directors' individual liability on judgment against corporation 6434
- Evidence, none to be given before jury viewing premises..... 6429
 - witnesses may be examined after return of jury..... 6430
 - burden of proof on corporation..... 6420
- Fees..... 6451
- Insane person, appropriation of property of. 6415a
 - application by guardian for authority to convey..... 6415a

Appropriation of property—Continued.

Jurisdiction, exclusive, of probate court....?	524
of common pleas, when.....	6440, 7
Jurisdictional questions to be first determined.....	6420
Jury, how drawn.....	6421
impaneling.....	6425
challenges, how vacancies filled.....	6428
oath of.....	6427
qualifications when tried in common pleas.....	6438
view of premises by, writ for.....	6428
who to be present.....	6429
return of sheriff.....	6429
expense of view to be taxed in cost bill.....	6429
no evidence to be given.....	6429
Minor, appropriation of property of.....	6415n
guardian may file application for authority to convey.....	6415a
notice of application.....	6415a
New parties, may be made.....	6423
New trial.....	6436
conducted according to provisions governing first.....	6436
proceedings on.....	6436
probate judge to retain amount of verdict if new trial granted.....	6436
verdict, how paid after second trial.....	6436
costs of second trial, how and by whom to be paid.....	6436
Notice by land owner or school officers when corporation takes land without condemnation proceedings.....	6448
Petition for appropriation.....	6416
in what court to be filed.....	6416
in what county.....	6417
may include all parcels in county sought to be taken.....	6416
must contain what.....	6416
by land owner, etc., when land taken without condemnation proceedings.....	6448
by party claiming interest in property or money arising therefrom.....	6443
Petition in error, either party may file.....	6437

Appropriation of property—Continued.

but corporation may enter on property sought to be appropriated, how.....	6437
proceedings in common pleas.....	6438
if judgment reversed, how trial conducted.....	6438
when had in common pleas.....	6438
Possession, when and how corporation may have.....	6433
judge to enter on record an order of possession when money is paid.....	6433
and may issue process to put corporation in possession, when.....	6433
when land taken without condemnation proceedings.....	6448
Railroad, unfinished bed of. See <i>Infra</i> .	
Reversal of condemnation, common pleas to retain cause for trial, etc.....	6438
School lands, how appropriated.....	6439
money arising therefrom, how disposed of.....	6439
proceedings when taken without condemnation.....	6448
Separate trial, who entitled to.....	6422
Service by publication may be issued, when.....	6419
Sheriff, judge to deliver copies of petition, etc., to.....	6429
Structure partly on land sought to be appropriated, how compensation assessed.....	6431
owner may elect to retain structure or accept value fixed.....	6431
when election not made in time specified, retention presumed.....	6431
when owner elects to take value, structure belongs to corporation.....	6431
Summons, its command and service.....	6418
served and returned as in civil action...	6418
when no service made, new writ may issue.....	6418
service by publication.....	6419
when corporation takes land without condemnation proceedings.....	6449
Time of trial, adjournment, etc.....	6424

Appropriation of property—Continued.

Trial, how conducted	6422
may be adjourned and continued	6424
owner of separate parcel, etc., entitled to separate trial	6422
shall hold affirmative on trial	6422
on reversal of judgment in common pleas	6438
Unfinished road bed of railroad may be con- demned	6445
answer of defendant company	6445
service by publication	6445
judgment and costs	6446
in what courts such proceedings may be begun	6447
case may be taken out of its order	6447
proceedings in error may be begun di- rectly in supreme court	6447
provisions as to viewers not to apply	6447
sworn statement of president of intention to complete road	6447
twenty-five per cent. of cost of completion to be expended within a year	6447
Verdict and confirmation	6382
When appropriations can be made	6415
When probate judge interested	6440
proceedings to be commenced in common pleas	6440
special term of	6440
and to be conducted according to provis- ions of this chapter	6440
When corporation takes land without con- demning it	6448
notice by land owner or school officer to corporation	6448
petition on failure of corporation to act ..	6448
summons in such case	6449
judgment and execution	6449
when injunction may issue against corpo- ration	6450
When provisions of chapter do not apply ..	6453
Witnesses, examination of before jury after its return to court	6490

Appropriation of property—Continued.

cost of calling more than three on same point	26430
<i>Appropriation of property, miscellaneous cases:</i>	
Abandonment.....	466, 6414n
Benefits.....	466, 6414n
Change of grade of street.....	466, 6414n
Compensation, etc., damages.....	466, 6414n
time and manner of payment.....	467, 6414n
land taken for one use transferred to another	467, 6414n
exposure to fire.....	468, 6414n
injury to remaining land.....	468, 6414n
noise, smoke, etc.....	468, 6414n
probable rents, etc.....	468, 6414n
railway crossing	469, 6414n
street slope.....	469, 6414n
Constitutional provisions	469, 6414n
Contracts for right of way.....	470, 6414n
Corporate existence.....	470, 6414n
County ditches	4463 <i>et seq.</i>
Definition	470, 6414n
Description	470, 6414n
Drift, removal of for.....	4575
Election.....	470, 6414n
Entry.....	6414n
Estoppel.....	470, 6414n
Evidence.....	471, 6414n
as to amount of damages.....	471, 6414n
expert testimony not necessary.....	471, 6414n
of sales of neighboring property.....	471, 6414n
when land subdivided.....	472, 6414n
account books.....	472, 6414n
computations of engineer.....	472, 6414n
tax assessor's valuation.....	472, 6414n
Fences.....	472, 6414n
How much property may be taken	472, 6414n
Improvements made during unlawful occupation	473, 6414n
Inability to agree.....	22 6414 n, 6415n
Injunction.....	473, 6414n
Interest.....	473, 6414n
Jurisdiction	473, 6414n

Appropriation of property—Continued.

Land once appropriated may be condemned.....	473, § 6414n
Levees.....	4585
License.....	473, 6514n
Limitation.....	473, 6414n
Mandamus.....	474, 6414n
Material for road purposes.....	§§ 8035-304
Necessity for appropriation.....	474, 6414n
Notice.....	474, 6414n
Parties.....	474, 6414n
entitled to compensation.....	474, 6414n
Pike, one mile assessment.....	4783
two mile assessment.....	4834
Pleading.....	475, 6414n
Power strictly construed.....	475, 6414n
Public use.....	475, 6414n
Railroad, in street or highway.....	476, 6414n
Reversal of condemnation.....	476, 6414n
Revivor.....	476, 6414n
Road, county.....	4687
material for.....	§§ 8035-304, <i>et seq.</i>
state.....	476, 4627
Second condemnation.....	476, 6414n
Statutory remedy exclusive.....	476, 6414n
Surplus land.....	476, 6414n
Turnpike.....	6414n
What interest in land may be taken.....	4671
What property may be taken.....	477, 6414n
What constitutes a taking.....	477, 6414n

Approval. See CONFIRMATION.

Of bonds by probate court.....	91, §§ 3685, 6401
Of assignee, no appeal lies from.....	6407n
Of court, on sale of desperate claims, etc., by assignee.....	6350d

Arbitration.

Doubtful claims against an estate may be referred.....	6093
procedure when claim is less than one hundred dollars.....	6094
when it exceeds one hundred dollars...	6095

Arbitration—Continued.

proceedings, powers and compensation of referees	§ 6096
report of referees	6096
proceedings of court on.	6096
Insolvent estates, reference of disallowed claims	6240
costs awarded.....	6242
judgment on award.....	6243

Arrest.

Assignment to avoid.....	§§ 6356-6383
certificate of commissioner to protect from	6379
of court	6379
penalty for wrongful.....	6379
Criminal procedure.....	6454
Fugitives from justice	505, § 7156 <i>et seq.</i>
may be committed to jail.....	7157
notice by judge or magistrate.....	7158
Prisoners, application for discharge....	506, 7165
Proceedings in aid of execution.....	§ 5472, <i>et seq.</i>

Assent.

Of creditors not necessary to validity of assignment.....	6335n
To distribution of notes, bonds, etc., in kind of decedent's estate.....	6189

Assessment.

See APPEAL. ONE-MILE ASSESSMENT PIKE.

TWO-MILE ASSESSMENT PIKE. LEVER.

Assessors.

Duty to obtain statistics of births and deaths in townships, etc., and report to probate judge.....	6396
probate court to furnish blanks for that purpose	6397
must make oath as to diligent inquiry to obtain information as to.....	6396
effect of failure to report or file affidavit, etc.	6396
penalty for neglect of duty.....	6396

Assets.***Executors and administrators:***

Administrator <i>de bonis non</i> entitled to possession of	6020
liable for new	6125
Appraised and sold though will forbids it ..	6074
Can not be retained by executor, etc., in payment of his own debt.....	6099
Collected to be, when	6062
Concealed, embezzled, proceedings when ..	6053-9
Distribution of notes, bonds, etc., in kind ..	6189
of insolvent estate	6235, 6248, 9
Emblements to be, in hands of executors, etc.....	6026
Foreign executor, etc., duty of as to.....	6130
wasting may be required to indemnify distributees	6132
Insolvent estate, distribution among creditors of	6235
Inventory of decedent	6023-6047
when further assets come to executor's hands	6245
disposition of surplus.....	6248, 9
of residue after paying contingent claim against	6229
Marshaled in conformity to will, when.	6152
when devised property taken to pay debts.	5975
Mortgaged premises considered as	6070
New assets after return of first inventory..	6061
Non-resident's administration of	6013
Order of payment.....	6090
Preferred debts exhausted in payment of..	6112
Property specifically bequeathed	6075
Received after four years go to creditors...	6114
Surplus to be paid into court, of non-resident decedent.....	6013
Time to collect	6062
may be extended	6063, 4
when can not be extended.....	6065, 6
What are and what are not assets.....	6046n

Assignment for creditors:

To be converted into money	6350
Disposition of, of arrested debtor	6378

Assets—Continued.

What are.....§ 6335n

Guardian and trustee:

Received from administrator, etc., to be ad-justed, etc..... 6269
retained with approval of court..... 6269

Assignee.

See ASSIGNMENT FOR CREDITORS.

Limitation of action on bond of..... 6335n

Party incompetent to testify, when adverse party claims as except, etc. Code of Civil Procedure. 5242

Of mortgage dying before foreclosure, effect. 6070

Assignment for creditors.***Accounts, etc.***

Appeal from order, settling. 6407

Contents. 6356

Examination of assignor and assignee as to. §§ 6349, 6403

Exceptions to 6356

further time to file..... 6402

How filing and settlement of enforced 6341

Jurisdiction of probate court over..... 524

Notice of filing and hearing, how and by whom given §§ 6356, 6402

costs of..... 6402

On resignation, removal or death of assignee

who shall file, and settle, when..... 6341

Time for filing..... 6356

hearing §§ 6356, 6402

settling..... 6341

Action:

Fraudulent conveyance, action to set aside. 6344

notice of by creditors..... 6344

how creditors made parties..... 6344

Liens, action to sell real estate and settle.. 6351

Limitation of action on rejected claim..... 6352

to set aside fraudulent conveyance..... 6344n

Sale of real estate, action for..... 6351

in common pleas, when. 6351

Successor may proceed on bond of assignee to compel delivery of trust effects. .. 6341

Assignment for creditors—Continued.

- Trustees may compel delivery of trust property by..... 6340
 in what courts..... 6340

Appointment:

- Of assignee..... 6335
 trustee..... 6336-8
 Notice of..... 6346

Appraisement and Inventory:

- Appointment of appraisers..... 6347
 when justice may appoint.... 6347
 Homestead, etc., to be set off by appraisers,
 when and how..... 6348
 Inventory..... 6347
 record of, when to be made..... 528
 when to be filed..... 6347
 Personal property not to be sold for less
 than two-thirds, etc..... 6350c
 Real estate not to be sold for less than two-
 thirds, etc..... 6350c
 subject to re-appraisement..... 6350c
 without the state need not be appraised.. 6347
 Schedule of debts to be filed, when..... 6347
 When part of estate in another county.... 6347

Assignments in contemplation of insolvency:

- Assignments made in contemplation of, shall
 inure to benefit of creditors..... 6343
 Trusts arising thereunder must be adminis-
 tered as herein provided..... 6343

Assignments to defraud, etc., creditors:

- Conveyances made to hinder, delay or de-
 fraud creditors, void, how..... 6344
 administered upon as in other cases of as-
 signment..... 6344
 court not administering trust, or on failure
 to give notice, copy of certified judg-
 ment to be certified to probate court. 6344
 which shall then, on its own motion,
 appoint a trustee..... 6344
 who shall administer trust; how..... 6344
 distribution, creditors entitled to priority
 in, when..... 6344
 notice, publication of, in such case..... 6344

Assignment for creditors—Continued.

- surplus, creditors failing to answer, share in..... 6344
- trustee, probate judge to appoint, after conveyance declared void..... 6344

Bail:

- Assignee heretofore appointed may be required to give..... 6345
- Removal for failure to give..... 6345

Bond:

- Action on..... 6341
- Appeal..... 6408
- Arrested debtor's..... 6366
- Assignee's..... 6335
- additional, when required..... 6335
- form..... 6335n
- Failure to give, cause for removal..... 6336
- Fraudulent conveyance, to secure costs of suit to set aside..... 6344
- New bond on application of sureties..... 6339
- discharges sureties on original..... 6339
- On requisition to reject claims, to pay costs..... 6353
- Trustee's..... 6340

Business of assignor:

- When court may order to be carried on by assignee..... 6350a

Claims:

- Account of, to be filed, when..... 6356
- Affidavit, to be filed with before allowance or payment..... 6354
- Amount recoverable in action on assignee's bond..... 6352n
- Bond, assignee or creditor must give when filing requisition..... 6353
- Costs may be allowed, how..... 6352
- Creditors must file their claims, when and how..... 5352
- Desperate, sale or compromise of..... 6350
- See § 6077, 9.
- Disallowance of, on requisition of creditor.. 6353
- though previously allowed..... 6353
- bond of creditor..... 6353
- notice of disallowance..... 6353

Assignment for creditors—Continued

Distribution in proportion to amount of...	6343
only on allowed claims.....	6335n
must be according to law of domicile....	6335n
Dividends, payment of.....	6356
notice of, how given.....	6356
report of payment, and of those remain- ing uncalled for and unpaid when due.....	6356
notice to owner of unpaid dividend.....	6356
distribution of unpaid dividends.....	6356
of dividends reserved for claims disal- lowed or held under advisement....	6356
Examination of claimant under oath by as- signee.....	6354
Fraudulent, power of court to prevent al- lowance or payment of.....	6349
Fraudulent conveyance, in action to set aside, creditors cross-petitioners to set forth amount of, etc.....	6344
Indorsement by assignee, etc., of rejection or allowance.....	6352
Judgment against assignee on rejected claim, how awarded.....	6352
Laborer's wages, what preferred.....	6355
Preferred claims.....	6355
Presentment for allowance, when.....	6352
Rejected, when action to be brought.....	6352
Report of assignee and when to be filed....	6352
Surety may present and prove.....	6354
but dividend must be paid to owner....	6354
when owner proves claim.....	6354
Taxes, preferred claims.....	6355
Validity of not affected by determination of court, as to, in election of trustee....	6338
Wages due operatives preferred claims....	6355
<i>Compensation of assignee:</i>	
Commissions usually allowed.....	6357
Extra for carrying on assignor's business..	6350A
Further allowance for extraordinary ex- penses and services.....	6357
and reasonable counsel fees.....	6357
whether performed by assignee or not...	6357

Assignment for creditors—Continued.

- but bill of items must be filed for further allowance 6357
- and affidavit that services were performed, etc. 6357
- affidavit when services performed by others 6357
- Maladministering not entitled to 6357n
- No allowance for expense of employing auctioneer, unless, etc. 6357n

Corporation:

- Can not give preferences 6343n
- May assign 6335n
- Assignment does not work dissolution 6335n

Costs:

- Fraudulent conveyance, in action to set aside, when creditors to secure 6344
- Of contesting claim when disallowed on requisition of creditor, etc. 6353
- Of notice of filing accounts 6402
- Rejected claim, of action on 6352

Death of assignee or trustee:

- Account, legal representative must file 6341
- Court may appoint successor 6337

Deed:

- Acknowledgment necessary to convey real estate 6335n
- Description in 6335n
- Form of, of assignment 6335n
- Reservations in, effect 6335n
- Time of delivery of assignment to be indorsed on 6335
- Wife's answer as to dower has same effect as, of release 6350f

Distribution:

- Only on allowed claims 6335n
- Assignee bound by court's 6335n
- Must be according to law of domicil 6335n

Dividends:

- By whom and when declared 6356
- Notice of making and time and place of payment 6356
- Report of payment, and of those remainin-

Assignment for creditors—Continued.

- ing uncalled for and unpaid to be made when 6356
- New notice to owners of unpaid 6356
 - distribution, when not demanded within twelve months thereafter 6356
- Of dividends reserved for claims disallowed or held under advisement 6356
- Exempt property:*
 - Excepted unless expressly waived 6348
 - Homestead, etc., to be set off by appraisers, when and how 6348
 - Wife's property excepted 6348
- Foreign assignment:*
 - Does not affect real estate in Ohio 6335n
 - Of Ohio land, superior to subsequent foreign attachment 6335n
 - Of personalty, superior to subsequent attachment of Ohio debtor, when 6335n
 - When deed takes effect. 6335
- Liens:*
 - Action in common pleas to marshal, and quiet title 6351
 - decree and order of 6351
 - report of proceedings certified to probate court. 6351
 - sale of real estate on 6351
 - Assignee takes subject to 6335n
 - Assignment does not affect priority of. 6335n
 - Judgment, can not attach after assignment. 6335n
 - Probate court to order payment of in order of priority 6351
- Mortgage:*
 - Void as to creditors, void as to assignee.... 6335n
 - Rights of assignee in respect to 6335n
- Notice:*
 - Accounts, filing and hearing §§ 6356, 6402
 - Appeal, of intention to 6408
 - Appointment of assignee, etc. 6348
 - Disallowance of claim on requisition of creditors, etc. 6353
 - Dividend, of making and paying 6356
 - to owner of unpaid dividend 6356

Assignment for creditors—Continued.

- Fraudulent conveyance, of action to set aside.....§ 6344
- Insolvent debtor's application for discharge. 6370
- Sale of assigned property.....6350a-g
- Trustee, of time and place for election of.. 6338

Partnership:

- Partner can not make assignment for firm unless, etc..... 6335n
- Sole surviving insolvent partner can assign. 6335n
- Where there are joint and separate assets.. 6335n
- Assignment of individual members after dissolution..... 6335n
- Assignment works dissolution..... 6335n

Removal:

- For failure to file assignment or give bond. 6336
- to give new bond on application of surety. 6339
- to appear when cited or give bail 6345
- Power of court as to..... 6339
- Settlement must be filed by assignee on.... 6341

Resignation:

- Of assignee or trustee, when and how..... 6337

Sale:

- Appeal, none lies from order refusing to confirm 6407n
- Appraisers, appointment..... 6347
- when part of property is in another county. 6347
- return of inventory and appraisement.... 6347
- Assignee can not purchase at..... 6335n
- Claims in favor of estate may be sold, when. 6350d
- Confirmation of.....§ 6347, 6350 c
- Desperate claims 6350d
- Dower not extinguished by..... 6335n
- answer of wife to contingent right of 6350 f
- Election of husband or wife to be endowed out of proceeds of sale..... 6350 f
- when court to order sale free of contingent, etc.....§ 6350g, 6351
- Homestead exemption not affected by provisions with respect to..... 6351
- Mistakes, no relief against..... 6335n
- Liens, action to settle. 6351

Assignment for creditors—Continued,

Notice of.....	6350a
of personal property.....	6350b
Price for which real estate to be sold.....	6350a
power of court to fix after three returns of no sale.....	6335n
limitation as to not to apply to land out of state.....	6350c
Private, when property may be sold at....	6350c
affidavit as to making.....	6412
price at which property to be sold.....	6350c
property not sold at, offered at public auction.....	6350d
Return of sale to be made, when.....	6350e
Terms of sale, on what to be made.....	6350a
Town lots, when petition seeks to have laid out.....	6351a

Taxes:

A preferred claim.....	6355
------------------------	------

Trustees elected by creditors:

Application for election, how made.	6338
Bond, trustee to give, when and how.....	6338
Court may approve choice.....	6338
Creditors may elect, when and how.....	6338
Notice to creditors of meeting to elect trustee, how.....	6338
Number of creditors required to be present.	6338
Number of creditors required for choice of trustee.....	6338
Proceedings of meeting, how conducted....	6338
Record to be kept.....	6338

Trustees appointed by probate court:

Bond, trustee to give, when and how.....	6340
Failure to give bond held to be a declina- tion.....	6340
Order to put new trustee in possession of property, court may enforce.....	6340
Real estate, assignee and debtor shall con- vey to trustee.....	6342

Time:

When assignee to file and produce assign- ment in probate court.....	6335
When assignment to take effect.....	6335

Assignment for creditors—Continued.**Wife of assignor :**

Real estate of, excepted.....	6348
Real estate, wife to be made party to proceedings to sell.....	6350 <i>f</i>
answer, may file, asking for value of her contingent right of dower in money.....	6350 <i>f</i>
effect of answer.....	6350 <i>f</i>
mortgage proceedings when wife has executed a joint mortgage with husband.....	6350 <i>g</i>
proceedings when husband executed alone.....	6350 <i>g</i>
provisions of Sec. 6350 <i>f</i> as to rights of wife of assignor made applicable to proceedings to sell encumbered real estate.....	6351

Assignments to avoid arrest.

Accounts, probate court to settle.....	524
appeal from order settling.....	6407
examination of commissioner under oath as to.....	6403
notice of filing and hearing.....	6402
costs of.....	6402
Actions by commissioner to be brought in his own name.....	6362
pending at time of assignment may be prosecuted and defended by.....	6362
on bond of applicant in name of commissioner for use of creditor.....	6368
by debtor after discharge for false imprisonment.....	6379
Application of person arrested to be brought before commissioner.....	6381
Assignment of property by debtor to commissioner.....	6362
no particular form of words required....	6362
vests property in commissioner, etc.....	6362
any other transfer, etc., after arrest void.	6363
Bond of commissioner.....	6359
of applicant, non-resident, to commissioner.....	6366
resident.....	6366

Assignment to avoid arrest—Continued.

when commissioner may require or dis-	
pense with in any case.....	6366
how suit brought on.....	6368
distribution of proceeds.....	6368
return of, to probate court, when.....	6371
Certificate of commissioner to applicant....	6367
protects from arrest for debt, etc., until	
application disposed of.....	6367
and if petition filed, until petition is	
disposed of.....	6367
when court may require recognizance	
from applicant.....	6367
Certificate of court to applicant protects pe-	
titioner forever from arrest for debt,	
etc.....	6379
liability of officer arresting debtor after	
discharge.. ..	6379
neither certificate to protect from arrest,	
etc., while acting in fiduciary capac-	
ity.....	6379
Costs, how awarded on final hearing.....	6377
collected by execution.....	6377
in action for false imprisonment by debtor	
after discharge.....	6379
Discharge of applicant from custody on com-	
missioner's certificate	6379
on certificate granted by court.	6379
Dismissal of petition, what to be done with	
assets after.....	6378
Examination of applicant before commis-	
sioner.....	6365
to be reduced to writing and subscribed	
by commissioner.....	6365
further examination when creditor resists	
petition.....	6373
how conducted.....	6374
adjournment of, when may be had....	6374
to be signed, sworn to, returned to court	
and filed.....	6375
Exempt property, commissioner to deter-	
mine question as to value of	6361
Fees of commissioner.....	6382

Assignment to avoid arrest—Continued.

payable in advance	6362
Notice of debtor's application for release by publication	6370
Oath of applicant before commissioner	6364
commissioner may administer all oaths. .	6380
Office of commissioner, where kept.....	6360
Petition of applicant for release.....	6372
when to be filed.....	6372
further time to file.....	6372
If no creditor appear and notice, etc., given, court may grant certificate....	6372
Proceedings if creditor resists petition for release	6373-5
on final hearing.....	6376
when petition dismissed.....	6378
Recognizance may be required if petition continued	6367
Record of proceedings to be kept by commissioner.....	6369
open to inspection.....	6369
to whom furnished and at whose expense.	6369
Return of bond, papers, etc., by commissioner, when	6371
of process by officer when applicant discharged from custody.....	6379
of certificate to person named therein....	6379
Schedule of debts, etc., to be made out by commissioner.....	6361
separate of exempt property.....	6361
Successor's right to books, papers, etc.....	6360
Surrender of debtor's property must be made to commissioner	6361
Term of office of commissioner.....	6359
Vacancy in office, how filled.....	6360
Voluntary assignments, laws applicable to govern	6381
Who entitled to benefit of statute.....	6361
provisions not to apply to person confined to work-house of municipal corporation.....	6361
Who to act in absence of commissioner....	6383

Assignments with intent to defraud, etc., creditors—

Action of creditor to set aside.....	6344
Appointment and duties of trustee	6344
"By a court of competent jurisdiction".....	6344n
Evidence of fraud, etc.....	6344n
Limitation of action.....	6344n
Notice of action by publication.....	6344
"Or procured by him to be made".....	6344n
Parties to action.....	6344
answer of, when to be filed.....	6344
costs to secure.....	6344
Pleading.....	6344n
What court to administer trust	6344
proceedings when court does not admin- ister or notice not given.....	6344
What is a fraudulent conveyance and what is not.....	6344n

Assignments with intent to prefer creditors—

laure to equal benefit of all.....	6343
How preferences may be given	6343n

Assignor—

Incompetent to testify, when.....	5242 C. C. P.
-----------------------------------	---------------

Asylum—See LONGVIEW ASYLUM

ORPHAN ASYLUM	3140a
Admission of patient to.....	702
Affidavit for admission to	702
Application to superintendent of	705
when judge may refuse to make	705
Certificate of medical witness.....	704
Clothing for patient on admission	706
on discharge.....	710
Confinement of dangerous insane person who is at large	708
discharge from, when	708
Conveyance of patient to.....	705
Costs and expenses	719
Death, escape, etc., superintendent to re- port to judge	710
and notify relatives of death.....	710
judge to notify relatives of death, when..	710
Definition of terms.....	720
Discharge from asylum.....	709

Asylum—Continued.

when bond required	709
expense of sending patient home....	709, 710
notice of removal to probate judge.....	709
temporary discharge	709
proceedings when person discharged be- comes again insane	712
<i>Habeas corpus</i> , patient entitled to benefit of.	713
How cared for, if patient can not be admit- ted.....	707
confinement in county infirmary or jail..	707
employment of physician to attend.....	707
Infirmary, removal or discharge from.....	721
See INFIRMARY.	
when probate judge may send patient to.	707
physician to report to probate judge condition of	517, 8092-6
fees of physician.....	517, 8092-7
Mandamus does not lie to compel superin- tendent to take back patient.....	709n
Papers, probate judge to file and preserve..	714
Prosecuting attorney to attend to suits.....	718
compensation.....	718
Relatives' right to keep patient.....	705
to be notified of death of.....	710
Selection of patients when asylum full.....	711
Superintendent to inform probate judge of number of patients in.....	702n
Warrant and subpoena for arrest, etc.....	703
to take patient to	705

Attachment—

Power of probate judge to issue.....	539
Property exempt from	C. C. P. 5430
Against person guilty of contempt of court.	543
Against executor or administrator failing to return sale bill	6047
or to file account	6178
When administrator or executor may file petition in error to reverse order dis- charging, etc.....	C. C. P. 5563c

Attestation—

Of wills	5916
----------------	------

Attorney—

Administration of estate, when probate judge interested as	§ 535
Compensation of, of assignee.....	6357
affidavit as to.....	6357
May be appointed for party under disability or unknown in condemnation cases..	6441
May represent assignee's creditors at meeting to elect trustees.....	6338
Notice to, on application to admit lost will to probate.....	5945
Probate judge or deputy not to act as.....	534

Auction—

Escheated lands to be sold at.....	4183
Assignee's sale must be at, when.....	6350
Executor's, etc., sale of personal property at.	6076

Auctioneer—

No allowance to assignee for expense of employing, unless, etc.....	6357n
---	-------

Auditor—

Duties of, in state road appeals.....	4628
in road appeals generally.....	§§ 4689, 4690
in county ditch appeals.....	4463
concerning disposition of escheated lands.	4183-4
concerning property of unknown decedent.	1227
on examination of county treasurer.....	1129
Probate judge to report fees to, when. §§ 545,	1334
Proceedings on complaint against for neglect of duties.....	1031

Award—See ARBITRATION..... 6093

Of appraisers of material in one-mile pike cases.....	4783
appeal from to common pleas.....	4784
Of appraisers of material in two-mile pike cases.....	4856

Bank—

Deposit in, affected by assignment.....	6335n
Liability of trustee, executor, etc., for loss of money deposited in	5984n
Unknown banking depositors and deposits, annual report to probate judge of.	509, 7650-1
who are to be deemed unknown depositors.....	510, 7650-2

Bank—Continued.

record of unclaimed deposits to be kept by probate judge	7650-3
fees for making such record, how paid ..	7650-4
unknown deposits to be paid into county treasury	7650-5
how and by whom such deposits may be reclaimed	7650-6
penalty for bank's refusal to comply with law	7650-7
recovery and disposition of penalties ..	7650-8
who may sue for	7650-9
duty of prosecuting attorney	7650-9

Bans—

When to be published before marriage	6389
---	------

Bastards—

Capability of as to inheritance	4174
When legitimated	4175

Beds—

Widow and children entitled to	6068, 9
--------------------------------------	---------

Benefits—

Assessment of, compensation for property condemned irrespective of	6414n, 6427
--	-------------

Bequest—

Charitable, when valid	5915
Debt, bequest of to executor to be construed as a specific legacy	6068
Definition	5913n
Land, sale of to pay, when	6172
Legatee must pay back, when	6021
Specific, exempt from sale unless required for payment of debts	5974, 5975, 6074
to witness void, when	5925
how delivered to legatee	6075
when paid within four years	6128
Who may make	5914

Bible—

Widow and children entitled to	6068
--------------------------------------	------

Bill of exceptions—

Allowance of, signing, etc. Code of Civil Procedure	5301 et seq.
---	--------------

Bill of exceptions—Continued.

In proceedings on allowance of claims of executor, etc.....‡ 6101

Bill of items—

To be filed and verified to entitle assignee to extra compensation..... 6357

Births—

Statistics of to be kept by probate judge... 6395

Statistics to be obtained annually by assessors..... 6396

Duties of physicians and midwives..... 6396

of clergymen and sextons..... 6396

of probate judge as to blanks for statistics. 6397

to keep record and transmit abstract to secretary of state..... 6398

Original entries evidence in courts..... 6399

Records open to inspection..... 6399

"Black Laws"—

Repealed.....‡ 4008, 6987, 6988 [84 v. 34.]

Board of education—

Duties of in establishing joint sub-districts.

‡ 3980, 3933

in changing lines of sub-districts, etc. 3946, 3948

of clerks of, in establishing joint sub-districts..... 3940

dissolution of, by concurrent action of boards..... 3950

To recommend appropriation of property for school houses and select sites.... 2232

Board of equalization—

Proceedings on refusal of witness to appear or answer before.....‡ 2804, 2805

Bond—

Administration of estates:

Action on administration bond..... 6209

See **ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.**

by creditors..... 6210

legatee or distributee.....‡ 6211, 6212

succeeding administrator, etc..... 6214

in what courts..... 6215

Administrator's.....‡ 6006, 5999, 6001, 6002, 6205

additional required, when..‡ 6019a, 6150, 6151

Bond—Continued.

administrator <i>de bonis non</i>	§ 6019a
foreign administrator.....	§§ 6169, 6170
special administrator.....	6008
with the will annexed.....	6002
Appeal.....	6408
Appeal of executor's, etc., claim against estate.....	§§ 6408, 6101
Distributees to give bond to executor, etc., to return assets, when.....	6189
Executor's.....	5996
additional, executor must give, when.....	§§ 6019a, 6150, 6151
conditions.....	5996
creditor, when may put in suit.....	6210
legatee, widow, etc., may put in suit, when.....	6211
liable on, when executor is.....	6209
in what courts action on, may be brought.....	6215
not required when so provided in will... when required nevertheless.....	5996
residuary legatee, bond of when executor is.....	5997
not to discharge lien on testator's property unless.....	5998
suit on.....	§§ 6051, 6210-6216
when sells more land than necessary for payment of debts.....	6150
where to be filed.....	5999
widow, etc., may put in suit, when.....	6211
Filed in court taking same.....	5999
Foreign executor, etc., to give bond, when.....	6169
to give further bond to account for surplus when he sells more land than necessary, etc.....	6170
refunding bond may be required by of heirs, when.....	6131
may be required to indemnify sureties... Heirs, bond of to creditor for payment of claim not due in four years.....	6132
action on such bond.....	6117
bond of for rejection of claim against estate.....	6098
Joint or several.....	5999

Bond—Continued.

New bond, when required.....	§§ 6151, 6205
removal for failure to give.....	6204, 6207
Legatee's, for delivery of property to.....	6075
payment of legacy within four years.....	6128
when executor is residuary legatee.....	5997
Sale of land, to account for surplus.....	6150
additional may be required.....	6151
by foreign executor, etc.	§§ 6169, 6170
by persons interested to prevent sale....	6146
Sureties, bond to indemnify, must be given,	
when.....	6208
how sureties may be released.....	6204
when sureties insufficient, new bond may	
be required.....	6205
qualifications of sureties.....	5999

Appeal :

See APPEAL. APPEAL BOND.....	6408
In road cases.	§§ 4627, 4689, 4697
removal of drifts.....	4575
county ditch case.	4463
township ditch case	4533

Appropriation of property, etc. :

By interested parties.....	2251
For appeal	2255
by guardian, executor, etc.....	2256

Assignment for creditors :

Action on to compel settlement of accounts.	6341
Assignee's.....	6335
effect of failure to give.....	6336
court may require additional.....	6335
New, on application of sureties.....	6339
To pay costs on application of assignor or	
creditor to reject claim.....	6353
To secure costs of suit to set aside fraudu-	
lent conveyance.....	6344
Trustee's.....	6340
effect of failure to give.	6340

Assignments to avoid arrest :

Commissioner of insolvents to give	6359
Insolvent when applying for discharge from	
imprisonment	6366

Bond—Continued.***Guardians and trustees:***

Additional, by guardian of insane person, when.....	§§ 6308, 6311, 6313
Appeal.....	6408
when not required.....	6408
Foreign guardian of foreign idiot must give.....	6315
Non-resident minor ward, of guardian.....	6290
Not invalid for informality.....	6262
One for two or more wards.....	6263
Sale of real estate, additional before.....	§§ 6285, 6306
Testamentary.....	6268
Testamentary, when not required.....	6268
Trustee of non-resident.....	6327-2
of non-resident lunatic, etc.....	6322
when wife appointed, of idiot, etc.....	6303

Miscellaneous:

County commissioners.....	844
Ditch appeal.....	§ 4533, 4463
Drift, removal of.....	4575
Inquest of lunacy for discharge of patient, when.....	709
Inspector of provisions, etc.....	4278
of tobacco.....	4349
Insurance company's approved by probate judge.....	3685
Legatee to give refunding, when.....	6128
Levee, construction of.....	§ 4596, 4610
Official bonds, duties of probate judge as to in absence of prosecuting attorney... ..	1276
Municipal officer, for costs on complaint... ..	1782
Partner, surviving to give on taking assets.....	3169
Probate judge's.....	529
Prosecuting attorney's approved by probate judge.....	1269
Railroad drain, for performance of work... ..	3345
Record of kept in probate court.....	528
Road appeals.....	§ 4627, 4639, 4697
See APPEAL BOND.	
Sheriff, coroner or constable, when liable on.....	541, 2
Sureties on, how released.....	6204
qualifications.....	5999

Bond—Continued.

Tobacco inspector's	‡ 4340
warehouseman's	4336
Trustee, testamentary	5980
when not required	5981
when required notwithstanding provisions of will	5981
probate court may require for prior trusts not discharged, when	5982
removed by court for not giving	5983
separate or joint may be taken	5984
under foreign will	5988
when probate court appoints	5990
appointed by foreign court	5989
of non-resident	6327-2
of non-resident lunatic	6322

Bonds—

Executors, etc., and guardians to invest, in what	‡ 6269, 6413
Of insolvent debtor, must be sold, when and how	6350
Inventory of decedent's estate, to contain particular statement of	6035
not to be sold, when	6074
may be distributed in kind, when	6180
Record of to be kept by probate court and what to contain	528

Book accounts—

How inventoried	6036
Testimony in certain cases	‡ 5242 C. C. P.

Books—

Commissioner of insolvents to keep, what ..	6369
Delivery of to trustee of insolvent, how enforced	6340
Probate court to keep, what	528
Widow and children entitled to, what	6038

Bounty cases—

Probate court to administer oaths and make certificates in, without compensation ..	548
---	-----

Boys' Industrial School—

Committal and discharge of youths to	752
Admission of youth to schools	753
Admission of convicts to schools	754

Boys' Industrial School—Continued.

May be committed on recommendation of grand jury	§ 755
Conveyance to school of sentenced youth and delivery to superintendent.....	756
Transportation expenses, costs of commitment	759

Brother—

Inheritance of real and personal property by	§§ 4158, 9, 4162, 3
--	---------------------

Burial of decedent—

Expenses a preferred claim.....	6090
---------------------------------	------

Business—

When assignee may carry on, of assignor..	6350A
---	-------

Canal—

Appropriation of private property for.....	2232
--	------

Cancelling—

Revocation of will by	5953
-----------------------------	------

Candidate—

For justice, contest of election.....	§§ 572-578
See ELECTION.	

Cemetery, public—

Appropriation of private property for.	§ 2232 and § 3573 R. S.
not confined to land within the corporation.....	2232
what land can not be taken for.....	2232

Certificate—

Of appointment of appraisers of decedent's real property	6156
to be returned with appraisal.....	6156
of decedent's personal property.....	6030
to be returned with inventory..	6030..
Of commissioner to arrested debtor under insolvent laws.....	6367
Of probate court to executor, when proceedings for partition commenced and deficiency of assets found.....	6173
Of court to arrested debtor.....	6372
discharge of applicant on commissioner's certificate	6379
effect of certificate granted by court.....	6379
Of marriage	§§ 6388, 6390-1

Certificate—Continued.

Of probate court's approval binding out ward.....	§ 6293
Of medical witness in inquest of lunacy. §§ 703, 740	
Of naturalization of alien.....	528a
Of deposit of will in probate court.....	5917
Of examiner of county treasury.....	1129
Of auditor when assessment not paid in levee case.....	4611
Of tobacco inspector.....	4338

Certified copy—

Of appointment of foreign trustee.....	5969
Of foreign will, effect.....	5937
Of will and order of probate, effect... §§ 5931, 5932	
Of order of probate court setting aside will to be filed in common pleas on appeal.....	5935
of foreign court setting aside will to be filed, in what probate court.....	5967

Challenges—See JURY.

In condemnation cases.....	6426
In road appeals.....	4702
In county ditch cases.....	4466
In proceedings against municipal officers...	1734

Charge upon land—

By will, not deemed a revocation.....	5955
devisees take subject to..... §§ 5955, 5967n	
Dower especially assigned, to be.....	6164

Charities—

Bequest to, when valid....	5915
----------------------------	------

Chattel mortgage—

When to be filed and refiled.	6070n
------------------------------------	-------

Child.—See HEIR, INFANT.

Adoption of..... §§ 3137-3140	
Advancements made to..... §§ 4169-4172, 5962	
Apprenticeship of.....	6293
Bastard, right of inheritance.....	4174
legitimated, when.....	4175
Can not act as executor until of age.....	6001
Can not be separated from mother, when p. 535	
Damages for death by wrongful act... §§ 6134-6135	
Descent and distribution to.....	4158 <i>et seq.</i>

Child—Continued.

Effect of birth of, after execution of will.	§§ 5959, 5961, 5976
Entitled to be present at making of appraisement	6034
to one year's allowance for support	6040
to what personal property of decedent...	6038-9
to full share of testator's estate, when absent, born after execution of will, or erroneously supposed to be dead....	5961
contribution in such case.....	§§ 5961, 5976
Improvement of real estate.....	6313, 1-4
Lease of real estate.....	6308-6312
Posthumous, inherits	4179
Right to contest will.....	5933
to contest supplied record of will, continues, till, etc.....	5952
Rights of, under foreign will, not concluded until, etc.....	5967
Sale of real estate.....	6306
Takes deceased parents' share of devise....	597
Vagrant or incorrigible, sent to asylum, etc.....	3140a
When incompetent to testify. Code of Civil Procedure.....	5240

Children's Home—

Vagrant or incorrigible child may be sent to.....	3140a
---	-------

Cincinnati—

Appropriation of property, B. of A., must concur in resolution, etc.....	§§ 2235-2235a
must concur as to service of notice of resolution	2235
Disposition of escheated land in....	§§ 4186, 4187

Citation—

Assignee of, to give bail in case of unsettled assignments ..	6345
Executor etc., of, to return inventory	6047
additional inventory.....	6061
to return sale bill.....	6087
to render an account.....	6178
to compel settlement of insane or deceased guardian.....	6291

Citation.—Continued.

for failure to return sale bill.....	‡ 6087
to render account of insolvent estate...	6252
to compel distribution.....	6195
service and return.....	6195-7
Officer of municipal corporation guilty of misfeasance, etc.....	1732
Person of, to attend settlement of trustees, etc.....	6329
Person of, suspected of concealing, etc., as- sets of estate.....	6053
Person of, to produce papers or give evi- dence relative to lost record.....	528a
Special administrator of, to deliver over property to executor, etc.....	6011
Trustee of, of non-resident minor, etc.....	6329
Widow or widower of, to make election under will.....	5963
Will, to enforce production of for probate.	‡ 5921-5923

City—

Appropriation of private property for...	2232 <i>et seq.</i>
See APPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.	
Devise or bequest to, when valid.....	5915
Guardian may invest in bonds of.....	6269

City Solicitor—

To be furnished with copy of complaint against municipal officer.....	1732
to appear on behalf of complainant.....	1733

Claims.—See ADMINISTRATOR'S AND EXECUTOR'S Claims.
See ASSIGNMENT FOR CREDITORS' Claims.

Clergymen—

May solemnize marriages, how.....	6385
How may obtain license to solemnize mar- riages. See MARRIAGE.....	6386
To keep registry of deaths, etc.....	6396
to report deaths registered to probate judge, when.....	6396
penalty for neglect.....	6396

Clerk—

Duties of on sale of decedent's personal property.....	‡ 6084, 6086
---	--------------

Clerk—Continued.

of board of education in proceedings to establish joint sub-district.....	3933, 3940
of deputy clerk of probate court.....	533
can not practice law.....	534
probate judge may appoint.....	533
probate judge may perform duties of...	533
of common pleas, when probate judge is interested.....	535
of common pleas, on appeal.....	6410

Clock—

When widow and children entitled to	6038
---	------

Cloth—

What widow and children entitled to.....	6038
--	------

Codici—

Definition	5913 _n
Form	5916 _n
Stealing, destroying or secreting, how punished.....	R. S. 6859
allegation of property or value unnecessary in indictment.....	R. S. 7224
Will construed to include.....	5913, 5967 _n
When will revoked by.....	5953

Collateral Inheritance Tax—**Commission—**

Assignee's or trustee's.....	6357
Executor's or administrator's.....	6188
Power of probate court to issue.....	539
Probate judge to receive from Governor.....	532, —
To take deposition of witness to will.....	5946
To take widow's election as to will.....	5965

Commissioners—

Appointment and duties in relation to lost records.....	528b
salary	528b
term of office.....	528b
Appointment of in application for joint sub-district.....	3938
oath and duties of.....	3939
report of	3941
effect of report.....	3942
To report as to railroad ditches...	3943
In contest of election for county seat.....	3017

Commissioners—Continued.

When special master to be appointed.....	§ 528b
Executor's, etc., account may be referred to special.....	6186

Commissioners of county—

Approval of bond.....	844
Bond, amount and by whom approved....	842
Expenses, etc., approved by probate judge.	897
May take by devise.....	5915n
To furnish books for probate court.....	528
To apply to probate court to appoint appraisers of material in one-mile pike cases.....	4782
in two-mile pike cases.....	4854
Vacancy in office, when and by whom filled by appointment.....	842
When and how, may condemn material for road purposes.....	§§ 8035-304 <i>et seq.</i>

Commissioners of insolvents.—See ADMINISTRATION AND EXECUTORS.....

ACCOUNTS AND EXECUTORS.....	§ 6224 <i>et seq.</i>
Accounts may be examined on oath as to..	6403
Appeal may be taken from order of probate court as to.....	6407
Application, when and how to publish notice of.....	6370
Appointment of by probate court of each county.....	6359
Bond of.....	6359
to require of non-resident applicant....	6366
of resident applicant, when.....	6366
may sue on applicant's bond.....	6368
distribution of proceeds of recovery..	6368
Certificate, granted by.....	6367
to effect discharge of debtor.....	6379
County auditor to furnish book to, for record of proceedings before.....	6369
Distribution of proceeds of recovery.....	6368
Evidences of claim, title, etc., to receive from debtor.....	6361
Examination of debtor to take in writing..	6365
Exempt property, to decide upon value of.	6361
Fees and compensation.....	6382

Commissioners of insolvents—Continued.

Master commissioner, when may perform duties of	6383
Notice of applicant, when and how to publish	6370
Oath to require of applicant.....	6364
form of	6364
may administer oaths.	6360
Office, where to be kept.	6360
Procedure when applicant fails to file petition in court.....	6378
Prosecutes suits on claims assigned.....	6362
may prosecute and defend pending suits of debtor.	6362
Receives assignment of debtor's property..	6362
form and effect of such assignment.....	6362
Record of proceedings open to inspection. ..	6369
Removal and resignation.....	6360
Report of to court.....	6371
Schedules for debtor, when to make.	6361
Successor, powers and duties of.....	6360
Term of office.....	6359
Transfers by debtor after arrest, void.....	6363
Vacancy, how filled.	6360

Commitment—

Boys' Industrial School, to.....	752, 755
Fugitive from other state, of.....	505, 7157
Girls of, to industrial home.....	769, 770
Notice of, to be given by judge or magistrate, when.....	506, 7158

Common pleas court—

Appeals to. See APPEAL.....	6407
from refusal to admit will to probate....	5934, 5
Award of arbitrators, effect of judgment in common pleas on	6096
Claim of executor, etc., against estate.....	6101
Jurisdiction in action asking direction of court respecting trust, etc.....	6202
account, to compel filing of in action on assignee's or trustee's bond.....	6341
to compel foreign executor, etc., to account.....	6131

Common pleas court—Continued.

to review settlement of guardian's account.....	6289
appropriation of property by municipal corporation....	2236
by private corporation, when.....	6440, 7
bond, action on administration.....	6215
on assignee's or trustee's.....	6341
boys' industrial school, may commit to..	753
contest of election of probate judge, testimony certified and transmitted to...	3000
delivery of property in action by trustee of insolvent debtor, to compel.....	6340, 1
distribution, to enforce order of.....	6200
foreign executor, etc., to compel to account	6131
fraudulent conveyance to set aside. §§	6140, 6344
girl arrested for crime recognized to appear before.	771
injury by wrongful death, action for....	6134, 5
liens in action for sale of real estate by executor, etc., to adjust.....	6145
by assignee.....	6351
proceedings by creditors against heirs, etc., after settlement..... §§	6217, 6218
to condemn unfinished road bed of railroad	6447
sale of land by executor.....	6137
and recover lands fraudulently conveyed.....	6140
by guardian	525
by assignee of insolvent debtor to adjust liens.....	6351
when probate judge interested..... §§	535, 6440
Powers and duties as to foreign executors, etc.	6130-3
as to award of arbitrators.	6095, 6
Rules of, to be observed by probate court so far as applicable.....	537
Special term for trial of condemnation case.	2239
Transcript of judgment of probate court delivered to clerk of, and execution issued on, when.....	6058

Compensation. See FEES.

Administrator's and executor's.....	§ 6188
effect of, provided by will.....	6188
of special administrator.....	6009
of administrator, etc., of deceased guardian.....	6291
Appropriation of property for ditch, county,	
township.....	§ 4469, 4472
levee.....	4608
municipal corporation.....	2245
pike, one-mile assessment.....	4783
two-mile assessment.....	4855
private corporation.....	§ 6415, 6432
roads.....	4627, 4703
Assignee's or trustee's.....	6357, 6350h
Commissioner of insolvent estate.....	6253
in assignments to avoid arrest.....	6382
for restoration of lost records.....	558b
Examiner of county treasury.....	1129
Guardian's.....	6288
Physician's employed to attend insane person in infirmary or jail.....	707
Probate judge's.....	§ 546. See FEES.
in assignments for benefit of creditors.....	6358
Trustee's.....	§ 6333, 6357
Witnesses', jurors', sheriff's, coroner's, etc.	6405

Complaint—

Against municipal officer guilty of misfeasance, etc.....	1732
county auditor.....	1031
girl leading vicious life, etc.....	769
or charged with criminal offense.....	774
When assets of estate are concealed, embezzled, etc.....	6053

Compounding debts, etc.—

By executor, etc.....	6073, 7
-----------------------	---------

Compromise—

Of desperate claims by executor, etc.....	6077-9
by assignee of insolvent debtor... § 6350, 6350d	
Of insane widow's dower by guardian.....	6307

Concealing, embezzling assets, etc.—

Proceedings against persons suspected of...	§ 6053-9
conveyances to evade proceedings void...	6060
examination to be in writing.....	6055-6
imprisonment for disobeying citation....	6054
judgment of court.....	6057
lien of judgment.....	6057
prosecuting attorney to attend to judgment in favor of state.....	6059
transcript to be filed in common pleas and execution issued.....	6058

Condemnation of property—

See APPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.

§§ 2232, 2261, 6414, 6453

Conditions—

Construction of, in wills.....	5967n
--------------------------------	-------

Confirmation—

Of sale of real estate by executor, etc.....	6162
by assignee of insolvent debtor	6350e
by guardian	6287
Of viewer's or reviewer's report in road appeals.....	4693

Consent—

Of parent or guardian to marriage of minor.	6384
how given.....	6390
Of creditors of insolvent debtor that business be carried on by assignee.....	6350h
Of guardian, etc., to sale of land.....	6143
Of parents to adoption of child.....	3137

Conservator—

Powers of foreign, of idiot, imbecile, etc....	6315
--	------

Consolidation—

Of appeals in county ditch cases.....	4474
in township ditch cases.....	4534
in removal of drifts	4575

Constable—

Amercement of, guilty of misconduct...§§ 541, 542	
Appointment and salary in Hamilton and Cuyahoga counties.....	533, —
Fees of.....	6405
To attend court, serve process, etc.....	540

Constitutional provisions—

- As to establishment of probate court, p. 1
- jurisdiction of probate court, p. 1.
- appropriation of property..... 26414n

Construction—

- Of "living" and "died" under statutes of
distribution and descent..... 4178
- Of term "will" in statute..... 5913
- Of words in will, p. —..... 5967n

Construction of will. §§ 5967n., 5980. See **WILLS.**

- Action in common pleas to obtain..... 6202

Contempt of court—

- Power of probate judge to punish..... 538
- Punishment for..... 543

Contest. See **ELECTIONS.**

- Of election of justice..... 572
- Of election of probate judge..... §§ 2997-3002
- Of election for county seat..... 3015
- contestor's notice and bond..... 3016
- publication of notice and appointment of
commissioner..... 3017

Contest of will. §§ 5858-5866. Code of Civil**Procedure.**

- Duty of judge on notice of..... 5936
- Of foreign, can not be made in this state.. 5967
- Uncontested, probate after two years bind-
ing..... 5933
- saving of rights of infants, insane persons,
etc..... 5933
- Of supplied record of will..... 5952
- limitation and saving of rights..... 5952
- Powers of executors, etc., during..... 6019a

Contingent debts—

- Against insolvent estate of decedent, pro-
visions for..... §§ 6227, 6228

Contingent dower. See **DOWER.****Contingent remainder.** Definition..... 5913n**Contract—**

- For sale of real estate of decedent, how en-
forced..... 5800
- of guardian of idiot, etc..... 6313

Contract—Continued.

of insolvent debtor.	26350d
To perform labor in levee case.....	4610
railroad ditch case.....	3345
Liability of estate of decedent on joint contract.....	6102

Contribution—

Among heirs, devisees, etc., to raise portion of child reported dead, born after execution of will, etc.....	25961, 5976
to raise portion of devisee witness to will, when	5925
when devised or bequeathed property taken to pay debts.....	5973
except when will otherwise provides...	5974
portion of child, born after execution of will or supposed to be dead, subject to.....	5976
if any liable to are insolvent, how others to make up deficiency.....	5977
such cases may be determined in a single action.....	5978
or adjusted, etc., upon order of sale to pay debts.....	5979

Among heirs, devisees, etc., to pay claims after settlement of estate.....	6218
effect of provisions of will, for.....	6218
limitation of action by creditors.....	6218
estate of any heir, etc., liable after his death	6219
when two or more liable, creditor may proceed against all in one action....	6220
effect of insolvency, etc., of heir or devisee.....	6221
liable to indemnify others.....	6223
how indemnity recovered	6223

Conveyance—See DEED, FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE, GIFT, SALE.

To hinder, delay or defraud creditors, void.	6344
To avoid proceedings against persons suspected of concealing, etc., assets of estate, void.....	6060
Of real estate of decedent, sold to pay debts.	6162

Conveyance—Continued.

- By arrested debtor after arrest, void § 6363
 On judgment for specific performance of real
 contract..... 5801
 Will, how affected by conveyance of testa-
 tor..... §§ 5954-5956

Cooking utensils—

- Widow and children entitled to..... 6038

Copy—See CERTIFIED COPY.

- Assignment of to be filed in court..... 6335
 Report of examiners of county treasury to
 be recorded, published, etc..... 1129
 Will, appeal from probate court, copy of the
 order rejecting will sent to common
 pleas, on..... 5935
 authenticated copy of, and of order of
 probate in another county, effect of.. 5932
 certified copy of record of, effect of..... 5931
 destroyed, authenticated copy of, may be
 admitted to probate or record.. §§ 5949-5952
 foreign copy of, may record here..... 5937
 sale of lands, copy of will to be exhibited
 to court on..... 6152

Coroner—

- Amercement of..... 541
 Duties of..... 540
 as to property found on dead persons. 1224, 1228
 Execution from probate court, when to be
 directed to..... 544
 Fees..... 6405

Corporation—

- Appropriation of property by municipal.
 §§ 2232-2261
 private..... 6414-6453
 Assignment by..... 6335n
 can not give preferences..... 6343n
 does not work dissolution..... 6335n
 How stock of sold by executor, etc..... 6080

Costs—**Administration of estates:**

- Accounts, notice of filing..... 6402
 in action for not filing..... 6213

Costs—Continued.

Action for wrongfully causing death, deducted from damages.....	‡6135
Bond, to pay costs of contesting claim.....	6098
to pay debts and prevent sale.....	6146
amount of recovery in action on administration bond for not filing account....	6213
when defendant to recover costs.....	6213
Claim rejected at instance of heir or creditor.....	6098
Distribution in action to enforce order of.....	‡‡ 6197, 6198
Insolvent estate, on appeal from commissioner's rejection of claim.....	6230
on reference of disallowed claim.....	6242
Inventory, hearing exceptions to.....	6024
Liability of executors, etc., for.....	6106
Preferred claim.....	6090
Reference of claim.....	6096
of insolvent estate.....	6242
Sale of real estate, application of money to pay.....	6165
must be set out in petition for.....	6141
bond to pay, and prevent sale.....	6146
when order of sale objected to.....	6153
Security for, when executors, etc., not required to give. Code Civ. Procedure.	5340
Surety of executor, etc., applying for release.....	6204

Appropriation of property :

See DITCH APPEALS, ROAD APPEALS, etc., <i>infra</i> .	
By municipal corporations.....	‡‡ 2249-2254
By private corporations.	
‡‡ 6430, 6433, 6440, 6451,	6446
new trial, who to pay costs of.....	6436
unfinished road bed, costs in proceedings to appropriate.....	6446
view of property, expense of taking taxed in bill of.....	6429
when costs may be apportioned.....	6452
when action may be brought against corporation for.....	6435

Costs—Continued.**Assignment for creditors:**

Accounts, of notice of filing.....	‡6402
Fraudulent conveyance, in action to set aside.....	6344
Rejected claim, suit on.....	6352
Release of arrested debtor, proceedings for.....	6377
When claim disallowed on application of as- signor or creditor.....	6353

Guardian and ward:

Guardianship, letters of, cost of issuing, how taxed.....	6263
Tax title of ward, guardian tendering release of, provision as to costs.....	6294

Miscellaneous:

Boys' Industrial School, of commitment to.....	759
Criminal procedure.....	6470
bail for costs and judgment thereon.....	6471
paid into county treasury.....	548
on violation of conditional pardon....	532, —
Ditch, appeal, county.....	‡‡4470-3, 4506
township.....	4541
railroad.....	3346
Drift, removal of.....	4581
Election of justice of peace, contest.....	578
of probate judge.....	3002
Girls' Industrial Home, commitment to....	771
Inquest of lunacy.....	‡‡719, 748
Joint sub-district, security for.....	3935
judgment on report against establishment of.....	3943
for establishment of.....	3945
Levee, construction of, etc.....	‡‡4604, 4613
Municipal officer, complaint against.....	1736
security for costs to be furnished by plain- tiff.....	1732
Railroad ditch case.....	3346
Records, of restoring lost or destroyed, how paid.....	528c
on reference to special master.....	528b
Road, appeal.....	‡‡4629, 4630
how taxed.....	4705
judgment for, how rendered.....	4706

Costs—Continued.

Security for on complaint of municipal officer	§ 1732
in proceedings to establish joint sub-district	3935
Unclaimed, probate judge, etc., to make list, when, and post in office.	1339
how disposed of.....	1340

Council—

Concurrence of two-thirds necessary for condemnation of property.....	2234
Proceedings on complaint against members guilty of misfeasance, etc.	§§ 1732-1736

Counter claim—

To be set forth in affidavit to claim against insolvent estate.....	6354
---	------

County—

Authenticated copy of will filed in other, effect.....	5937
Devise or bequest to, when valid.....	5915
Guardian may invest in bonds of.....	6269
Where actions against executor, etc., guardian and trustee may be brought, Code of Civil Procedure	5031

County auditor—See AUDITOR.**County commissioners—See COMMISSIONERS.****County ditch appeals—See APPEAL.....§ 4463, et seq.****County infirmary—See INFIRMARY.****County road appeals—See APPEAL.....§ 4689, et seq.****County seat—Contest of election as to** 3015**Contestor's notice and undertaking.....** 3016**Publication of notice and appointment of commissioner.....** 3017**County treasury—**

Appointment of examiners of by probate judge.....	1129
their qualifications, duties and fees.....	1129
duty of county auditor.....	1129
when auditor of state may appoint examiner of.....	1129
duty of such examiner.....	1129
penalty for violation of law.....	1129

County treasury—Continued.

Accountants to certify as to condition of
city and school funds § 1129a

**Court—See COMMON PLEAS, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
PROBATE COURT, SUPERIOR COURT, INSOL-
VENCY COURT.**

Court House—

Plans, etc., of, approved by probate judge,
R. S. 797

Cow—

Widow and children entitled to, or what
else 6038

Credit—

Given by executor, etc., in sales of personal
property 6081, 2

Credits—

To be returned in inventory and adminis-
tered §§ 5996, 6006

Creditors.—**Administration of estates:**

Bond, court may authorize suit on bond of
executor 6212

when creditor may sue on 6210

Desperate claims may be filed for benefit of. 6077

Direction of court may be asked respecting
estate 6202

Distribution may compel, when 6195

Disallowed claims, when suit on to be
brought against administrator 6241

Insolvent estate of decedent, creditors of
barred from recovering if claim not
presented 6247

when estate is declared probably insol-
vent, creditors have six months to
present claims 6239

Inventory, may be present at taking 6034
may compel filing of 6047

Lien on personal property when not af-
fected 6091

Limitation of action by 6113

as to claims accruing after four years 6113

assets received after four years 6114

when administrator *de bonis non* appointed. 6120

Creditors—Continued.

extension of limitation.....	§ 6121
claims not due in four years.....	6116
on rejected claim	6097-8
See LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.	
Proceedings on complaint against person suspected of concealing assets.....	6053-9
Proceedings against heirs, etc., after settle- ment.....	§ 6217, et seq.
Refund, not compellable to when debt pre- sented to executor, etc., after one year.	6111
Requisition on executor, etc., to reject claim.	6098
When to be paid <i>pro rata</i>	6090
When entitled to administration....	§ 6005, 6013
When may be paid before debt due..	6104, 6115
When executor, etc., liable to suit of cred- itor.....	6108
When may sue on administration bond....	6210
Assignment for creditors:	
Assignments preferring, inure to the bene- fit of all.....	6343
to hinder, delay and defraud, void.....	6344
Limitation of time for filing claims.....	6352
of action on rejected claim.....	6352
May carry on assignor's business, when....	6350 ^h
Parties, not necessary, in action against as- signee.....	6335 ⁿ
Removal of assignee on application of.....	6336
Criminal procedure—	
Amendment of information.....	6458
Appearance of accused.....	6467
Charges to be distinctly read to accused....	6459
Common pleas, provisions of to govern, etc.	6472
Compensation of probate judge, how paid..	6470
Continuance, when amendment material...	6458
Costs and fines to be paid into county treasury.....	6470
how collected	6470
prosecutor may be required to give bail for	6471
when prosecutor liable for.....	6471
when court to render judgment against prosecutor for.....	6471

Criminal procedure—Continued.

Counties in which probate judge has jurisdiction.....	§ 6454
Discharge of prisoner, proceedings for.....	7165
when prisoner insane or idiot.....	7166
Error, proceedings in.....	R. S., § 7356, <i>et seq.</i>
Fugitives from justice, arrest of.....	7156-8
Indictment by grand jury not required....	6455
Information to be filed by prosecuting attorney.....	6455
shall not be quashed for error in original examination.....	6456
may be amended.....	6458
Jurisdiction of probate court in certain counties.....	6454
Jury may be demanded by defendant, when.....	6465
how drawn and summoned.....	6466
Misdemeanors, counties in which probate court has jurisdiction of.....	6454
Pardon, duties of probate judge on violation of conditional.....	532, —
Pleas to be entered by defendant.....	6460
may be oral, but must be entered on record.....	6461
its form and effect.....	6461
of not guilty to be entered, when.....	6463
evidence under.....	6462
Prosecuting attorney to file information... ..	6455
may require prosecutor to indorse information for costs.....	6471
on violation of conditional pardon... ..	532, —
Prosecutor may be required to indorse information for costs.....	6471
when liable for costs.....	6471
when judgment to be rendered against for costs.....	6471
Recognizance of accused.....	§§ 6457, 7161 R. S.
how taken and returned.....	6467
commitment to jail of witness refusing to give.....	§ 7153 R. S.
discharge, proceedings to, in.....	508, 7169
deposit of and discharge.....	508, 7170

Criminal procedure—Continued.

Terms, court to hold monthly, commencing when	6468
how county commissioners may fix.....	6468
Trial of accused, when.....	6469
by judge, when jury not demanded.....	6464
Warrant for arrest of defendant to be issued by probate judge.....	6457

Criminal record—

To be kept by probate judge and what to contain.....	528
--	-----

Crops—

Assets in hands of executor, etc.....	6028
Purchaser may enter premises to gather...	6027
Sale of, what may be deferred.....	6074

Cross-petition—

Of creditor in action to set aside fraudulent conveyance.....	6344
Of defendant in action for sale of land.....	6143n

Curtsey—

Estate by, abolished	4176n
----------------------------	-------

Custody—

Of files, etc., of probate court.....	533
Of minor, by guardian of person and estate.	6264

Cuyahoga county—

Appointment of constables by probate judge	533
Insolvency, Court of	536
Probate judge, compensation.....	536

Damages—

For appropriation of property.....	6414n
ditch, county.....	4469
township.....	4539
levee	§§ 4588, 4591-2, 4603
municipal corporation.....	2245
pike, one-mile assessment.....	4783
two-mile assessment.....	§§ 4855, 4834
private corporation	6432
roads, county, state and township.	§§ 4627, 4703, 4699
For death by wrongful act.....	6135n
refusal to produce will.....	5924
unfaithful administration	6209

Dead body—

Disposition of property found on....§ 1224-1228

Deaf person—

May make a will..... 5914a

Death—

Action for injury by wrongful..... 6134

for whose benefit and by whom to be
brought..... 6135

limit and distribution of damages..... 6135

limitation of action.....§ 6135, 6134a

power of executor, etc., to settle amount
to be paid..... 6135when death caused by wrongful act in
another state or country..... 6134a

Assignee's, court must appoint trustee.... 6337

legal representative must settle account.. 6341

Executor's or administrator's, when and by
whom final account may be rendered. 6175aof sole executor, administration with will
annexed, to be granted..... 6003

of estate directed or devised to be sold. 5980

when there are two or more executors. 5980

Guardian's, executor, etc., to settle account. 6291

Surety's of non-resident on bond of execu-
tor, etc., releases..... 6204Trustee's, of non-resident executor, etc., to
render final account..... 6330

Ward's to terminate lease, unless, etc..... 6301

of one of several wards, effect..... 6301

lien of tenant for improvements..... 6301

of imbecile ward to terminate lease, un-
less, etc..... 6308

lien of tenant for improvements..... 6308

Record of deaths to be kept by probate
judge..... 6395

statistics to be obtained by assessors.... 6396

duties of physicians and clergymen..... 6396

Decedent's estate.—See ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.**Decision.—See JUDGMENT.****Declination—**By widow or next of kin, of administra-
tion..... 6005

By trustee of insolvent estate..... 6340

Decree—See JUDGMENT.**Deed—**

Assignment for creditors.....	§ 6335n
Assignee's, of insolvent debtor.....	6350
County auditor's, on sale of escheated lands.....	4184
Executor's or administrator's, under power of will.....	5980
under order of court to sell land.....	6162
when survivor purchases partnership property.....	3170
on completion of decedent's real con- tract.....	5801
guardian's, on sale of ward's land.....	6287
releasing insane widow's dower.....	6307
releasing ward's tax title.....	6294
Testator's, affects will how.....	§ 5955-5957
Trustee's, for non-resident minor, etc.....	6223

Deed of gift—

Order of descent of real estate, where title came by	§ 4158, 4160
---	--------------

Defense—

Of infant by guardian <i>ad litem</i>	6269n
Of insane person by guardian.....	6269n
In action on administration bond for not filing account.....	6213

Definition—

"Bequest".....	5913n
Codicil.....	5913n
Contingent remainder.....	5913n
"Devise".....	5913n
Eminent domain.....	6414n
Executory devise.....	5913n
Idiot.....	720
"Imbecile".....	6302
"Insane".....	720
Legacy.....	5913n
Levee.....	4596
Lunatic.....	720
"Needy circumstances".....	720
Residuary legatee.....	5913n
Vested remainder.....	5913n

Deposit—

- Of amount of verdict in appropriation proceedings entitles corporation to possession § 6433
- Of will with probate judge. See **WILL**.

§§ 5917-5920

- Unclaimed bank, disposition of, etc. . . . § 7650-1 *et seq.*

Deposition—

- See Code of Civil Procedure. . . . §§ 5262-5287
- On trial in probate court. . . . 6404
- Probate judge may take. . . . 526

Deputy clerk—

- Probate judge may appoint. . . . 533
- may take security from. . . . 533
- may perform duties of. . . . 533
- Oath and powers of. . . . 533
- Can not practice law. . . . 534
- nor prepare pleadings, etc. . . . 534
- nor make out accounts or records, etc. . . . 534
- but must finish business commenced by him. . . . 534

Deputy sheriff—

- Duties of. . . . 540

Descent and distribution, statute of—

- Advancements, how treated. . . . 4169
- where greater or less than heir's share . . . 4170
- where wholly real or personal 4171
- when value of expressed in deed. . . . 4172
- Aliens and heirs of may inherit 4173
- Bastards may inherit and transmit in heritage. . . . 4174
- Curtesy, estate by abolished. . . . 4176n
- Dower. . . . 4188
- Escheated estates, rules as to. . . . 4180
- to be sold by county auditor. . . . 4183
- appraisal, terms of sale and deed. . . . 4184
- disposition of proceeds. . . . 4185
- in Cincinnati. . . . 4186
- when revert to State. . . . 4187
- Heir at law, how designated. . . . 4182
- Illegitimate child, when deemed legitimate. . . 4175
- Permanent leaseholds, how descend 4181
- Personal estate, distribution of. . . . 4163

Descent and distribution, statute of—Continued.

widow or widower entitled to what.....	‡ 4176
Posthumous child of intestate to inherit...	4179
Real estate, order of descent where title came by descent, devise or deed of gift.....	4158
where title came by purchase.....	4159
when to pass to husband or wife and when to next of kin of intestate....	4160
when to children of former husband or wife.....	4161
Real and personal estate, when to descend to children of intestate and how....	4164
when all descendants of equal degree of consanguinity	4165
when there are living both children and heirs of deceased children.....	4166
extent of application of such provision.	4167
of estate which came from former hus- band or wife.....	4162
Widow or widower entitled to what amount of personalty.....	4176
of realty.....	4188

Description—

Of dead body and property found thereon..	1224
---	------

Designating heir-at-law—

By declaration in court.....	4182
------------------------------	------

Desperate claims—

Disposition of, of decedent's estate...‡	6077-6079
of insolvent debtor.	6350

Destroyed records—How restored..... 528a

See RECORDS, WILL	‡ 5949-5952
judge to make rules as to testimony and appoint commissioner.....	528b
costs of restoring, how paid.....	528c
forms	‡ 528a, et seq.
rules of Hamilton county probate court in relation to.....	528b

Destroyed will—

New record or probate of.....‡	5949-5952
--------------------------------	-----------

Devise of land—

See DEVISEE; WILL.

Action to obtain construction.....	§ 6202
Charge upon not revocation.....	5955
Charitable, when valid	5915
Debts of decedent, devise subject to.	
	§§ 5972-9, 6217, 6223
Descent of land of intestate that came by.	
	§§ 4158, 4160
Forfeited by neglect to probate will.	5943
How land that came by passes.	§§ 4158, 4160
Lapses, when.....	5971
Title to in other county, how perfected	5932
To witness, void, when	5925
To whom may be made	§§ 5914, 5915
What passes by.....	5970
Who may make.....	5914

Devisee—

Assets of estate of decedent embezzled, proceedings by.....	6053
Bond, may be party to or may bring suit on	6215
when may give to creditor of estate for payment of claim accruing after four years.....	6115
Charged by will with payment of debt or legacy, effect	6218
takes land subject to charge.....	5955
Claims may be filed in court for benefit of.	6077
Complaint against person suspected of concealing assets, etc.	6053
Contribution by to raise portion, for absent or posthumous child.....	§§ 5961, 5976
when not required to contribute.....	5961
to raise portion of devisee, witness to will, when.....	5925
when devised property taken to pay debts.	5973
unless will otherwise provides	5974
in case of insolvency, etc.....	5977
to pay claims after settlement of estate.	
	§§ 6218-6223
Death of, before testator, effect.....	5971

Devisee—Continued.

Executor, etc., foreign rights of devisee as to.	§ 6133
Liability of after settlement of estate by executor, etc.	§§ 6217-6223
Neglect to probate will in three years, effect.	5943
Notice to, of hearing of executor's, etc., claim against estate.	6100
Party in action to contest will. Code C. P.	5859
for sale of land.	6142
to complete contract for.	5800
on administration bond.	6215
Residuary, takes deceased child's share of real estate, when.	5971
Revivor of action against. Code C. P.	5156
Service upon unknown. <i>Id.</i>	5053
Specific performance by.	5802
against, on decedent's agreement to convey land.	5954
Testify, parties shall not, when adverse party claims as, etc. Code C. P.	5242
as vendee or assignee of.	5241
Title of, to land, may be ordered sold.	6148
When probate judge is interested as, effect.	535
Who may be.	§§ 5914, 5915
Witness to will, effect.	5925

Disabilities—

Appropriation proceedings, appointment of attorney for persons under.	6441
Saving of rights of persons in contest of will.	5933
of supplied record of will.	5952
as to record of foreign will.	5967
in proceedings by creditors against heirs, etc., after settlement of estate.	6218

Disallowance—

Of claim against decedent's estate.	6097
limitation of action after.	6097
when claim disallowed at instance of heir or creditor.	6098
Of claim against insolvent debtor, to be indorsed, etc.	6352
limitation of action, after.	6352

Disallowance—Continued.

when claim disallowed at instance of assignor or creditor.....§ 6353

Discharge—

Of debt in will against executor, effect.... 6068
 naming a person executor does not operate as..... 6069
 final discharge, how executor or administrator to obtain..... 6190
 Of arrested insolvent debtor, effect..... 6379
 Of surety on administration bond..... 6204
 on bond of assignee or trustee of insolvent debtor..... 6339
 Of prisoner in jail, proceedings for.. §§ 7165-7170
 notice to probate judge..... 7165
 when prisoner insane or idiot..... 7166

Discount—

Of debt against decedent's estate, paid before due..... 6115

Disinterested persons. Appraisers must be... 6155

Arbitrators must be..... 6093

Disputed claims—

See ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES. *Claims.*

ASSIGNMENT FOR CREDITORS, *Id.*

Limitation of action on, by creditor of decedent..... §§ 6097, 6241
 of insolvent debtor..... 6352

Distributee. See DEVISEE, LEGATEE.

To give indemnifying bond to executor, etc., when..... 6189

When may sue on administration bond.... 6211
 form of petition..... 6211

Distribution—

See ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES, *Distribution.*

Insolvent, arrested, distribution of effects of. §§ 6368, 6378

Insolvent estate of decedent.... §§ 6235, 6244, 6245
 allowance of appeal not to disturb..... 6332

Insolvent debtor's estate. §§ 6335n, 6356

Non-resident decedent interested in business here..... 6013

Distribution—Continued.

- Notes, stocks, etc., may be distributed in
 kind § 6189
 Order of—see DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION... 4163
 how enforced..... §§ 6196, 6200
 Sale of land by executor, etc., of money arising from §§ 6145, 6165

Ditch—

- County ditch appeals § 4463 *et seq.*
 Township ditch appeals—see APPEAL... 4533 *et seq.*
 Railroad ditch 3342
 how enforced..... 3343
 probate judge may let the work for..... 3344
 sale of the work, etc..... 3345
 fees, etc..... 3346

Dividends—

- Declaring and payment of by assignee of insolvent debtor. §§ 6356, 6229, 6235, 6244, 6249
 when report of payment, etc., to be made 6356
 of claim of surety jointly liable with assignor 6354

Dockets kept by probate judge—

- Administration 528
 Civil 528
 Execution. 528
 Guardian's 528

Domicile—

- Place of probate of will 5929*n*

Dower—

- Administrator's and executor's sale of land,
 assignment of 6155
 by metes and bounds 6155
 of rents and profits 6155
 on sale of equitable interest in land 6168
 Assignment of by heir or guardian to be approved by probate judge. Code C. P. 5707
 Assignee's sale free of contingent right of husband or wife..... §§ 6350*f*, 6351
 answer of husband or wife to be endowed out of proceeds 6350*f*

Dower--Continued.

- when wife has executed a mortgage jointly with her husband, or husband has executed it for purchase price..... §6350g
- Barred, how..... §§ 4188n, 4189, 4192, 5964
- of insane woman. Code Civil Procedure. 5725
- Charge on land, when specially assigned... 6164
- Conveyance in lieu of, effect..... 4189
- of defective conveyance..... 4190
- effect of eviction from premises... 4191
- Election of widow or widower to take, or take under will. §§ 5963-5966
- Guardian's sale of land, of contingent right of wife of in the same ward..... 6306
- of dower of insane person..... 6307
- Insane woman, proceedings to discharge land of dower of. Code Civ. Pro. . § 5722 *et seq.*
- Of what estates a widow or widower endowed..... 4188
- Table for estimating value of..... 6166n
- Waste, forfeits..... 4194
- When lands are given up, fraud, etc. 4193
- Drain**—See DITCH..... § 4463 *et seq.*, § 4533 *et seq.*
- Appropriation of land for..... 2232
- Railroad..... § 3342 *et seq.*
- Drift, removal of**—See APPEAL..... §§ 4575-4581
- Drunkard**—
- Appointment of guardian for..... 6317
- notice to be served on party, etc..... 6318
- sale thereafter invalid..... 6318
- when guardianship shall terminate..... 6319
- appeal from appointment..... 6407
- Can not make will unless..... 5914n
- Guardian may borrow money and mortgage real estate..... 6301a-c
- Drunkenness**—
- Removal of guardian for..... 6272
- of executor or administrator..... 6017
- Dumb person**—
- May make a will..... 5914
- Education**—
- Of ward, when guardian controls. .6255, 6264, 6269
- when father controls..... 6264

Education—Continued.

when mother controls.....	‡ 6264
sale of property to provide.....	6280
lease of property to provide.....	6296

Election—

Contest of, of probate judge, on appeal.....	2997
justice to issue subpoenas for witnesses.....	2998
penalty for disobeying writ.....	2999
testimony to be certified and transmitted to common pleas.....	3000
either party may introduce testimony, etc.....	3001
when court to hear case and how costs adjudged.....	3002
of election of justice.....	572
costs.....	578
election not to be set aside for illegal votes cast, when.....	576
evidence.....	575
jury of three selected by probate judge.....	573
justice to preside in absence of probate judge.....	577
notice of contest.....	572
to electors to fill vacancy.....	575
of election for county seat.....	‡ 3015-3017
Fees of probate judge at.....	2965
Insolvents, election of trustees of.....	6338
Of real estate assessors, probate judge to aid in opening returns.....	2786
Time of election of probate judge.....	534, —

Election by widow or widower—

To take under will, or take dower.....	5963-6
See WIDOW.	

Eminent domain—See APPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.....**Embezzlement—**

Of assets, etc., of estate, proceedings in case of.....	6053-9
appeal from order of probate court in....	6407

Emblements—

Are assets of estate—see CROPS.....	6026
-------------------------------------	------

Examination.—Continued.

Of person suspected of concealing, etc., as- sets of estate	§ 6053-7
Of witnesses to will.....	5926
form of.....	5926n
Of witnesses on exceptions to inventory...	6024

Examiner—

Of county treasury to be appointed by pro- bate judge.....	1129
duties of and fees.....	1129
Of schools, appointed by probate judge....	4069

Exceptions—

Code of Civil Procedure	See §§ 5297-5304
Bills of, from decision of probate judge, how taken and allowed.....	6203
To accounts of executors, etc.....	6187
further time allowed to file.....	6402
of assignee, etc.....	6356
To guardian' bond.....	6261
To inventory of estate	6024
appeal to common pleas.....	6024
In proceedings as to insolvent estates.....	6244
In proceedings to enforce order of distribu- tion	6203
On hearing of executor's, etc., claim against estate	6101
Road appeals, to report of viewers.....	4704

Execution—

Distribution, to enforce order of.....	6197
How and when may issue against executors, etc.....	6105
when account has been rendered and settled	6105
runs against goods, etc., of deceased in their hands.....	6107
when returned unsatisfied, effect.....	6107
Insolvent estate, in proceedings against....	6250
On judgment for goods of estate concealed or embezzled.....	6058
Proceedings in aid of.....	§ 5472, et seq.
Reference of doubtful claims against estate, on judgment in case of.....	6094
Stay of, on error. Code of Civil Procedure.	6718

Execution.—Continued.

- on appeal.....C. C. P. § 5234
- Waste on judgment for..... 6107
- Execution docket**—To be kept by probate court. 528
- Executor.**—See ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES, ETC.
- See ADMINISTRATOR AND EXECUTOR.

Executrix—

- Marriage of does not extinguish authority. 6022

Exempt property.—See HOMESTEAD.

- Exempted from assignment unless expressly waived..... 6348
- Property of arrested insolvent..... 6361
- Property exempt from execution. Code of Civil Procedure..... §§ 5426-5443

Expenses—

- Administrator's and executor's..... 6188
- Assignee's..... 6357
- Guardian's..... 6288
- Of proving and recording wills, by whom paid..... 5993
- Of administration of estate. See COSTS.... 6090
- last sickness and funeral..... 6090
- proving claim against estate..... 6092
- sale of real estate..... 6165

Father—

- Consent of, necessary on marriage of minor. 6384
- Entitled to custody and control of education of minor..... 6264
- duty of guardian when father unable to maintain, etc..... §§ 6269, 6271
- May appoint guardian by will..... 6266
- May be appointed guardian for his children, when..... 6255
- When he inherits property,..... 4159

Fee bill—

- Of probate judge to be filed and recorded.. 545

Fees.—See COSTS.

- Administrator's and executor's..... §§ 6188, 6291
- special..... 6009
- Appraisers' of personal property of estate. 6045
- of real property..... 6158
- Appropriation of property by private corporation..... 6151

Fees—Continued.

Assignee's.....	‡ 6357
Attorney's, of assignee of insolvent debtor.....	6357
of party under disability, etc., in appropriation proceedings.....	6441
Clerk's in appropriation proceedings.....	6451
Commissioner of insolvent debtor.....	6253
in assignments to avoid arrest.....	6382
to make partition of land and assign dower.....	6045 ^m
for restoration of lost records.....	5286
Constable's.....	6405
Coroner's.....	6405
Criminal cases, how collected, etc.....	6470
Ditch, appeal county.....	4506
township.....	4541
railroad.....	3346
Elections.....	2965
contest of justice of the peace.....	578
Examiners' of county treasury.....	1129
Girls' Industrial Home, commitment to....	771
Guardians'.....	6288
when appointed for minors of same parentage.....	6263
no extra for investing trust funds.....	6269
Hamilton county, in.....	1341
Inheritance tax.....	521, 527, —
Inquest of lunacy.....	‡ 719, 748
of prosecuting attorney attending to.....	718, 746
Joint sub-district, establishing, etc.....	3943
Jurors'. Code C. P.....	‡ 6405, 5182, 5189 ^m
appropriation of property.....	6451
ditch appeal, county.....	4506
township.....	4541
levee cases.....	4604
road appeal, state.....	4632
Justice of the peace, for issuing orders to appraisers.....	6028 ^m
Levee, construction of.....	4604
Physicians attending insane patient in infirmary.....	707
Probate judge's, generally.....	545-7

Fees—Continued.

account of verified by	545
itemized, to be filed in each case.....	545
administration of estate.....	546
appropriation of property	6451
assignment for creditors.....	6358
bank deposits unclaimed, for record of...	7650-4
bounty cases.....	548
criminal cases.....	6470
ditch, county.....	4506
railroad	3346
elections.....	2965
contest of justices of the peace.	578
girls' industrial home, commitment to...	771
habeas corpus. Code C. P.	5753
joint sub-district, establishing.....	3943
levee, construction.....	4604
marriage license, issuing	6390
pension cases.....	548
proceedings in aid of execution.....	5488
proceedings in case of fees paid to predecessor for services performed by probate judge.....	531
judge to make sworn statement of such services and prosecuting attorney to sue on bond of predecessor for same.	532
road, state.....	4632
sale of real estate, action by executor, guardian, etc., for, entry releasing liens.....	6145
tobacco inspector, appointment of.....	4337
warehouseman, issuing license.....	4337
trustee's accounts, settling.....	6333
will, deposit of with	5917
Prosecuting attorney's in inquests of lunacy.	718, 746
Railroad ditch, etc.....	3346
Road, state.....	4632
Sheriff's.....	6405
appropriation of property.....	6451
ditch, county.....	4506
Trustee of insolvent debtor.....	6357
of non-resident, etc.....	6333

Fees—Continued.

Unclaimed, probate judge to make list of and post in office.....	1339
fees for.....	1339
how disposed of.....	1340
Will, deposit of with probate judge.....	5917
proving and recording, by whom paid....	5993
Witnesses.....	6405
appropriation of property.....	6451
ditch, county.....	4506

Fee Simple—

Devise for life, remainder to heirs in, con- strued.....	5968
Passes without word heirs, in will.....	5970m

Files—

Probate judge to have custody of, of probate court.....	533
--	-----

Filing—

Of desperate claims in court for benefit of heirs, etc.	6077
Of wills in probate court.....	5930

Final account—

See ACCOUNT, ADMINISTRATORS AND EXECU-
TORS, ASSIGNMENT FOR CREDITORS,
GUARDIANS, ETC.

Final discharge—

How executor, etc., may obtain	6190
--------------------------------------	------

Final record—

To be kept by probate court.....	528
what to contain.....	528
when to be made up.....	528

Fine—See AMERCEMENT, PENALTY.

Imposed by probate judge to be paid into county treasury.....	6470
how collected.....	6470
Marriage, for breach of provisions as to sol- emnizing.	6392

Foreign administrator and executor—

Powers of.....	5941, 6129, 6183, 6168
See ADMINISTRATOR AND EXECUTOR.	

Foreign assignment—..... 6335m

See ASSIGNMENT FOR CREDITORS.

Foreign guardian—

Appointment of, on removal of ward from
state. 6276

Rights of. See GUARDIAN. 6290

Foreign will—

No contest of in this state. 5967

Powers of administrator or executor under. 5941

Record of, here, effect. 5937-5940

Set aside, where made, invalid in this state
as to whom, and from what time.... 5967

Trustee under, to give bond. 5988

appointed by foreign court. 5989

by probate court of county where prop-
erty is. 5990

Forms—**Acceptance:**

Of assignment. 6335n

Adoption of children:

Consent of parents. 3137n

Order of court. 3139n

Petition for. 3137n

Affidavit:

For admission of patient to insane asylum. 702, 738

For private sale. 6162n

Guardian's account, form of affidavit of
guardian to. 6269n

Of bondsmen. 5996n

Of executor, etc., to inventory. 6046n

Of proof of claim against estate of decedent. 6092n

of insolvent debtor. 6354n

Of proof of mailing notice. 6143n

Of publication of notice of appointment of
executor, etc. 6089n

To obtain publication. 6143n

To obtain marriage license. 6390n

Answer:

Widow, of, waiving assignment of dower by
metes and bounds, etc. 6143n

Minor defendant, by guardian *ad litem*. 6144n

Defendant lienholders in action for sale of
real estate. 6143n

Application:

Appointment of executor or administrator. 5994n

Forms—Continued.

Appointment of guardian	6259n
Appropriation of property by municipal corporation	2236n
by private corporation	6416n
Naturalization, for restoration of record of	528a
One-mile assessment pike, to appoint appraisers	4782n
Partnership property, of surviving partner, to appoint appraisers	3170n
Proceedings in aid of execution, for order against judgment debtor	5472, 5473nn
order for application of property	5483n

Appointment:

Application for, as executor or administrator	5994n
Notice of executor, etc.	6088n
Proof of publication of notice of	6089n
Application for, as guardian	6259n
Notice of, of assignee or trustee	6346n
Appraisers of partnership property	3170n
Appraisers of decedent's personal property by justice	6030n
Receiver, in proceedings in aid of execution	5484n

Appraisalment:

Decedent's personal property	6046n
Decedent's real estate	6155, 6157nn
Order of re-appraisalment	6162n
Of partnership property, on application of surviving partner	3170n

Appropriation of property:

Application for, by municipal corporation	2236n
final decree	2248n
journal entry	2238n
notice by publication	2237n
verdict	2245n
Application for, by private corporation	6416n
verdict, form of	6432n
entry confirming, and overruling motion for new trial	6432n
of payment of amount of verdict	6433n
order of distribution	6433n
Oath of jury in proceeding by private corporation	6427n

Forms—Continued.

Writ to sheriff in proceeding by private corporation.....	6428n
Arbitration:	
Of agreement to refer claim against decedent's estate to.....	6093n
Assets:	
Complaint against persons concealing, etc..	6053n
Assignment for creditors:	
Affidavit of proof of claim.....	6354n
Application to raise assignment.....	6351n
Bond of assignee, etc.....	6335n
Consent of creditors that business be carried on by assignee.....	6351n
Deed of	6335n
Notice of appointment of assignee or trustee.	6346n
Petition for sale of real estate.....	6351n
Attachment:	
Of special administrator for neglect to deliver property to executor, etc.....	6011n
Bond:	
Administrator's.....	6006n
administrator <i>de bonis non</i>	6018n
with the will annexed.....	6002n
special administrator.....	6008n
Appeal.....	6408n
one-mile assessment pike.....	4784n
road case, assessment of compensation, etc.....	4699n
removal of drifts.....	4575n
state road case.....	4627n
township ditch case.....	4533n
Assignee's.....	6335n
Claim against decedent's estate, to reject...	6098n
Executor's.....	5996n
when residuary legatee.....	5997n
Guardian's.....	6259n
Joint subdistrict, for costs.....	3935n
Legatee's, for delivery of property to.....	6075n
for payment of legacy within four years..	6128n
One-mile assessment pike.....	4784n
Sale of real estate of decedent, to prevent..	6146n
Trustee under will.....	5981n

Forms—Continued.**Certificate :**

Of naturalization § 528a, n

Citation :

Guardian to file account 6275n

Special administrator to deliver property to
executor, etc. 6011n

Widow, etc., citation to take under will or
dower 5963n

Claim :

Affidavit of proof of, against estate of de-
cedent. 6092n

of insolvent debtor. 6354n

Agreement to refer doubtful to arbitration. 6093n

Bond to reject. 6098n

Requisition on executor, etc., to reject. 6098n

Codicil :

Form of. 5916n

Confirmation :

Road case, proceedings in. 4663n

Sale of real estate of decedent. 6162n

Sale of real estate of ward 6287n

Consent :

To adoption of children by parents. 3137n

To probate of will. 5917n

To sale of real estate. 6143n

Of creditors that business of assignee be
carried on by assignor. 6351n

Decree : Appropriation of property by mu-
nicipal corporation. 2248n

Deed :

Of executor, etc., on sale of land. 6162n

Of guardian 6287n

Of assignment. 6335n

Distribution :

Appropriation of property by private cor-
poration, order of distribution. 6433n

Petition to compel, by executor, etc. 6195n

Notice to non-resident. 6196n

Dower :

Annuity table for computation of 6166n

Answer of widow waving assignment of by
metes and bounds, etc. 6143n

Forms—Continued.

Order to assign	6155n
Report of appraisers assigning	6157n
<i>Guardian ad litem</i> :	
Answer of	6144n
Order appointing	6144n
<i>Guardian and ward</i> :	
Account, form of affidavit of guardian to...	6269n
Appointment of guardian, application for..	6250n
form of journal entry	6259n
where minor selects guardian	6259n
where minor has failed to make selection	6259n
journal entry appointment of guardian of person	6259n
Apprenticeship of	6293n
Bond, form of	6259n
Citation to guardian, form of	6275n
Distribution, petition by ward against guardian for	6195n
by creditor of ward against guardian....	6195n
form of citation	6195n
Exceptions to bond	6261n
entry dismissing exceptions	6261n
entry sustaining exceptions	6261n
Letters of guardianship	6259n
Notice to guardian of exceptions to bond...	6261n
Resignation of guardian	6273n
Removal of	6273n
form of notice of motion	6272n
entry upon motion to remove	6272n
Sale of real estate, petition for	6281n
notice of filing petition	6282n
entry of order as to notice	6282n
form of notice to defendants	6282n
confirmation, order of	6287n
appraisement and assignment of dower..	6284n
oath of appraisers	6284n
deed of guardian	6287n
Surety, release of	6273n
form of request to be released as	6274n
form of notice to guardian	6274n
form of entry requiring new bond	6273n

Forms—Continued.

form of entry where bond is approved....	6273n
form of entry where bond is not approved.	6274n
<i>Homestead:</i>	
Report of appraisers setting off.....	6157n
<i>Information:</i>	
Criminal procedure.....	6457n
<i>Inquest of lunacy:</i>	
Affidavit as to sanity of patient.....	702, 738
Warrant for patient.....	703n
to convey to asylum.....	705
for removal of patient.....	709
<i>Inventory:</i>	
Of decedent's personal property.....	6046n
Of ward's real and personal property.....	6269n
<i>Joint sub-district:</i>	
Petition for.....	3934n
Remonstrance against.....	3934n
Report of commissioners.....	3941n
Security for costs.....	3935n
<i>Journal entries:</i>	
Adoption of children.....	3139n
Appropriation of property by municipal corporation.....	2238n
Assignment for creditors, consent of creditors that business be carried on by assignee.....	6351n
on application to, raise assignment.....	6351n
Claim against estate rejected at instance of heirs, etc.....	6098n
Concealing assets, etc., of estate, on proceedings against persons.....	6053n
Guardian <i>ad litem</i> , appointment of.....	6144n
Guardian and ward.....	6259n
exceptions to bond, etc.....	6261n
removal of.....	6272n
release of sureties.....	6273n
resignation of guardian.....	6273n
sale of real-estate.....	6281n
Justices of the peace, changing number of.	568n
One-mile assessment pike, appointing appraisers.....	4783n
return of award.....	4783n

Forms—Continued.

Partnership, property of, appointment of appraisers	23170n
Road appeals, entry affirming and reversing proceedings.....	4691n
confirming report of reviewers, etc	4693n
ordering review.....	4694n
oath of jurors	4702n
venire for jury	4700n
verdict.	4703n
judgment upon.....	4703n
Letters :	
Administration, of.....	6006n
Administration, of, with the will annexed.	6000n
Guardianship, of.....	6259n
Testamentary	5996n
Naturalization :	
Application for restoration of record of....	528a, n
Notice :	
Appointment of executor or administrator.	6088n
proof of, publication.....	6089n
Appointment of appraisers of partnership property	3170n
Appointment of assignee or trustee.....	6346n
Contest of justice of the peace.....	572n
Distribution in action to enforce order of... ..	6196n
Insolvency of estate, by executor, etc.....	6238n
Order of, in proceedings in aid of execution.	5472n
Probate of will.....	5917n
Sale of personal property of decedent.....	6076n
Sale of real estate of decedent.....	6159n
of ward.	6286n
Non-resident defendant, by publication in action for sale of land.....	6143n
affidavit of proof of mailing.....	6143n
Oath :	
Appraisers of partnership property.....	3170n
of decedent's personal property.....	6046n
real estate	6157n
Arrested debtor, on application for release.	6364n
Jury, in condemnation cases	6427
One-mile assessment pike :	
Application to appoint appraisers.....	4782n

Forms—Continued.

Entry appointing appraisers.....	24783n
Award of appraisers.....	4783n
entry on return of.....	4783n
Appeal bond.....	4784n
Order:	
Adoption of children.....	3139n
Appropriation of property, to summon jury.....	2238n
Confirmation of sale and deed.....	6162n
Guardian <i>ad litem</i> , appointing.....	6144n
Proceedings in aid of execution	225472-5489nn
Public sale of real estate.....	6161n
Private sale of personal property.....	6076n
of real estate.....	6161n
Re-appraisement of real estate.....	6162n
Partnership:	
Application of surviving partner to appoint appraisers.....	3170n
Entry appointing appraisers.....	3170n
Notice.....	3170n
Oath of appraisers.....	3170n
Petition:	
Aministration bond, by distributee in action on.....	6211n
Adoption of children.....	3137n
Appropriation of property by municipal corporation.....	2236n
by private corporation.....	6416n
by land owner against corporation, to compel appropriation.....	6448n
Distribution by executor, etc., to enforce order of.....	6195n
by ward against guardian.....	6195n
by creditor against guardian.....	6195n
form of citation.....	6195n
Injury by wrongful death.....	6135n
Joint subdistrict, for.....	3934n
Real contracts, by executor, etc., to complete.....	5800n
Sale of real estate by executor, etc.....	6141n
by assignee for creditors.....	6351n
by guardian.....	6281n
Toll road, for abandonment of.....	4915n

Forms—Continued.**Proof.**

Of claim against estate of decedent.....	6092n
of insolvent debtor.....	6354n
Of publication of notice.....	6089n
Of mailing notice.....	6143n

Proceedings in aid of execution:

Appearance of third person, order for.....	5475n
Application for order against judgment debtor.....	5472n
notice of order.....	5472n
Application for order before return of exe- cution.....	5473n
order for defendant to appear.....	5473n
Application of property, order for.....	5483n
Arrest, order for.....	5474n
order for undertaking.....	5474n
Receiver, order appointing.....	5484n

Railroad ditch:

Notice to probate judge.....	3346n
Order appointing commissioners.....	3346n
Report, entry confirming.....	3346n

Real contracts:

Petition by executor, etc.....	5800n
--------------------------------	-------

Re-appraisement:

Of real estate of decedent.....	6162n
---------------------------------	-------

Removal of drifts:

Appeal bond.....	4575n
------------------	-------

Report:

Appraiser's, of real property of decedent...	6157n
Executor's, etc., of sale of real property....	6162n
when no sale is effected.....	6162n
of private sale.....	6162n
Joint subdistrict, report of commissioners..	3941n

Requisition:

On executor, etc., to reject claim.....	6098n
---	-------

Road appeals:

Bond, road case.....	4699n
Bond, state road case.....	4627n
Entry affirming proceedings.....	4691n
reversing proceedings.....	4691n
confirming report of viewers, etc.....	4693n
ordering review.....	4694n

Forms—Continued.

Oath of jurors.....	4702n
Venue for jury.....	4700n
Verdict.....	4703n
judgment upon.....	4703n
<i>Sale of personal property:</i>	
Application to sell personal property at private sale.....	6076n
Notice of.....	6076n
Order to sell at private sale.....	6076n
Return of private sale.....	6086n
Sale bill.....	6086n
<i>Sale of real estate by administrator, etc.:</i>	
Affidavit to obtain publication.....	6143n
of proof of publication.....	6089n
of proof of mailing notice.....	6143n
Answer of widow consenting to.....	6143n
Answer and cross-petition of defendant lienholder.....	6143n
Answer of minor defendants by guardian <i>ad litem</i>	6144n
Bond, to prevent.....	6146n
Confirmation of.....	6162n
Deed, of executor, etc.....	6162n
Judgment and order to appraise.....	6155n
Notice of action by publication.....	6143n
Notice of sale.....	6159n
Oath of appraisers.....	6157n
Order appointing guardian <i>ad litem</i>	6144n
Order for public sale.....	6161n
Order for private sale.....	6161n
Order of re-appraisement.....	6162n
Petition for, by executor, etc.....	6141n
by assignee for creditors.....	6351n
Report of appraisers.....	6157n
Report of sale.....	6162n
when no sale effected.....	6162n
<i>Sale of real estate by guardian:</i>	
See GUARDIAN AND WARD.....	6281n
<i>State road case:</i>	
Appeal bond.....	4627n
<i>Summons:</i>	
Waiver of and consent to sale.....	6143n

Forms—Continued.**Township ditch:**

Appeal bond..... 4533n

Verdict:

Appropriation of property by municipal corporation..... 2245n
by private corporation..... 6432n

Venue:

Road appeal..... 4700n

Waiver:

Of notice of probate of will..... 5917n
Of right to administer estate..... 5995n
Of summons and consent to sale..... 6143n

Will:

Admission to probate..... 5929n
Certificate of deposit..... 5917n
Citation to widow, etc..... 5963n
Commission to take testimony..... 5928n
journal entry ordering commission to issue..... 5928n
Examination of witnesses to..... 5926n, 5929n
Form of..... 5916n
Notice of probate..... 5917n
waiver of notice..... 5917n
Nuncupative will..... 5991n
Return of commissioner..... 5928n
Trustee under will, bond of..... 5981n

Fraudulent conveyance—

Action to set aside by creditor of insolvent debtor..... 6344
appointment of trustee to recover possession..... 6344
evidence of fraud, etc..... 6344n
limitation of action..... 6344n
notice of object of suit to be published.. 6344
parties..... 6344n
pleading..... 6344n
what court to administer trust..... 6344
Sale of land of decedent, may be set aside
in action for..... 6140
when it can not..... 6139
in what court action to be brought..... 6140
limitation of..... 6139

Fraudulent conveyance—Continued.

parties to	6142
What is and what is not.....	6344a

Fraudulent conduct—

Removal of guardian for.....	6272
of executor or administrator.....	6017

Freeholders—

Appraisers of decedent's real estate must be	6155
of ward's real estate.....	6283
to report as to leasing ward's real estate.....	6298
election of justice of the peace, to try contest of.....	573

Fugitives from justice—

Proceedings relating to	7156-7158
may be committed to jail.....	7157
notice by judge or magistrate.....	7158

Funds—

Investment of, by executors, etc., guardians and trustees.....	6413
by guardian of person and estate.....	6269
unclaimed, belonging to heirs, etc.....	6191
found on body of unknown person.....	1227

Funeral expenses—

Executors may pay before letters granted..	6004
Of unknown person.....	1227
First paid.....	6090

Gender—

Words importing masculine applied to feminine.....	5913
--	------

Gift—

Of real estate by drunkard void, when....	6318
To avoid proceedings against persons suspected of concealing assets, etc., of estate, void.....	6090

Girls' Industrial Home—

Commitment to, proceedings.....	769-774
Detention and discharge of inmates.....	773
Fees and costs.....	771
Jury trial may be demanded.....	771
Return of discharged or escaped inmate...	773

Goods and chattels—

- Executor and administrator to make inventory of and administer... §§ 5996, 6006, 6009
- Proceedings against persons suspected of concealing, etc., of estate..... 6053-9
- Widow and children entitled to what..... 6038-9

Grandchildren—

- Inheritance of property by..... 4165, *et seq.*
- See DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION.

Guardian and ward—**Accounts:**

- Appeal from settlement of..... 6407
- Common pleas to settle when probate judge interested..... 534
- Deceased insane or incompetent, executor, administrator or guardian to settle.. 6291
 - how such settlement enforced..... 6291
- Enforcement of filing..... 6275
- Examination under oath as to..... 6403
- Exceptions to, further time to file..... 6402
 - hearing of..... 6402
- Female guardian on marriage must settle.. 6292
- Idiot, etc., guardian of must settle, when .. 6316
 - when guardian becomes insane, his executor, etc., or guardian to settle..... 6291
 - when executor, etc., becomes insane or incompetent, his executor, etc., or guardian to render final account, when.... 6175a
- Jurisdiction of probate court over..... 524
- Notice of filing to be published..... 6402
 - costs of..... 6402
- Probate judge or clerk can not prepare.... 534
- Record of to be kept by probate court..... 528
 - what to contain and when to be made... 528
- Removed, must render final..... 6258
- Review of settlement for fraud, etc., when and how..... 6289
- Settlement final, unless, etc..... 6289
- When to be rendered..... 6269
 - when estate does not exceed two hundred dollars..... 6269

Actions and defenses:

- Answer of. Code C. P..... 5078

Guardian and ward—Continued.

Bond, action on. C. C. P.....	§4994
Completion of real contracts.....	5800, <i>et seq.</i>
of idiot, etc.....	6313
Direction of court, to obtain.....	6202
Foreign guardian may recover property of foreign ward by.....	6279
right to sue in this state.....	6290
Infant, when action to be brought by. Code C. P.....	4998
defense of by guardian <i>ad litem</i> . <i>Id.</i> ...	5003
Insane person, action to be brought by. <i>Id.</i>	4998
defense by. <i>Id.</i>	5000
Lease of ward's real estate.....	§§ 6297, 6310
May sue without joining party in interest. Code C. P.....	4995
Sale of ward's real estate.....	§§ 6281, 6306
Where action against may be brought. Code C. P.....	5031

Appeal:

Accounts, as to settlement of.....	6407
Appointment of	6407
Bond not required, when.....	6408
Completion of real contracts.....	6407
Distribution, from order of.....	6203
Road cases.....	4688
bond not required, when.....	4689
Proceedings in common pleas.....	6410
Sale of real estate.....	6407
Transcript, when to be filed.....	6409

Appointment:

Appeal as to	6407
Application for.....	6259
for idiot, lunatic, etc.....	6302
for drunkard.....	6317
Jurisdiction of probate court as to.....	6254
When minor may choose.....	6257
minor can not select one of person and another of estate, unless, etc.....	6257
appointed before minor had right to se- lect, how long to act.....	6258
when minor fails to select suitable, court may appoint	6257

Guardian and ward—Continued.

Who ineligible as.	6256
<i>Appropriation of property:</i>	
By private corporations.	6415
By municipal corporations, appeal in.	2256
<i>Bond:</i>	
Action on, how and by whom brought: Code of Civil Procedure.	4994
limitation of action. <i>Id.</i>	4984
Additional may be required.	6261
before sale of real estate.	6285
from guardian of idiot, etc.	6306
from foreign guardian.	6290
Appeal bond, when not required. Code of Civil Procedure.	6408, 5228
Approval of, by court.	6259
Exceptions to, how and by whom made.	6261
notice of filing.	6261
Foreign guardian, on sale of land to give.	6290
Form.	6259n
Informality or illegality, etc., not to render void.	6262
Joint bond when wards of same parentage.	6263
fees in such case.	6263
Mortgage security in lieu of freehold sureties may be given.	6259
Of guardian of person and estate or estate only.	6259
Of guardian of person only.	6260
Road cases, no appeal bond required.	4689
Sale of real estate, bond for.	6285, 6306
Sureties must be freeholders.	6259
release of, extent of liability.	6273
Testamentary guardian to give.	0268
when not required.	6268
Wife of idiot, etc., appointed his guardian, to give.	6303
When required on completion of real contract of idiot, etc.	6313
<i>Compensation:</i>	
For services.	6288
Failing to render account within thirty days after notification, etc., to receive none.	6269

Guardian and ward—Continued.

Of executor, etc., of deceased guardian for
settlement § 6291

Death:

Executor or administrator of guardian to
settle account 6291

Distribution:

Of assets in kind, power as to 6189

Of funds from proceeds of sale of ancestral
real estate §§ 4158, 4163

Duties, etc.:

Of guardian of person and estate 6269

account to render, how and when 6269

effect of failure to render 6269

no extra fees allowed 6269

education of ward, to attend to, when.... 6269

funds, full itemized statement of, to ren-
der 6269

insurance of buildings on which money
loaned 6269

inventory to make and file, how and when. 6269

effect of failure to make, etc. 6269

loan or invest money of ward, when and
how 6269

effect of failure to loan, etc. 6269

management of estate 6269

payment of debts. 6269

settlement of estate 6269

suits to attend to 6269

Of guardian of estate 6270

Of guardian of person 6271

Evidence:

Party can not testify when adverse party is,
except, etc. Code of Civil Procedure. 5242

when assignee or vendee of guardian is
adverse party. 5241

Foreign guardian and ward:

Rights of, in this state §§ 6279, 6290

May recover property in this state and how. 6279

Provisions as to residents apply to, when.. 6290

Sale of land of non-resident ward 6290

additional security may be required of... 6290

Improvement of real estate of imbecile, etc.. 6313-1-4

Guardian and ward—Continued.*Inventory :*

Record of, when to be made.....	§ 528
When guardian to file and what to contain.....	6269
effect of failure to file.....	6269

Investments :

Duty of guardian to make.....	§§ 6269, 6280, 6413
Effect of failure to make.....	6269
In what securities to be made.....	§§ 6269, 6413

Lease of real estate :

Power of guardian to make for three years.....	6295
When guardian may make for fifteen years.....	6296
application for such lease.....	6297
joint application for.....	6298
report of appraisers as to.....	6298
hearing and orders thereon.....	6299
provisions as to improvements.....	6300
extending beyond minority to determine,	

unless, etc..... 6301

effect of death of ward..... 6301

effect of death of one of several..... 6301

lien of tenant for improvements..... 6301

Power of guardian of idiot, etc., to make... 6308

when such lease to determine..... 6308

lien of tenant for improvements..... 6308

lease for three years, without order of

court..... 6309

when guardian of idiot, etc., may make

long lease..... 6309

application for..... 6310

proceedings on application..... 6311

report of appraisers as to..... 6311

when guardian to give bond..... 6311

hearing and orders..... 6312

Power to lease real estate for petroleum oil

or natural gas purposes..... 6301-1

petition therefor..... 6301-2

notice of hearing..... 6301-3

court to prescribe terms, etc..... 6301-4

Power to lease real estate for ten years for

mining purposes..... 6301-5

petition; time for hearing..... 6301-6

Guardian and ward—Continued.

land to be viewed by disinterested free-holders.....	6301-7
probate court to order lease.....	6301-8
royalty; report of by guardian, bond to recover.....	6301-9
change in terms of leasing.....	6301-10
lands owned in common by minor.....	6301-11

Liability:

For failure to invest ward's money.....	6269
For failure to list or pay taxes.....	2848
For failure to file inventory.....	6269
For failure to render account.....	6269
For loss of money deposited in bank, when.....	5984a
For lease of ward's premises for sale of liquors. R. S.....	4364
Of married woman, guardian of idiot, etc..	6303

Marriage:

Of female guardian determines guardianship.....	6292
Of female ward determines guardianship of person but not of estate.....	6265
consent of guardian to marriage of, necessary, when.....	6384
before license issues for.....	6390
or before marriage solemnized after publication of bans.....	6393

Non-resident guardian and ward:

Application for sale of real estate by, where to be made.....	6290
Property in this state may be recovered by.....	6279
Provisions as to resident guardian apply to.....	6290
Rights of, in this state.....	6279, 6290
Sale of land of non-resident ward.....	6290
Security, additional, may be required of....	6290

Oath:

Of guardian of person and estate or either.....	6259, 6260
to accounts.....	6269
examination under, as to.....	6403
to inventory.....	6269
to statement of ward's estate.....	6259
to petition for leave to sell real estate....	6282

Guardian and ward—Continued.

Of freeholders, on report as to lease of ward's estate	‡ 6298
Occupying claimant:	
In proceedings as to. C. P.	‡ 5793-5796
Rights of, holding under sale and conveyance made by. C. P.	5786
Partition:	
Power of, to act for ward in. C. P.	‡ 5772, 5773
Removal:	
Causes for	6272
Failure to give new bond, for	6273
Inventory, may be removed for failure to file	6269
Jurisdiction of probate court over	524
Marriage of female guardian, effect	6292
of female ward, effect	6265
Notice to guardian	‡ 6272, 6277
Removal from state of guardian	6272
of ward and appointment of foreign guardian	6276
removes resident guardian, when	6277
notice to guardian	6277
order of court	6278
Resignation:	
Court may accept and appoint another	6274
Road cases:	
Appeals in	4688-9
Sale:	
Coal, fire clay, etc.	6306
Sale of personal property:	
When may be made	6280
Sale of real estate:	
Appraisers, appointment of	6283
oath of	6284
Appraised value, not to be sold at less than two-thirds of	6286
Bond to be given before	6285
court can not waive giving	6285
Confirmation of, and deed	6287
Consent to sale by executor, etc., may be signed by legal guardian	6143
but not by guardian of person	6143

Guardian and ward—Continued.

Foreign guardian of foreign ward may make.	6290
additional security may be required of. . .	6290
when land situated in more than one county.	6290
Insane person, of.	6306
sale or adjustment of dower.	6307
Joint application for.	6280
Jurisdiction of probate and common pleas.	525
Liens, court to determine priority of.	6145
Order of sale, how made.	6286
Petition for.	6281
notice of filing and hearing.	6282
of idiot, etc.	6306
wife of, to be made party.	6306
answer of, consenting to sale, effect.	6306
Private sale, when.	6286
terms.	6286
of idiot, etc.	6306
Proceedings when actions determined by probate court.	6145
Purchaser, who can not be. C. C. P.	5404
Purposes for which sale may be had.	6280
of real estate of idiot, etc.	6306
Release and satisfaction of liens to be en- tered of record.	6145
fee for recorder.	6145
Remedy of purchaser at invalid sale by C.C.P.	5411
Report of.	6287
Survey of into town lots, may be made.	6281, 3, 6
Terms of.	6286
Service:	
Service on by summons. C. C. P.	5047
by publication, when. C. C. P.	5048
in appeals in road cases.	4701
Guardian <i>ad litem</i> can not waive notice or service of, in action for sale of real es- tate by executor, etc.	6144
Settlement:	
Effect of.	6289
Review of.	6289
Sureties on guardian's bond:	
Exceptions to.	6261

Guardian and ward—Continued.

notice of.....	6261
Release of.....	6273
notice of application.....	6273
extent of liability of original.....	6273

Taxes :

May release ward's tax title.....	6294
tender of release, its effect on subsequent costs.....	6294
Must list and pay taxes on ward's land.....	2848
compensation for money, etc., advanced to pay. R. S.....	2851

Testamentary guardian :

Appointed.....	6266
Bond of.....	6268
when not required.....	6268
Duties and liabilities.....	6267
Entitled to preference.....	6267
Who can not be.....	6258

Of estate :

Appointment of.....	6255
Chosen by minor.....	6257
Executor or administrator can not be.....	6256
Power to sell ward's lands.....	6280
to lease ward's lands.....	6295-6
Statutory duties.....	6270

Of person :

Appointment.....	6255
Chosen by minor.....	6257
Executor or administrator may be.....	6256
Statutory duties.....	6271

Of person and estate :

Appointment.....	6255
Executor or administrator can not be.....	6256
Power to sell ward's lands.....	6280
to lease ward's lands.....	6295-6
Statutory duties.....	6269

Of drunkards :

Appeal from order appointing.....	6407
Appointment of for, when and how.....	6317
Duties, rights and liabilities.....	6317

Guardian and ward—Continued.

Guardian of drunkard's minor children unless, etc	‡ 6317
Mortgage of real estate by guardian	6301a-e
Notice to be served on person before application	6318
Sale, gift or conveyance after service of notice void	6318
When guardianship shall terminate	6319
<i>Of lunatics, idiots and imbeciles:</i>	
Accounts, settled, when and how	‡ 6316, 6291
Action by guardian	6305
not to abate by termination of guardianship	6305
Answer of	C. C. P. 5078
Appeal from order appointing	6407
Appointment of, when	6302
when wife to be appointed	6303
liability and sureties	6303
Completion of, of real contract of	6313
when additional bond required	6313
Defense of, by guardian	C. C. P. 5000
Dower, sale of insane widow's	6307
answer of wife of idiot, etc., consenting to sale of contingent	6306
Foreign, of foreign idiot, etc., may sell property in this state, when	6315
may collect money, how	6326
Guardian of ward's minor children, unless, etc	6302
Imbecile defined	6302
Improvement of real estate, proceedings as to	‡ 6313-1-4
Insolvent estate of ward, settled how	6314
Lease of real estate of ward, when and how	6308
when to determine	6308
lease for three years without order of court	6309
lien of tenant for improvements	6308
when long lease may be authorized	6309
application for, how made	6310
what petition must contain	6310
proceedings on petition	6311

Guardian and ward—Continued.

report of appraisers.....	6311
final order on hearing, etc.....	6312
Mortgage of real estate by guardian.....	6301a
petition therefor.....	6301b
proceedings upon filing a petition.....	6301c
amount to be borrowed.....	6301d
acceptance and confirmation of report and terms.....	6301e
notice of guardian's appointment.....	6302
Notice of filing accounts to be published...	6402
Partition, power to act for ward in..C. C. P.	5772
of foreign guardian. <i>Id.</i>	5773
Review of settlement, when and by whom.	6304
notice of motion for.....	6304
Sale of dower of insane widow, etc.....	6307
Sale of real estate of idiot, etc., when.....	6306
petition for.....	6306
terms of sale.....	6306
private sale, when.....	6306
wife may be made a party.....	6306
effect of her answer consenting to sale.	6306
Vouchers signed by ward not allowed on settlement.....	6304
heretofore signed and allowed, void.....	6304
Ward, minor children of to be guardian of when.....	6302
Wife to be appointed, when.....	6303
bond of and its effect.....	6303
liabilities of sureties of.....	6303
When and how guardianship shall termi- nate.....	6316

Guardian ad litem—

Appointment.....C. C. P.	5004
Appropriation of property by municipal corporation, appointment of.....	2243
By whom appointed.....C. C. P.	5003
Defense of infant must be made by. <i>Id.</i> ...	5003
Duties and compensation. <i>Id.</i>	5001
Need not be appointed in action for sale of real estate by executor, etc., unless, etc.....	6144

Guardian ad litem—Continued.

Can not waive notice or service of summons in such action §6144

Habeas corpus—

Jurisdiction of probate court in 525
 Proceedings in.....C. C. P. §§ 5726-5753

Hamilton county—

Proceedings for admission to asylum in 738
 Insolvency, Court of 536
 Rules of probate court of, in relation to restoring lost records..... 528b
 Appointment of constables by probate judge of.... 540m

Hamlets—

Property may be condemned for..... 2261

Heir.—See DEVISEE.

Adopted, rights of §§ 3137-3140
 Advancements made to 4169-4172
 Allowance to widow, may ask review of.... 6043
 Appraisement, must be notified of..... 6032
 may be present at..... 6034
 Claim against estate, may require executor, etc., to reject 6098
 must file bond in such case..... 6098
 may give bond to creditor to prevent payment of claim not due in four years. 6115
 Concealing assets, etc., of estate, may complain against person 6053
 Completion of real contracts, parties in action for..... 5800
 may have an action for 5802
 Contest of will, parties to.....C. C. P. 5859
 Contribution by, to pay claims, etc.—see CONTRIBUTION, DEVISEE. 5961, 5976, 6218-6223
 Creditors, proceedings by, against..... 6217-6223
 Descent and distribution, order of—see DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION..... 4158 et seq.
 Designation of heir at law..... 4182
 Desperate claims may be filed in court for the benefit of..... 6077
 Distribution, may compel payment of order of..... 6196

Heirs—Continued.

Dower, assignment of by. C. C. P.	25707
minor not to be prejudiced by. C. C. P. .	5717
Foreign executor, rights of as to.	6131
Guardian's sale of real estate, parties to proceedings.	6306
Inherits property, if will not probated, when.	5943
Inventory, may compel filing of.	6047
Liability of, for claims against estate.	6218
Parties to action for sale of land.	6142
on administration bond.	6215
on rejected claim.	6098
to complete real contract.	5800
to contest will. C. C. P.	5859
Revivor of action by and against, when. <i>Id.</i>	§§ 5154-5156
of judgment. <i>Id.</i>	5369
Sale of real estate, parties to action for.	6142
title of, to land may be sold.	6148
Unknown, proceedings against. C. C. P.	5053
service by publication. <i>Id.</i>	5053
When party may testify, when adverse party claims as. <i>Id.</i>	5242
When probate judge interested as, effect. ...	535

Highways—

When county commissioners may condemn material for road purposes. 513, §§ 8035-304	
appeal from findings.	8035-305
notice, how given.	8035-307
proceedings in probate court.	8035-306

Home of the Friendless—

Commitment of girls to.	515, 8071
Duty of probate court as to commitment to.	8071
Procedure to obtain commitment.	8071
Trial by jury, accused entitled to.	8071

Homestead—

Assignment of, who entitled to, etc. Code of Civil Procedure.	§§ 5435-5443
on sale of land by executor.	6155
by assignee of insolvent debtor.	6348, 6351

Hospital—

Admission to, of epileptics.	527, —
-----------------------------------	--------

Husband and wife—

- Action for wrongful death brought for benefit of § 6135
- Adoption of children by §§ 3137-3140
- Assignment for creditors, election to be endowed out of proceeds of sale. 6350f
- Curtesy, estate by, abolished 4176m
- Dower of—see DOWER 4188
 - in ward's real estate, provisions as to, on sale of, by guardian 6282
- When they inherit from each other. See DESCENT & DISTRIBUTION. §§ 4158-4160, 4163, 4176
- When entitled to letters of administration.. 6005

Idiot—See INSANE PERSON.

- Action of, by guardian 6305
- Appeal—see APPEAL, GUARDIAN.
- Appropriation of property of 6415a
- Can not make will 5914m
- Contracts, completion of real estate 6313
- Discharge from imprisonment 7166
- Dower of, power of guardian to sell 6307
- Foreign guardian may dispose of effects of. 6315
- Guardian appointed for 6302
 - powers and duties. 6304
 - power of to borrow money and mortgage real estate 6301a-r
 - wife of, may be 6303
- Improvement of real estate 6313-1-4
- Inquest as to—see ASYLUM 702-749
- Lease of real estate 6308-6312
- Sale of real estate 6306
- Trustee of non-resident, powers and duties of. §§ 6320-6334

Illegitimate child—See BASTARD.

- Imbecile—IDIOT; see GUARDIAN 6302-6316
 - Defined 6302
 - Improvement of real estate 6313-1-4

Imprisonment—

- Discharge of prisoner from proceedings for. 7165
 - when prisoner insane or idiot 7166
- Of administrator, etc., failing to return inventory 6048
- how discharged from 6052

Imprisonment—Continued.

- Of person refusing to produce will, 25924
- Of person suspected of concealing assets, etc.,
of estate. 6054
- Saving of rights of persons under—see DIS-
ABILITY

Improved roads—

- Appeal from assessment of damages for ma-
terial taken to repair. 4859n

Improvements—

- Lease of ward's lands to secure. 6296, 6308
- Lien of tenant for. 6301-8
- Of real estate of imbecile. 6313-1-4

Incompetency—

- Removal of executor or administrator for.. 6017
- of guardian. 6272

Incumbrance—See LIENS.

- Upon real or personal estate no revocation
of devise. 5955
- Devisee takes subject to. 5955

Indemnity—

- Distributee to give bond of to executor, etc.,
when. 6189
- Executor, etc., before paying legacy may re-
quire bond of. 6128
- Surety of executor, etc., wasting estate may
require bond of. 6208
- of foreign executor, etc. 6132

Index—

- Omitted by predecessor, probate judge
must make. 530
- To records and dockets kept by probate
court. 528

Indorsement—

- Of allowance or rejection of claim against
insolvent's estate. 6352
- decendent's estate. 6097
- On will deposited with probate judge. 5918

Industrial Home—

- Commitment of girls to. 7769-774
- See GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME.

Industrial School—

Commitment and discharge of boys.... §§ 752-759
See BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Infant—See CHILD, GUARDIAN, HEIR.

Appropriation of property of 6415a
Action of by guardian or next friend. Code
of Civil Procedure 4998
Adoption of, and change of name.... §§ 3137-3140
Answer, what guardian of to deny in. C. C. P. 5078
Can not make will..... 5914n
Contest of will, rights as to..... 5933
Defense by guardian *ad litem*. Code of Civil
procedure 5003
Foreign will, rights of, as to record of..... 5967
Guardian of, rights and duties, etc.... 6254, *et seq.*
Limitation of action against heir, etc., after
settlement 6218
Service of summons on. Code of Civil Pro-
cedure..... 5047
When incompetent to testify under ten
years of age. Code of Civil Proce-
dure..... 5240

Infirmary—

When probate judge may send insane pa-
tient to..... §§ 707, 8092-4
physician to report condition of patient to
probate judge..... 8092-6
fees of physician approved by probate
judge..... 8092-7
Removal or discharge from..... 721

Information—

Prosecution by, in probate court..... 6455
See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Inheritance—

Rules of. 4158, *et seq.*

Inheritance tax—

Collateral inheritance tax..... 522, —
amount of tax 522, —
appeal, jurisdiction of probate court sub-
ject to..... 526, —
appraisal of property not liable 523, —
when to be made. 523, —

Inheritance tax—Continued.

county, percentage for use of.....	525,	—
county auditor to certify value of estate subject to, to county treasurer....	525,	—
county treasurer to apportion amount to county and state, when.....	525,	—
deduction of property not liable....	525,	—
deduction or collection of, by administra- tor, etc., before delivery of specific legacy	524,	—
deduction and payment of tax upon leg- acy payable out of real estate....	524,	—
fees of appraisers.....	525,	—
fees of officers.....	527,	—
final settlement, acceptance or allowance of account, contingent on payment	527,	—
voucher for payment.....	527,	—
information to be furnished to probate judge by executor, etc., of property liable, when.....	525,	—
interest on, if not paid within one year	523,	—
inventory, proceedings after filing....	525,	—
lien, tax to be, upon property.....	523,	—
notice of non-payment to be given in writ- ing.....	523,	—
payment of, into county treasury....	523,	—
discount allowed, if paid before expira- tion of year.....	523,	—
"person" or "property," construed in act.	527,	—
probate court, jurisdiction of	526,	—
non-payment of, to give notice of in writing.....	523,	—
semi-annual statement to be made to county auditor of property liable..	526,	—
separate record to be kept for.....	526,	—
property liable to	522,	—
not liable to.....	523,	—
excess over reasonable compensation to executor, etc., liable to.....	523,	—
prosecuting attorney to collect if not paid within 18 months	526,	—
to represent state.....	526,	—
refundment of tax	525,	—

Inheritance tax—Continued.

retention or collection of upon legacy	
given for limited period	524, —
sale of property for payment of	524, —
state, percentage for use of	525, —
valuation of property subject to	525, —
when due and payable	522, —
who liable to pay	522, —
Direct inheritance tax	517, —
amount of	518, —
appraisers, fees of	520, —
county, percentage for use of	518, —
county auditor to certify value of estate and	
amount of tax to county treasurer	520, —
county treasurer to apportion amount to	
state and county	520, —
deduction or collection by administrator,	
etc	519, —
deduction upon legacy payable out of real	
estate	519, —
fees	521, —
final settlement, acceptance or allowance	
of, contingent upon payment	522, —
information to be furnished probate judge	
by executor, etc., of property liable,	
when	520, —
interest chargeable if not paid within	
year	519, —
inventory, proceedings after filing	520, —
jurisdiction of probate court	521, —
lien of, upon property	518, —
payment of	518, —
discount if paid before expiration of	
year	519, —
probate judge to appoint appraisers	520, —
semi-annual statement to county audi-	
tor of property liable	521, —
property liable	518, —
prosecuting attorney to collect, if not paid	
within 18 months	519, —
to represent state	521, —
sale of property	519, —
state, percentage for use of	518, —

Inheritance tax—Continued.

valuation of property subject to..... 520,—
 when due and payable..... 518,—

Injunctions—See APPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.

When may be granted by probate court.
 Code of Civil Procedure..... 5573

Injury—

Action for, by wrongful death..... 6134-5

Inquest—See ASYLUM.

Of lunacy702-749

On body of unknown person1224-1228

Insane asylum—See ASYLUM702-749**Insane person—See IDIOT.**

Action of. Code of Civil Procedure..... 4998

Appropriation of property of..... 6415a

Can not make will..... 5914n

Contest of will, rights as to..... 5933

Confinement in prison, asylum, etc....516, 8092-2
 separate apartments for.....516, 8092-3

Defense of. C. C. P. 5000

Discharge from imprisonment.....507, 7166

Dower of—see DOWER.

Election to take dower, or under will, how
 made for insane or imbecile widow.. 5966

Guardian of6302-6316

power of, to borrow money or mortgage
 real estate6301a-c

Improvement of real estate of imbecile...6313-1-4

Incompetent to testify. Code Civil Proc. 5240

Inquest as to.....702-749

Lease of lands.....6308-6312

Limitation of action by and against—see

DISABILITIES.

Prisoner, proceedings when insane.... 507, 7166

treatment of.509, 516, §§7430, 8092-2-7

Sale of lands.....6306

Trustee of non-resident, powers and duties
 of §§6320-6334

When probate judge may send to infirmary. 707

Insolvency, court of

Absence or disability of probate judge. 540, —

Absence or disability of judge of court of
 insolvency..... 540, —

Insolvency, court of—Continued.

Appeal and error proceedings.....	540,	—
Bond of judge.....	536,	—
Compensation of judge.....	536,	—
Deputy, duties of.....	537,	—
Election of judge.....	536,	—
Fees, laws regulating, of probate court to govern.....	540,	—
Judge of, to consist of one.....	536,	—
Held, where.....	537,	—
Jurisdiction of.....	538,	—
Officers of.....	537,	—
Probate court, powers of to extend to.....	540,	—
Transfer of business to.....	539,	—
other than that arising under insolvent laws.....	539,	—
Vacate judgment, etc., power to.....	539,	—

Insolvent debtor—

Commissioner of insolvents—see COMMISSIONERS OF INSOLVENTS.	
action by, on bond of applicant, how brought.....	6368
actions, how brought and prosecuted by..	6362
additional examination, when may make.	6374
applicant's bond, schedule, etc., to return to court.....	6371
assets, disposition of, when petition dismissed.....	6378
assignment of property to.....	6362
bond, conditions, etc.....	6359
bond of applicant, may require, when and how.....	6366
action on, how brought by.....	6368
certificate to applicant, when and how given.....	6367
effect of.....	6367
claims, how to allow.....	6381
disposition of assets, when petition dismissed.....	6378
duties, when may be discharged by master.	6383
examination of applicant before.....	6365
examination of applicants to be reduced to writing.....	6365

Insolvent debtor—Continued.

fees of, how allowed and paid	6382
law relating to voluntary assignments, to be governed by	6381
master commissioner may discharge du- ties of, when	6383
notice of application, when and how to publish	6370
oaths, may administer, when	6380
office, shall keep, where	6360
Petition of applicant, notice of time of filing of	6371
petition, disposition of assets, when dis- missed	6378
probate court to appoint	6359
record, to keep, of applications and pro- ceedings thereon	6369
to be open to all persons interested	6369
removal of	6360
resignation of	6360
schedule, bond, etc., of applicant to be returned to court	6371
successor, when appointed	6360
may demand books, papers, etc., of predecessors	6360
suits pending when assignment made, may prosecute	6362
term of office	6359
voluntary assignments, to be governed by law relating to	6381

Proceedings before commissioners:

Applicant may be brought before commis- sioner, how	6361
to file petition in probate court	6367
discharged on certificate, when	6379
Assignment, what necessary before certi- ficate granted	6362
form and effect of assignment	6362
between arrest and examination void	6363
Bond of applicant, action on, by commis- sioner	6368
commissioner may dispense with, when ..	6366

Insolvent debtor—Continued.

of non-resident applicant and its conditions.....	6366
resident applicant must give, when.....	6366
Books, etc., what applicant to deliver to commissioner.....	6361
Certificate to applicant, when commissioner to issue.....	6367
applicant, when discharged on certificate.....	6379
effect of certificate granted to applicant.....	6367, 6379
Commissioner may prosecute what suits....	6362
Costs, when may be awarded against applicant.....	6377
Creditors, action for distribution of proceeds to.....	6368
Discharge, certificate of, may be granted to applicant, when.....	6372
Examination, as to causes of insolvency....	6365
Examination of applicant by commissioner.....	6365
Exempted property, separate schedule of..	6361
Exemption, not to affect applicant's right to.....	6361
False arrest, applicant may bring action for.....	6361
Forfeited, bond of applicant, when may be.....	6368
Oath of applicant.....	6364
Petition in probate court, applicant to file.....	6367
when bond required on filing.....	6367
Prisoners, entitled to benefits of what provisions.....	6361
Re-examination, when may be required to submit to.....	6373
adjourned, may be.....	6374
applicant to sign and swear to.....	6375
not required to submit to, more than twice.....	6374
writing, to be in.....	6374
Schedule of debts, when and how made....	6361
what to be included in.....	6361
Separate schedule of exempted property....	6361
Suits, what commissioner to prosecute....	6362
<i>Proceedings in court after certificate granted:</i>	
Applicant required to submit to but two examinations.....	6374

Insolvent debtor—Continued.

examination to be signed and sworn to..	6375
Application, when to be dismissed in default of petition.....	6378
disposal of assets in such case.....	6378
Bond, schedule, etc., to be filed in court, when.....	6371
Certificate granted by court, effect of.....	6379
what does not protect against	6379
Claims, how verified and allowed or rejected	6381
Costs, when to be paid before delivery of certificate	6377
Delivery of certificate, when costs to be paid before.....	6377
Discharge on production of certificate.....	6379
return of process of arrest.....	6379
Docket, how case to be entered on.....	6371
Examination, applicant to sign and swear to.....	6375
court, to be returned to, and filed.....	6375
Further examination, before whom had....	6373
conducted, how.....	6374
postponed, when may be.....	6374
Hearing, final, proceedings on.....	6376
costs, how awarded and collected.....	6377
court may grant certificate or dismiss petition.....	6376
witnesses may be examined.....	6376
Petition, when to be filed in court.....	6372
Proceedings, when creditor resists.....	6373
when does not.....	6372
Recognizance of applicant, when court may require.....	6367
Sales of real estate, how made.....	6381

Insolvent estate of decedent—

See ADMINISTRATORS AND EXECUTORS.. §§ 6224-6253

Inspectors—

Of corporate elections, appointed by probate judge, when. R. S.....	3245a
Provision inspector to be appointed or removed by probate judge.....	4277
oath of.....	4278

Inspectors—Continued.

bond to be approved by judge and deposited with county treasurer.....	4278
Tobacco inspector to be qualified by probate judge.....	4334
bond of, approved by and deposited with probate judge	4340
who may sue on.....	4340
entry of appointment in journal and certificate to appointee.....	4338
fees for appointing inspectors and approving bond.....	4337
oath of.....	4339
who may administer.....	4339
copy of to be transmitted to probate judge, when.....	4339
Insurance company—	
Approval of bond by probate judge.....	3685
Intention—	
Governs in construction of will.....	5967n
Essential to revocation of will.....	5953
Intestate—	
Inheritance of estate of.....	4158, <i>et seq.</i>
Interest—	
Discount of, of debt against decedent's estate paid before due.....	6104, 6115
In condemnation cases.....	6414n
On sale of land by executor, etc., deferred payments to bear.....	6161
On sale of land by guardian.....	6286
On taxes unpaid. R. S.....	2846
On release of ward's tax title.....	6294
When executor, etc., chargeable with.....	6179
When guardian chargeable with.....	6269
Interest of probate judge—	
Duty in case of.....	535
in appropriation proceedings.....	6440
Inventory—	
Dead body, of property found on	1224
Executor and administrator, inventory by.....	6023-6047, 6068, 6069
appraisement included in	6023
compensation of probate judge.....	6044

Inventory—Continued.

monthly statement of probate court to county auditor.....	6044
neglect or refusal to return.....	6047
priority of debt for taxes or penalty.....	6044
retention of copy and return of original..	6044
removal for failure to return	6049
signing of.....	6044
tax inquisitors, no allowance for.	6044
taxation, probate court to send statement of to county auditor for.	6044
Guardians, filed by, when to be.....	6269
removal of, for failure to file.....	6269
return of, may be compelled.....	6275
Insolvent debtors, assignee of, what inven- tory to contain.....	6347
Residuary legatee need not return, when..	5997
Special administrator must return.....	6008

Interpreter—

Of common pleas, Hamilton county, to ren-
der service in probate court, how. 534, —

Investment—

Court may order same paid over, when....	6192
Executor or administrator to make of un- claimed money.....	6191
Guardian to make certain, for ward.....	6269
Securities, in what executor, guardian, etc., may make.....	6413

Jail—See IMPRISONMENT.

Commitment to, of girl in industrial home.	771
Insane person confined in, when.....	707, 8092-2
proceedings when prisoner insane.....	7166
treatment of insane prisoners.....	7430
Probate judge to approve of plans, etc., for.	

Joint contract—

Liability of estate of decedent on.....	6102
---	------

Joint sub-district—

Commissioners to be appointed for.....	3938
oath and duties.....	3939
report of	3941
effect of report	3942

Joint sub-district—Continued.

Clerk of board of education to present plans, etc.	3940
give notice of filing petition.	3933
Costs, security for.....	3935
on judgment against.....	3943
judgment for.....	3945
Dissolution or alteration of.....	3950
Fees.....	3943
Notice of filing petition.....	3933
publication of and of meeting of commis- sioners.....	3937
Petition for.....	3932
when may be filed with probate judge.....	3934
for additional sub-district, etc.....	3946
proceedings on.....	3947
when may be filed with probate judge....	3948

Jointure—

What bars dower.....	4189
Effect of eviction from.....	4191

Joint wills—See WILLS. 5914n**Journal—**

To be kept by probate court.....	528
Approval of court as to distribution of notes, etc., to be entered on.....	6189

Journal entries—See FORMS.**Judge—See PROBATE JUDGE.****Judgment—See ORDER.**

Adjusting and settling various matters as to decedent's estate.....	6215
Appeal from.....	6407
Appropriation of lands by private corpora- tion, confirming verdict in....	6432, 6435
Assignment to avoid arrest, for costs.....	6377
Award of referees.....	6094
Claim rejected at instance of heir or cred- itor of decedent.....	6098
against assignee or trustee.....	6352
disallowed against insolvent estate, how rendered.....	6243, 6246
report of referees as to disputed claim....	6096

Judgment—Continued.

Concealing or embezzling assets of estate, against persons suspected of.	6057
lien of.	6057
Distribution, to enforce order of.	6197-8
lien of.	6197
transcript, when to be filed with clerk of common pleas.	6058
duty of prosecuting attorney if judgment rendered in favor of state.	6059
Fraudulent conveyances, judgment as to certain.	6344
Guardian must obey, what.	6269, 6271, 6275
Insolvent, apportioned when estate is	6250
Levees, judgment as to.	4595
Joint contract, liability of estate.	6102
Lien of.	6057, 6058, 6197
Revivor of. Code of Civ. Pro.	5386-5371
Road cases, appeals in.	4693
Vacation or modification of. C. C. P.	5354-5365

Jurisdiction of common pleas—

See APPEAL, COMMON PLEAS.

When probate judge interested. 535, 6440

Jurisdiction of probate court—

Constitutional provisions. 1, —

Criminal procedure.: 6454, *et seq.*When probate judge interested, common
pleas has jurisdiction. 535**Exclusive:**Administrator's and executor's accounts to
settle, control conduct of, and order
distribution of estates. 524Appropriation of property by corporations,
to make inquests of amount of com-
pensation. 524Assignees, trustees and commissioners of in-
solvents to appoint and qualify, etc. 524Elections of justices of the peace, to try con-
tests of. 524Guardians, to appoint and remove and set-
tle accounts of, etc. 524

Inquests respecting lunatics, etc., to make. 524

Jurisdiction of probate court—Continued.

Letters of administration, etc., to make....	524
Letters of administration, to grant.....	524
Marriage licenses, etc., to grant	524
Wills to probate, etc.....	524
When acquired, excludes other probate courts.....	527

Concurrent:

Contracts, completion of real by executors, etc.....	525
Habeas corpus.....	525
Misdemeanors.....	526
in what counties.....	6454
Sale of lands by executors, etc., guardians and assignment of dower in such cases.	525

Jury—

Administration of estates on bond of executor, etc.	6216
in action by creditor against heirs, etc....	6220
in action for damages for wrongful death, etc.....	6135
for concealing or embezzling assets..	6057
Appropriation of property by private corporations.....	6421
challenges.....	6426
fees.....	6451
impaneling.....	6425
oath.....	6427
verdict.....	6432
view of premises.....	6428
by municipal corporations.....	2238
drawing of.....	2240
summons of	2239
verdict of.....	2245
view of premises.....	2242
Criminal procedure.....	6166
Ditch appeals, county.....	4465
challenges.....	4466
fees.....	4506
impaneling.....	4466
oath.....	4467
verdict.....	4469
view of premises.....	4468

Jury—Continued.

township.	‡ 4537
challenges.	4537
fees.	4541
verdict.	4539
view of premises.	4538
Drift, removal of.	4577
drawing.	4577
notice of meeting.	4578
oath.	4580
verdict.	4580
Election of justice of the peace, contest of.	573
fees.	578
oath.	575
verdict.	575
Fees. Code Civil Procedure.	‡ 6405, 5182, 5189 <i>m</i>
appropriation of property.	6451
ditch appeal, county.	4506
township.	4541
election of justice, contest of.	578
levee, construction of.	4604
road appeals, state.	4632
Girls' Industrial Home, trial of girl to be sent to.	771
Home of the Friendless, trial of girl to be sent to.	515, 8071
Levee, construction of.	4600
fees.	4604
impaneling.	4601
trial to.	4602
verdict.	4602
view of premises.	4602
Road appeals, county.	4700
challenges.	4702
oath.	4702
trial to.	4703
verdict.	4703
materials, from proceedings of county com- missioners as to.	514, ‡ 8035-306
state.	4628
challenges.	4702
oath.	4702

Jury—Continued.

verdict.....	4703
view of premises.....	4703

Justice of the peace—

Arbitration of claims against estate, duties as to.....	6093-4
Claim against estate, may take affidavit of..	6092
Contest of election of.....	572
costs of.....	578
election not to be set aside for illegal votes cast, when.....	576
evidence confined to points stated in notice.	575
jury of three selected by probate judge...	573
justice to preside in absence of judge....	577
notice of contest.....	572
to electors to fill vacancy.....	575
Contest of election of probate judge, duties of justice on appeal of.....	2997
to issue subpoenas for witnesses.....	2998
testimony before.....	3000
to certify and transmit to common pleas.	3000
Decedent's personal property, may appoint appraisers for, when.....	6028-9
form of certificate of appointment.....	6030
oath to inventory may be administered by, when.....	6046
real property, may appoint appraisers for, when.....	6156
certificate of appointment, to make, etc.	6156
oath of appraisers may be administered by.....	6157
Insolvent debtor's property, may appoint appraisers for, when.....	6347
Marriage, may solemnize.....	6385
penalty for solemnizing contrary to law..	6392
for failure to return to probate judge a certificate of marriage solemnized...	6391
duties of, before solemnizing.....	6393
Proceedings to change number of in township.....	568
when part of township attached to another.....	568
in Cuyahoga county.....	568

Laborers—

- Wages of, a preferred claim against insolvent debtor's estate, when..... 6355
 against estate of decedent..... 6090

Land—See REAL ESTATE.**Landlord and tenant—See LIQUOR LAWS.**

- Lien of tenant for improvements made under lease of guardian of minor, idiot, etc..... 6301-6308

Last sickness—

- Expenses of, a preferred claim..... 6090

Lease—

- Guardian of minor to make..... 6295-6301
 of idiot..... 6308-6312
 for petroleum oil or natural gas purposes. 6301-1
 for mining purposes..... 6301-5

- Permanent leasehold estate descends same as fee simple..... 4181

- Trustee of minor, idiot, etc., may make.... 6323

Legacy—See LEGATEE.

- Definition..... 5913n

- Discharge of debt in will against executor construed as..... 6068

- must be included in inventory..... 6068

- Paid within four years requires bond..... 6128

- sale of real estate to pay..... 6172

Legal advertisement—

- Two papers, what notice to be published in. 6406n

Legal representatives—See HEIRS, ETC.**Legatee—See DEVISEE.**

- Allowance to widow, may ask review of.... 6043

- Appraisement, notice to of..... 6032

- may be present at..... 6034

- Bond, to give for payment of legacy, when. 6075, 6128

- when may bring suit on bond of administrator, etc..... 6211

- when court may authorize suit on bond of administrator, etc., by..... 6212

- Charged by will with payment of debt, effect..... 6218

- takes land subject to charge..... 5955

- Concealing assets, rights against persons... 6053

Legatee—Continued.

Contribution by, to raise portion for absent child, etc.....	§ 5961, 5976
to pay share of devisee witness to will, when.....	5925
to pay legacies, etc., when devised property taken to pay debts.....	5973-8
to pay claims against estate after settlement, etc. See CONTRIBUTION..	§ 6218-6223
Creditors may bring action against, after settlement, when	6218
Death of, legacy not to relapse, when.....	5971
Distribution, may enforce order of.....	6195
Foreign executors, etc., rights as to.....	6131, 2
How may obtain legacy by action..	6211
How may obtain legacy within four years..	6128
Inventory, may compel filing of.....	6047
may be present at taking of	6034
Notice to, of hearing of executor's, etc., claim against estate	6100
of making inventory and appraisement to be given to	6032
Party to contest of will.....	C. C. P. 5859
in action on administration bond.....	6215
in action for sale of land	6142
Personal property specifically bequeathed to be delivered, when	6075
Probate judge, when interested as.....	535
Property bequeathed, takes subject to encumbrance	5955
Residuary defined	5913 ^m
bond of executor, who is.....	5997
not to discharge lien on real estate for payment of debts, except	5998
inventory, when not required to return.	§ 5997, 6023
lien of decedent's creditors, land passing to, is subject to.....	§ 5998, 6023
takes deceased child's share of real estate, when.....	5971
Sale of real estate to pay legacy of.....	6172
Sums paid to may be recovered, when	6021
Testimony, when adverse party claims as..	5242

Legatee—Continued.

- or as assignee or vendee of legatee.....§ 5241
- Witness to will, effect of being..... 5925

Legitimacy—

- Of persons born bastards, how effected.... 4175

Letters.—See ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.**Of administration :**

- Applicant for to file affidavit and give bond. 6005-6
- County in which granted 5994
- Non-resident interested in business here... 6013
- Revocation of..... §§ 6049, 6178, 6252
- by discovery of will..... 6019
- Who entitled to..... 6005
- probate judge is not..... 535
- Will not issue of right after twenty years.. 6014
- may issue before on petition, etc..... 6014

Testamentary :

- Application for 6005
- County in which granted..... 5994
- Revocation of..... §§ 6049, 6178, 6252
- Who entitled to..... 5995
- minor must attain majority..... 6001
- probate judge not entitled to..... 535
- when to issue to foreign executor.. §§ 5938-5941

Of guardianship :

- For guardian of two or more wards..... 6263

Levee, construction of—

- Apportionment of..... 4595
- Appropriation of property for..... 2232
- Assessment of work to be made, how..... 4594
- when to go on duplicate..... 4611
- Bond filed by petitioners..... 4586
- Changes in route authorized 4597
- Compensation, application for..... 4588
- hearing of application for..... 4591
- must be made before final order..... 4592
- Costs..... 4604
- apportionment of 4595
- on dismissal..... 4606
- Dismissal of proceedings, when..... 4606
- Error, can not be complained of, unless.... 4612

Levee, construction of—Continued.

relief in case of manifest.....	4613
correction of errors, etc.....	4605
Fees.....	4604
Flood gate, court may order construction of.....	4599a
Final order.....	4593
Hearing on preliminary matters.....	4589
on the merits.....	4590
of application for damages.....	4591
Jurisdiction of probate court.....	4585
Jury, impanelling, etc.....	4600-1
trial to.....	4602
verdict, form.....	4601
when to be returned.....	4602
proceedings on.....	4603
Meaning of "levee".....	4596
Notice to parties interested.....	4587
Petition for.....	4586
Repair of.....	4607
Report of viewers.....	4590
Riprapping, when to be done.....	4599
Sale of the work....	4610
Statements for parties, when judge to pre- pare.....	4595
Township trustees, when and how may es- tablish.....	4614
Verdict, form, etc.....	4601-2
Viewers, etc., appointment to fill vacancies.....	4598
When levee intersects water-course or an- other levee.....	4608
When levee benefits road.....	4609

Liability—

Death by wrongful act.....	6134-5
Executors and administrators. See ADMIN- ISTRATION OF ESTATES, INVENTORY.	
Guardians. See GUARDIANS.	
Heirs, devisees, etc., to contribution. See CONTRIBUTION	5961, 5973-8, 6218-6223
Lease of premises for sale of liquors...R. S.	4364
Person refusing to produce will.....	5924
Trustee for loss of money deposited in bank.....	5984n
Officer neglecting to serve or return process or pay over money.....	541 - 544

License—

Minister of the gospel, of, to solemnize marriage	6386
to be produced to probate judge of county in which marriage solemnized.....	6387
Parties of applying for marriage.....	6389-6390
Fees for.....	6390
Penalty for improperly issuing.....	6390
Tobacco warehouseman, of, fees.....	4336-7

Liens—*Administration of estates:*

Bond of residuary legatee does not discharge, except	5998
Concealing assets, of judgment against persons	6057
Debts, on undivided real estate for payment of.....	5972, 5
unaffected by provisions as to payment of.	6091
Distribution, against executor, etc., to enforce order of	6197
Judgment of.....	6197
embezzling, etc., estate....	6057
Mechanics, rights and duties of executors, etc.....	R. S. 3192
On personal property of decedent created during his life time, order of payment.	6091
Residuary legatee, bond of to pay debts does not release.....	5998
Sale of real estate, holders of parties in action for.....	6142
priorities of, adjusted in such action....	6145
proceeds, applied to satisfy, order of....	6165
Taxes, of executors, etc., for payment of...	2851

Assignment for creditors:

Assignee takes subject to.....	6335n
Assignment does not affect priority of.....	6335n
judgment can not attach after assignment.	6335n
Payment of by order of probate court.....	6351
Sale of real estate free from.....	6350
Title requiring decree to settle, action for sale may be brought in Common Pleas.	6351

Guardians, etc.:

Lease of real estate to discharge.....	6296
--	------

Liens—Continued.

of tenant for improvements.....	§ 6301, 6308
Of drunkard, after notice of appointment of guardian void.....	6318
Sale of real estate to discharge.....	6280
petition to describe	6281
Sale of liquors on ward's premises	R. S. 4364
Taxes paid, of guardian for.....	2851

Life estate—

Devise for life, limited to heirs, how construed.....	5968
Rule in Shelley's case abolished as to wills.....	5968a
Given by will not enlarged to fee by power of sale, etc.....	5967n
And remainders in shares of stock.....	5967n

Limitation of actions.—See CODE OF CIVIL PRO.**Administration of estates:**

Bond of executor, etc.....	C. C. P. 4984
Creditors by, against executors and administrators.....	6113
on claims accruing after four years.....	6113
when assets received after four years...	6114
on claim rejected by executor, etc.	§ 6097, 6116
of insolvent estate.....	6241
at instance of heir or creditor	6098
when administrator, etc., dies, etc., and new one appointed.....	6120
against administrator <i>de bonis non</i>	6121
when former administrator, etc., has not given notice of appointment, etc.....	6122
when notice of appointment is not given within proper time, and is given afterward.....	6126
special administrator, limitation of action when appointed	6012
against heirs, devisees, etc., after settle- ment.....	6218
on bond of executor, etc.....	C. C. P. 4984
Executors, etc., by, for death by negligence.	§ 6135, 6134a
to subject land fraudulently conveyed....	6139

Limitation of actions—Continued.

Insolvent estate, failure by creditor to present claims a bar to recovery, when.	6247
action against, when barred.....	6241
to remedy an omission to appeal from decision of commissioners of insolvent estate	6231
Will, contest of.....	5933

Assignment for creditors :

On claims rejected by assignee or trustee ..	6352
Fraudulent conveyance, action to set aside.	6344n
Statute does not run in favor of assignee...	6335n
Payment of dividend not new promise under limitation act	6335n

Guardian and ward :

To open and review settlement of guardian.	6289
of guardian of lunatic.....	6304

Liquor laws—

Action under for injury or to means of support by causing intoxication.	R. S. § 4357 <i>et seq.</i>
Liability under, for lease of premises for sale of liquors.....	R. S. 4364

Loans—

Duty of guardian to make, of money of ward.....	6269
of trustee of minor, idiot, etc.....	6327

Longview Asylum.—See ASYLUM.

Admission of patient to	738
Certificate of physician.....	740
Conveyance to asylum.....	741
Costs and expenses	748
Examination of witnesses.....	740
Penalties of judge, etc., for neglect of duty.	749
Prosecuting attorney to attend to suits....	746
Warrant and subpoenas.....	739

Lost records—

How restored. See RECORD.....	528a
-------------------------------	------

Lost wills—

Admission to probate. See WILLS....	5944 <i>et seq.</i>
-------------------------------------	---------------------

Lunatic.—See INSANE PERSON, GUARDIAN.

Maintenance—

Duty of guardian of person to furnish ward,
when 6271

Malefeasance—

Proceedings on complaint against municipal
officer for..... 1732-6

Mandamus—

Lies to compel officer to take prisoner be-
fore commissioner of insolvents..... 6361n
not to compel superintendent of asylum
to take back insane patient..... 709n

Mansion house—

Right of widow or widower to remain in
for one year 4188
election of widow to take under will does
not bar right..... 5964

Marriage—

Certificate of to be transmitted to probate
court for record..... 6391
penalty for neglect to make record..... 6391
for neglect to return certificate..... 6391
Dissolution of, effect on legitimacy of issue. 4175
Effect on previously born children..... 4175
Fines for illegal solemnization of, etc., how
recovered 6394
License of minister to solemnize 6386
to be produced to court and name re-
corded 6387
no charge therefor..... 6387
record so made or certificate to be evi-
dence 6388
of parties contracting 6389
how obtained. 6390
fees for..... 6390
penalty for improperly issuing..... 6390
when application to common pleas 6390
Mayor may solemnize..... 6385
Of administratrix or executrix, does not re-
voke her authority. 6022
Of female ward, determines guardianship as
to person, but not as to estate 6265
Of female guardian, determines guardian-
ship..... 6292

Marriage—Continued.

Of woman, does not revoke her will	5958
Publication of bans for	6389
evidence thereof required, when	6393
evidence of consent of parent or guardian required	6393
Record to be kept by probate court	528
what to contain	528
Who may solemnize and how	6385
penalty against minister or justice for ille- gal solemnization of	6392
penalty for solemnization by unauthor- ized person	6392
Who may contract	6384
when consent of parent or guardian nec- essary	6384

Married woman—See MARRIAGE.

Liability on appeal in condemnation pro- ceeding	2256
Liability as guardian of idiot, etc.	6303
May make a will	5914 ⁿ
Saving of rights in proceedings by creditors against heirs, etc., after settlement of estate	6218
as to foreign wills	5967

Marshaling assets—See ASSETS.

In conformity with will	6152
When devised property taken to pay debts .	5973-5

Master commissioner—

Reference to, in matters relating to restora- tion of lost records	5286
To act in absence of insolvent commissioner .	6383

Mayor—

May solemnize marriage	6385
----------------------------------	------

Midwives—

To keep registry of births in certain coun- ties and report same to probate judge, when	6396
penalty for neglect	6396

Militia—

Bond of adjutant-general, sufficiency certi- fied by probate judge	3074
---	------

Militia—Continued.

- of treasurer of, to be approved by probate judge § 3105
- Drafts, how conducted..... 3092

Mining—

- Power of guardian to lease real estate for... 6301-5

Minister—

- May solemnize marriage and how—see **MARRIAGE**..... 6385
- To keep registry of deaths and report to probate judge, when..... 6396
- penalty for neglect..... 6396

Minor—See CHILD, GUARDIAN, INFANT.

- Appropriation of property of..... 6415a
- Consent of parents necessary for marriage of. 6384
- To whom administration granted while executor is..... 6001

Misdemeanors—See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

- Jurisdiction of probate court in, in certain counties..... 6454

Misfeasance—

- Proceedings on complaint against municipal officer for..... 1732, 6

Mistake—

- When and how accounts of executors, etc., may be opened to correct..... 6187
- of guardians..... 6289
- of trustees..... 6332

Money—

- Assignee must deliver to successor..... 6341
- Assignor's property must be converted into. 6350
- Distribution, order of, how enforced... § 6195 *et seq.*
- Executor's, etc., commissions on amount collected..... 6188
- Foreign guardian of non-resident ward can get, how..... 6279
- Found on body of unknown person, how disposed of..... 1227
- Inventory must contain account of..... 6037
- and if none, must so state..... 6037
- Investment of, by executors, trustees, etc.. 6413
- by guardians..... §§ 6269, 6413
- belonging to heirs unclaimed..... 6191

Money—Continued.

Liability for deposit in bank.....	§ 5984n
Must be inventoried and administered.....	5996, 6006
Officer refusing to pay over, how punished.....	541, 2
Order for payment of, how enforced.....	544
Proceedings against persons suspected of concealing, etc.....	6053, 9
Sale of real estate, proceeds arising from, how applied.....	6165
Trustees may get possession of, how.....	6340
Unclaimed, how invested.....	6191
Widow and children entitled to how much at appraisement.....	6041
Widow may receive in lieu of dower.....	§ 6155, 6166
Wife of assignor may receive in lieu of con- tingent right of dower.....	6350 f

Monomania—

Does not destroy testamentary capacity un- less, etc.....	5914n
--	-------

Monument—

Court may allow for as credit to executor, etc.....	6185
executor, etc., not bound to procure.....	6185

Mortgage—**Administration of estates:**

Inventory must contain particular state- ment of.....	6035
Mortgaged premises considered as personal assets.....	6070
executor or administrator may take pos- session of.....	6070
may release and discharge.....	6071
may foreclose.....	6072
Order of priority as to payment.....	6091
Sale of real estate, priorities adjusted in ac- tion for.....	6145
application of proceeds for payment of...	6165
deferred payments secured by.....	6162

Assignment for creditors:

When executed by husband and wife.....	6350g
by husband alone for purchase money...	6350g
Void as to creditors, void as to assignee....	6335n
Rights of assignee as to.....	§ 6335n, 6343

Mortgage—Continued.**Guardian, etc.:**

May give in lieu of bond	6259
Must take on loan of ward's money	6269
Proceedings by to borrow money and mortgage real estate of ward.	6301a-c
Sale of ward's land to satisfy	6280
deferred payments secured by	6286

Mother—

Consent of, when necessary for marriage of minor child	6384, 6390
Has custody and control of education of minor, when	6264
Inherits property, when	4159, <i>et seq.</i>
may inherit from or transmit inheritance to bastard	4174
May appoint guardian by will	6266

Motion—

Appropriation proceedings, for new trial... for abandonment of proceedings	6432 6434
Compel guardian to render account	6269
Extension of time to collect assets	6063
Open guardian's settlement	6304
notice of	6304
Payment of ward's money to foreign guardian	6326
Road cases, for new trial	4703
Transfer of proceedings to common pleas when probate judge interested	535

Municipal corporations—

Appropriation of property by, for public use. See APPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY	2232-2261
Devise or bequest to, when valid	5915
Proceedings against officers of, for malfeasance or misfeasance	1732
citation for accused	1732
complaint, by whom and how made	1732
costs	1736
security for, required of complainant ..	1732
jury, may be demanded	1733
challenges of	1734
prosecution, by whom conducted	1733

Municipal corporations—Continued.

removal of officer found guilty.....	1736
trial.....	1735

Name—

Change of, of adopted child.....	3137
----------------------------------	------

Naturalisation—

Form of application for restoration of record of.....	528a
form of certificate.....	528a
Record of, to be kept by probate court....	528

Negligence—

See ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES, *Liability*.

GUARDIAN, ETC., *Liability*.

Liability for death caused by.....	6134, 5
contributory.....	6135n

Newspaper—See NOTICE.**New trial—**

Appropriation of property by corporations.	6432, 6
For what causes granted. C. O. P.....	5305
Road appeals.....	4703
When and how application made during term. C. C. P.....	5307, 8
When and how application made after term. <i>Id</i>	5309

Next friend—

Action of infant must be brought by, or guardian. C. C. P.....	4998
May select certain property for minor child at appraisalment.....	6038

Next of kin—

Damages to, for death by wrongful act.	6135
Entitled to administration, when.....	6005
Inherit property, when.....	4158, <i>et seq.</i>
Notice to, before probate of will.....	5917
before granting letters to.....	6005
Parties in action on administration bond ..	6215
Remedy against, on decedent's bond to convey land.....	5954
When legacy demanded before four years, must give bond.....	6128
When may sue on administration bond....	6212

Non-resident—

Administration on estate of, in business here.....	6013
--	------

Non-resident—Continued.

to whom letters granted.....	§ 6013
disposition of assets.....	6013
Appropriation of property, service on.	6419
Arrested debtor, bond of, required to appear in court, etc.	6366
Claims of executor, etc., against estate, service of notice of hearing on.....	6100
Distribution, to enforce order of, service on.	6196
Foreign assignment.....	6335 ⁿ
Foreign executor, etc. See ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.....	6130
Guardian may recover property in this state.....	6279
of minor, idiot, etc.....	6326
may enforce collection of judgments.....	6290
may sell lands.....	6290
Road appeals, notice to appellants and obligors.....	4701
Sale of lands by executor, etc., service on..	6143
Service by publication.....C. C. P.	5048
affidavit to obtain. See FORMS.....	6143 ⁿ
notice to parties by.....	6143 ⁿ
proof of publication.....	6089 ⁿ
proof of mailing notice.....	6143 ⁿ
Trustees of, powers and duties. See TRUSTEES.....	§§ 6320-6334
non-resident or unknown parties. § 6327-1 et seq.	
Widow's election, how taken.....	5965

Notes—

Inventory to contain particular statement of.....	6035
May be distributed in kind, when and how.	6189
Not to be sold, when.....	6074
On sale of personal property, how taken...	6082
Surviving partner purchasing partnership property may give.....	3169

Notice—**Administration of estates:**

See also ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.	
Account of administrator, etc., of filing, etc.	6402
costs of.....	6402
Appeal.....	6408

Notice—Continued.

Appointment of administrator or executor.	6088
proof of.....	6089
liability of executor, etc., and sureties for failure to give.....	6127
failure to give extends time for bringing action.....	6122
when court may allow, after proper time.	6126
effect on limitation of action.....	6126
of application for, after twenty years....	6014
Bond, notice to executor, etc., that new bond is required.....	6205
Claims of executors, etc., against estate, of hearing.....	6100
Desperate claims, of application for sale, etc.	6078
of sale of such claims.....	6079
Disallowance of claim at instance of heir or creditor.....	6098
Failure to pay over money, of filing petition against executor, etc., for.....	6195, 6196
How given when law does not direct.....	6406
Insolvency of estate.....	6237
form of.....	6238
of meeting of commissioners to receive claims.....	6225
of appeal from decision of commissioners.	6230
of filing petition on omission to appeal.	6231
Inventory and appraisement, of making...	6032
of filing and hearing exceptions to inventory.....	6024
Non-resident. See NON-RESIDENT.	
Removal of executor, etc., twenty days' notice.....	6017
Sale of personal property.....	6076
of desperate claims, application for.....	6078
sale of.....	6079
of real estate.....	6159
notice of, in German or Bohemian newspaper.....	6159a
of filing petition for.....	6143
to obtain service by publication....	6143n
to parties by publication.....	6143n
waiver of.....	6143, 4

Notice—Continued.

Surety's application for release	6204
to executors, etc., when sureties insuffi-	
cient	6205
Will, of probate of	5917
of application to probate lost, spoliated	
or destroyed will	5945
to admit foreign will to record	5939
of existence of will deposited with pro-	
bate judge	5920
publication of, to admit will to record	
when record destroyed	5952
of appeal from refusal to admit will to	
probate	5934

Appropriation of property:

By private corporation, by landowner to	
compel	6448
to unknown or non-resident	6419
By municipal corporation to property own-	
ers	2237
of intention to appeal	2255
publication of, when property taken for	
public parks	2232

Assignment for creditors:

Accounts, of filing and hearing	6356, 6402
Appointment of assignee, etc.	6346
Arrested debtor's application for discharge.	6370
Disallowance of claim on application of	
assignor or creditor	6353
Dividends, of making and paying	6356
to owners of unpaid dividends	6356
Fraudulent conveyance, etc., of action to	
set aside	6344
Sale of property	6350d, b
how given	6350a, b
Trustees' election, of time and place	6338
of appointment	6346

Discharge of prisoner:

On application for	506, 7165
when insane or idiot	507, 7166

Ditch appeal:

County	4463
Township	4533, 7

Notice—Continued.**Drift:**

- Removal of, appeal 4575
- To parties of meeting of jury..... 4578

Election:

- Contest of justice's 572
- to fill vacancy 575
- Contest of probate judge's, of appeal..... 2997
- Contest for county seat..... 3016, 17

Examiner of county treasurer:

- By publication of report..... 1129

Guardians, etc.:

- Accounts, of filing and hearing..... 6402
- Filing exceptions to bond..... 6261
- Idiot, etc., appointment of guardian.. 6302
- Foreign guardian, application of, for settlement by resident guardian..... 6277
- Lease of real estate..... 6301-3, 6
- Motion to review settlement of guardian of lunatic, etc..... 6304
- how given..... 6304
- Of petition to pay ward's money to foreign guardian..... 6326
- Of application for appointment of guardian of drunkard..... 6318
- of termination of guardianship, to be given to guardian..... 6319
- Removal of guardian..... 6272, 7
- Road of appeals..... 4701
- Sale of land, of filing petition for..... 6282
- notice of sale..... 6286
- Surety's application for release..... 6273

Inquest of lunacy:

- To probate judge for removal of patient.... 709
- To relatives of death of patient 710

Intoxicating liquors:

- To seller or owner of premises. R. S.... 4358, 9

Joint sub-district:

- Of filing petition for, by clerk of board of education..... 3933
- Publication of filing petition and meeting of commissioners by probate judge... 3937

Notice—Continued.*Justices of the peace :*

- Application to increase or diminish number
of in township..... 568
- Contest of election..... 572, 5

Marriage:

- Notice of to be given before solemnization.. 6389

Levee, construction of:

- To land owners, etc..... 4587, 4590, 4589
- Sale of work 4610

Partnership:

- To administrator, etc., of deceased partner
for appointment of appraisers..... 3167

Pike:

- Two-mile assessment, to owners of material
sought to be taken..... 4854
- To auditors when road is in more than one
county..... 4858
- Of appeal to common pleas..... 4857

Probate judge :

- Contest of election of, of appeal..... 2997

Proceedings in aid of execution:

- Of order against judgment debtor... 5472, 5473

Railroad ditch, etc. :

- To railroad company for..... 3343
- To probate judge 3343
- Sale of work..... 3344

*Restoring lost, etc., records..... 528a**Road, abandonment of:*

- Of hearing of petition..... 4916

Road appeal:

- To appellants and obligors..... 4701

*Sale of property found on deceased person. 1227**Trustee :*

- Accounts, of filing and hearing..... 6402
- Appointment of, of insolvent debtor..... 6346
- Bond, of giving by testamentary..... 5982
- Settlement of, etc. 6329

Number—

- Words importing plural applied to singular. 5913

Nuncupative will—

- How made and proved..... 5991

Nuncupative will—Continued.

Must be admitted to probate within six months..... 5992

Expenses and fees of probate, etc., by whom paid..... 5993

Form..... 5991

Appraiser's of decedent's personal property..... 6028-6033

Oath—See AFFIDAVIT.

Administrator's and executor's..... 6046, 6175
real property..... 6157

Appropriation of property, of jury..... 6427

Arrested debtor's, on application for release 6364

Commissioner of insolvents may administer. 6380

Deputy clerk of probate court may administer..... 533

Ditch appeal, county, of jury..... 4467
township..... 4537

Guardian, etc., on application for appointment..... 6259

to accounts of..... 6269

to inventory..... 6269

of appraisers of real property..... 6284

of freeholders on report of lease of ward's land..... 6298

Insolvent estate, witnesses and claimant may be examined under..... 6233, 4

Inspector of provisions..... 4278

of tobacco..... 4339

Joint sub-district, of commissioners establishing..... 3939

Marriage license, on procuring, when..... 6390

Pike case, of appraisers of material..... 4783

Probate judge may administer..... 526

Road appeals, of jury..... 4702

Office—

Of probate court, where kept and how furnished..... 523

Term of, of probate judge..... 1. —

Ohio.

When property escheats to. See ESCHEAT.
 4161, 4163, 4180

Ohio Hospital for Epileptics—

Admission to..... 527, —

Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—**Omission—**

Of executor, etc., to give notice of appointment, liability.....§ 6127

One-mile assessment pike—

Appeal as to change or vacation of 4688

as to compensation and damages..... 4690

Assessment of damages for materials taken for..... 4783

appeal from assessment to common pleas 4784

Open and close—

In proceedings to appropriate property by municipal corporations..... 2245

by private corporations..... 6422

Opening settlements—

Of executor, etc..... 6187

guardian..... 6289

trustee..... 6832

Order—*Administration of estates :*

Account, appeal from final..... 6407

Appealable, in what cases..... 6407

Arbitrator's award..... 6098

Claims, payment of falling due after four years..... 6115

bond for 6115

as to disposition of desperate claims a sufficient voucher..... 6077

Debts, of payment of..... 6090

Distribution..... 524

to enforce 6195

of insolvent estate..... §§ 6235, 6244, 5

Execution on judgment against executor, etc..... 6195

Inventory, as to..... §§ 6023, 6047, 6074

Liens, determining priority of..... 6145

Money belonging to unknown heirs, investment of..... 6191

distribution of, arising from sale of lands. §§ 6145, 6465

Notice of hearing of executor's, etc., claim against estate..... 6190

Order—Continued.

Sale of lands to pay debts.

§ 6138, 6145, 6148, 6154, 6162, 6165, 6166

Will, certified copy of, in other county..... 5992

of foreign, filing and recording. 5940

Appropriation of property:

To draw jury..... 6421

Conduct jury to view premises..... 6428

Assignment for creditors:

Continue assignor's business..... 6350h

Fraudulent transfer, to prohibit..... 6349

Payment of dividends..... 6356

Sale of property..... 6350a

To put trustee in possession, etc..... 6340

Ditch, appeal:

County, to draw jury..... 4465

conduct jury to premises..... 4467

Township, to draw jury..... 4537

conduct jury to premises..... 4538

Drift, removal of, appeal:

To draw jury..... 4577

Conduct jury to premises..... 4580

Guardians, etc.:

Drunkard, terminating guardianship of.... 6319

Duties of, to enforce..... 6276

Guardian must obey all, etc..... 6269

Lease of real estate..... § 6299, 6312

Sale of real estate..... 6286, 6306

Industrial Home:

To parents to appear before court..... 769

To send girl to..... 770

Inquest of lunacy:

To confine insane persons..... 708

to discharge..... 709

Money:

Payment of, how enforced..... 544

Municipal officer:

In proceedings against, to draw jury..... 1738

Payment:

By executor of decedent's debts..... 6090

Of money arising from sale of land..... 6165

By assignee of insolvent debtor..... 6365

Order—Continued.**Punishment:**

For refusal to obey..... §541, 2

Road appeal:

County, to conduct jury to view premises.. 4703

State, to draw jury..... 4628

conduct jury to view premises. 4703

Orphan asylum—

Vagrant or incorrigible children may be sent
to §§ 3140a, R. S. 7154

Outlets—

Appeals in proceedings to open and widen,
of ditches §§ 4506n, 4542n

Papers—

Filing, must be docketed..... 528

Must be filed in court in proceedings as to
arrested debtor. 6371

Surrender of to trustee of insolvent debtor
enforced..... 6340

Pardon—

Duties of probate judge on violation of con-
ditional..... 532, —

Parents—

Adoption of children by..... §§ 3137–3140

Birth, when to make report of to probate
court..... 6396

Consent of, necessary for marriage of child,
when..... 6384

Custody of ward, when to have..... 6264

Damages to, for death by wrongful act..... 6134, 5

Inherit property, when 4159, 4174

Marriage of, effect on children..... 4175

of dissolution of marriage..... 4175

May appoint guardian by will..... 6266

Service on, when child under fourteen. Code
of Civil Procedure..... 5047

When entitled to administration of estate.. 6005

Park, public—

Condemnation of property for..... 2232

though lying without corporation..... 2232

Notice of proposition to appropriate, etc... 2232

Parties to actions—

Administrator, to action on bond of..... 6215

Parties to actions—Continued.

Appropriation of property by private corporation.....	6423
of unfinished railroad bed.....	6445
Assignee's action, creditors not necessary..	6335n
Claim of executor, etc., against estate.....	6100
rejected by executor, etc., at instance of heir or creditor.....	6098
may be contested though previously allowed.....	6216
Complete real contracts.....	5800
Distribution, in action to enforce order of..	6198
Fraudulent conveyance, to set aside by creditors of insolvent debtor.....	6344
in action for sale of land by executor, etc.....	6142
Lease of ward's land by guardian.....	6298
of idiot, etc.....	6310
Proceedings by creditors against heirs, etc., after settlement of estate.....	6222
Revivor of action by guardian of idiot, etc.	6305
Sale of real estate by executor, etc.....	6142
when fraudulent conveyance is sought to be set aside.....	6142
how summoned.....	6143
waiver of service and consent to sale..	6143
court may adjust all liens, etc..	6145
of equitable interest of deceased in land.	6166
of ward's land by guardian.....	6282
of idiot, etc.....	6306
of insolvent debtor's land.....	6350
of insolvent debtor's land to adjust liens.	6351
Testimony of, when adverse party is executor, etc....	C. C. P. 5242

Partition—

Proceedings in.....	C. C. P. 5754-5778
When proceedings for are commenced, and a deficiency of assets found, executor, etc., to procure certificate thereof from probate court.....	6173
court to order so much of proceeds to be paid over to executor, etc.....	6174

Partition—Continued.

executor, etc., may sell land to pay debts,
when same has been sold on partition.‡ 6174

Partners—

Administration of estate of non-resident, doing business in this state.....	6013
assets, how disposed of.....	6013
Assignment for creditors by, effect.....	6335n
Surviving, duties and rights of.....	3167
notice to administrator of deceased, for appointment of appraisers.....	3167
inventory to be delivered to surviving partner and filed.....	3167
when executor, etc., to have appraisement made	3168
when executor appointed in county other than that in which partnership ex- isted	3168
when survivor may purchase partnership property, and on what terms	3169
receiver to wind up partnership if sur- viving partner does not purchase property	3169
interest of deceased partner disposed in accordance with articles of co-partner- ship or provisions of will.....	3169
how partnership real estate to be con- veyed	3170
Testimony in action by or against . . C. C. P.	5242
Penalty—	
Guardian, against failing to file inventory.	6269
to list or pay taxes R. S.	2848
Insolvent, discharged for unlawful arrest...	6379
Officer or person violating law as to exami- nation of county treasury.....	1129
refusing to serve process or pay over money	541, 2
Probate judge or clerk practicing law	534
Probate judge improperly issuing marriage license	6390
Justice, minister or clerk, etc., failing to transmit marriage certificate to pro- bate judge.....	6391

Penalty—Continued.

Justice or minister for illegally solemnizing marriage	‡ 6392
Unauthorized person solemnizing marriage.	6392
how and in what court recovered	6394
Physicians, clergymen, sextons, midwives, etc., failing to register and report births and deaths.....	6396
how recovered and to whom paid.....	6396
Bank, etc., violating law as to unclaimed deposits.....	7650-7
recovery and disposition of.....	7650-8
who may sue for, etc.....	7650-9

Pension cases—

Duty of probate judge in.....	548
-------------------------------	-----

Permanent leasehold estate—

Descends same as fee simple.....	4181
----------------------------------	------

Personal property—

Administration on, not necessary if less than twenty dollars.....	6018
Distribution of. See DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION.....	‡ 4163 <i>et seq.</i>
how order of enforced.....	6195 <i>et seq.</i>
Found on body of unknown decedent, how disposed of	1227
Inventory of, of decedent	‡ 6023 <i>et seq.</i>
form	6046n
of insolvent debtor	6347
of ward	6289
Legatee takes subject to charge on,.....	5955
Proceeds of land directed by will to be sold treated as.....	6165n
Sale of, of decedent.....	‡ 6074 <i>et seq.</i>
forms.....	‡‡ 6076n, 6086n
private sale.....	6076
liability of executor, etc., for not selling..	6182
what not to be sold.....	6074
specifically bequeathed exempt from, unless required for payment of debts.	‡‡ 5974, 5, 6068
of insolvent debtor	6350
of ward.....	6280

Personal property—Continued.

Widow and children entitled to what, exempt from administration.....	6038, 9
allowance for one year's support.....	6040, 2
Will to be probated before title passes.....	5942
subsequently acquired, passes.....	5969

Person interested—

Account, may file exceptions to.....	6187
Bond may be required by from executor, etc., though will dispenses with giving.	5996
to use of on appeal of executor's, etc., claim against estate.....	6101
new bond may be required by of sureties.	6205
Claim due after four years may be disputed by	6115
may give bond to creditor for payment of.	6115
action on such bond.....	6117, 6118
must be notified of trial of executor's, etc., claim against estate.....	6100
may appeal from decision of court in such case.....	6101
Distribution, may sue executor, etc., to compel.....	6195
parties to action to enforce	6198
Guardian's settlement, may open up, etc...	6304
Inventory, may file exceptions to.....	6024
May complain against persons concealing assets, etc.....	6053
May bring action asking direction of court respecting estate, etc.....	6202
May sue on administration bond	6212
Mortgaged premises held in trust for, when.	6071
Parties in action for sale of land.....	6142
to enforce distribution	6198
Sale of personal property may be had on application of, notwithstanding will ...	6074
may give bond to pay debts and prevent sale of real estate.	6146
Will, to be notified of deposit of	5920
may enforce production of.....	5921
appeal from refusal to probate.....	5934
application to probate foreign will.....	5939
notice of application.....	5939

Person interested—Continued.

- right to contest supplied record of will... 5952
 When probate judge is, effect..... 535

Petition—

- Adoption of children..... 3137
 Administration after twenty years..... 6014
 Appeal of claim disallowed by commissioner
 of insolvent estate..... 6231
 Appropriation of property by private corpo-
 rations..... 6416
 by land owner to compel..... 6448
 by municipal corporations..... 2236
 Distributee, in action on administrat'n bond. 6211n
 Distribution, to enforce order of..... 6195
 Improvement of real estate of imbecile, etc. 6313-1
 Injury by wrongful death..... 6135
 Insolvent debtor, for discharge..... 6372
 Joint subdistrict..... 3932
 for additional subdistrict..... 3946
 Lease of ward's land by guardian..... 6297
 of idiot, lunatic, etc..... 6310
 for petroleum oil or natural gas purposes. 6301-1
 for mining purposes..... 6301-6
 Levee, construction of..... 4586
 Mortgage, real estate of ward by guardian.. 6301a
 Road, abandonment of..... 4915
 Sale of land by executor, etc..... 6141
 of equitable interest of deceased in land. 6166
 by guardian of minor..... 6281
 of lunatic..... 6306
 by assignee of insolvent debtor..... 6351
 by trustee of non-resident..... 6323

Petition in error—

- Filing in supreme court with leave. C. C. P. 6710
 Review of proceedings to appropriate prop-
 erty by..... 2252

Physician—

- Certificate of, for admission of patient to in-
 sane asylum..... 704
 to Longview asylum..... 740
 probate judge to transmit copy of to su-
 perintendent..... 705
 for discharge of patient..... 708

Physician—Continued.

- Affidavit of, when discharged patient becomes again insane..... §712
- Probate judge may employ, to attend insane patient in county infirmary 707, 8092-4
- to report condition of patient to judge. 707, 8092-6
- fees of..... 707
- To keep registry of births and deaths in certain counties..... 6396
- and report same to probate judge, when.. 6396
- penalty for neglecting duty..... 6396

Pictures—

- What widow and children entitled to..... 6028

Pikes—

- One-mile assessment pike..... 4783, 4
- Two-mile assessment pike..... 4834-4850
- Turnpike..... 4761

Plans—

- Probate judge to approve of, of court-house, jail, etc..... 535, —

Plea—

- In criminal cases..... 6460

Pleadings—See PETITION.

- Appropriation of property..... 6414a
- Not necessary on appeal of executor's, etc., claim against estate..... 6101
- Rule days for. Code of Civil Procedure.... 5097

Posthumous child—

- Inherits when..... 4179
- Birth of, revokes will, unless, etc..... 5959

Preferred claims—

- Against estate of decedent..... 6090, 1
- of insolvent debtor..... 6355

Preferred creditors—

- Assignments inure to equal benefit of all.. 6343

Premises—

- View of by jury. See JURY.....

Presentation of claims—

- Against estate of decedent..... 6092, 7
- when insolvent..... §§ 6226, 6239
- Of insolvent debtor..... 6352

Price—

- For which property of insolvent debtor may be sold..... 6350c

Price—Continued.

of real estate without state.....	‡ 6350c
Real estate of ward.....	6286
of decedent.....	6160, 1
personal property.....	6076

Priority—

Of liens on real estate of decedent, how ad-justed.....	6145
of insolvent debtor.....	‡ 6335n, 6351
Of payment of claims against decedent's estate.....	6090, 1
insolvent debtor's estate.....	6355

Prisoner—

Application to probate judge for discharge.	7165
Bail, proceedings when held to.....	7167
Insane or idiot, proceedings when.....	7166
treatment of insane prisoners.....	7430
Recognizance, proceedings to discharge on.	7169
deposit of and discharge.....	7170
Security, duty of court on failure to give..	7168

Private property—

Condemnation of, for public purposes by municipal corporation.....	‡ 2232 <i>et seq.</i>
by private corporation.....	6414 <i>et seq.</i>
Disposition of, found on body of dead per-son.....	1227

Private sale—

Of insolvent debtor's property.....	6350c
ward's real estate.....	6286
decedent's real estate.....	6161
personal property.....	6076
forms.....	‡ 6076n, 6086n
Affidavit before confirmation of.....	6412

Probate—

Admission of will to, how and when.	‡ 5917, 5925, 5929, 5950
not admitted to probate without notice to widow and next of kin.....	5917
Appeal to common pleas, if probate of will refused.....	5934
Enforcement of production of will, for.	‡ 5921, 5924

Probate—Continued.

Foreign will admitted to record, how.	§§ 5937, 5938
Jurisdiction of probate of wills, in probate court.....	524
in common pleas court.....	524
Lost, spoliated, etc., will, probate of.	§§ 5944, 5952
Nuncupative will, probate of.....	5992
Testimony as to.....	§§ 5926-5928
Will, probate of, lost or spoliated....	§§ 5944-5952
necessary to its validity.....	5942
nuncupative will.....	5992
record, when and how made.....	5930

Probate court and judge—

Accounts, to publish notice of filing.....	6402
may examine accountant under oath.....	6403
may reduce such examination to writing.	6403
and require accountant to subscribe same.	6403
Acknowledgments, may take.....	526
Adoption of child.	§§ 3137-3140
Administration of estates. See <i>Infra</i> .	
Advertisements of notices	6406
Appeals. See <i>Infra</i>	6407
Appropriation of property. See <i>Infra</i> .	
Arrest, may hear application to vacate order of	C. C. P. 5517
Assessors to canvass election of district.	R. S. 2786
Assignment for creditors. See <i>Infra</i> .	
Asylum, duties in reference to admission.	§§ 702-749
Bail, for appearance in common pleas, when to take.....	771
may hear applications to reduce. .C. C. P.	5517
Bank deposits unclaimed, duties of judge as to	509, § 7650-1-9
Births and deaths, record of to keep, etc.	§ 6395 et seq.
Board of equalization, to summon persons before	§§ 2804, 2805
Bond of.....	529
deposited where	529
may approve of certain.....	§§ 1269, 3685
to be filed in office of.....	6401

Probate court and judge—Continued.

Books kept by.....	§§ 523, 528, 1340, 5930, 7650-3
to have control and custody of.....	533
Boys' Industrial School, commitments to...	752
Child, separation of from pauper mother.	535, —
Children's Home, commitments to. R. 8.	§§ 2181, 7913-52
Can not hold any other office	1, —
Can not practice law, etc.....	534
Commission from Governor to receive.	532, —
Common pleas, to act for, when.....	535
Constables, appointed by, in certain cities.	540n
Contempt, power to punish	538
proceedings for.....	543
discharge of witness illegally imprisoned for.....	C. C. P. 5255
Convict, insane at expiration of sentence, duties.....	7430
Costs. See Costs....	
unclaimed, to make list, etc.....	1339
County auditor, examination of complaint against.....	1031
County commissioners, judge's duty as to filling vacancy.....	842
bond, approved by.....	844
shall approve per diem expenses.....	897
County seat, probate court to be held at...	523
Court of insolvency, power and duties of as County treasury, appointment of examiners of.....	1129
cash account of moneys put into, must keep	1340
duty as to examination of.....	§§ 1129, 1721
night watchman for, certificate as to.....	
Criminal procedure. See CRIMINAL PRO- CEDURE.....	§ 6454 <i>et seq.</i>
Dead body, duty as to property found on...	1227
Deaths, record of to keep, etc.....	§ 6395 <i>et seq.</i>
Depositions, may take.....	§ 526, C. C. P. 5269
may be used in evidence in	6404
Deputy clerk, powers, etc.....	533
can not practice law	534

Probate court and judge—Continued.

probate judge may perform duties of.....	§ 533
Ditch appeal, county, duty on.....	4463
township.....	4533
Dockets kept by.....	528
Dower, assignment of approved by. Code	
Civil Procedure.....	5707
Drafts of soldiers, duties.....	3092
Drift, removal of, appeal to.....	4575
Election of judge.....	1, —
Election of real estate assessors, duties as to.	2786
contest of, of probate judge.....	2997
of justice of the peace, duties as to.....	572
for county seat.....	3016
time of, of probate judge.....	534, —
Entries, etc., omitted by predecessor to	
make.....	530
fees for.....	531, 2
proceedings against judge in default.....	532
services therefor, to make sworn state-	
ment of.....	532
Error from to common pleas. C. C. P.....	6708
to supreme court. C. C. P.....	6710
transcript to furnish on tender of fees. C.	
C. P.....	6717
Execution from.....	544
proceedings in aid of.....	§ 5472-5488
Execution of judgment of, stay of. C. C. P.	6718
Fee bill and report of fees.....	545
fees of. See FEES.....	546
Fugitives from justice, arrest of, by, etc. ...	7156-8
Girls' Industrial Home, may commit to....	769
Guaguers appointed by.....	§ 4277-4278
Guardian <i>ad litem</i> may be appointed by....	6269n
Guardians, duties as to.....	6254
See GUARDIANS, <i>Infra</i> .	
Habeas corpus, may grant writ of. C. C. P.	5727
Hamilton county, report of court to county	
commissioners in.....	1342
Heir at law, how designated.....	4182
Home of the Friendless, commitment of girl	
to.....	8071
Ineligible to certain other offices.....	1, —

Probate court and judge—Continued.

Infants, may be taken from parents, when.	3140a
Infirmary, may send insane person to.	707
Injunctions, when may grant. C. C. P.	5573
Inquest of lunacy, duties as to.	702-749
Insane asylum, notice to probate court of quota of patients each county enti- tled to.	702n
Insane persons, duty as to.	8092-4
Insolvency, court of.	536, —
Insolvent estates. See ASSIGNMENT FOR CREDITORS, <i>infra</i> .	
Inspectors, appointed by. See INSPECTORS.	4277
tobacco inspector qualified by.	4334
fees for, etc.	4337
of corporate elections, appointed by, when.	3245a(2)
Insurance company, bonds of approved by.	3685
Interested, duty, when.	535, 6440
Interpreter of.	534, —
Investment of trust funds, to direct.	6413
Joint sub-district, when petition for may be filed with.	3934
Judgment in, how vacated, etc. C. C. P.	5354-5365
Judgment debtor, order by for examination of.	5472-5474
Jurisdiction, concurrent.	525
exclusive.	524
acquired by, excludes other probate courts.	527
in habeas corpus. C. C. P.	5727
Justices, duty in contest of election of.	572-575
Justices of peace in township, may change number of.	568
Law, not to practice.	534
Levee, construction of, duties as to.	4585
Longview Asylum, appoints one director..	723
neglect of duty as to.	749
Lost or destroyed records, to make rules as to testimony and appoint commis- sioner.	528b
salary and term of office of commissioner.	528b
cost of restoring.	528c
restored, how.	528a

Probate court and judge—Continued.

Marriage licenses and licenses to solemnize marriage, to issue.....	§ 6386, 9
Military arms, etc., bond for safe keeping to be approved by.....	3074
to approve bond of treasurer of military organization.....	3105
Misdemeanors, jurisdiction as to.....	6454, <i>et seq.</i>
Municipal officers, proceedings on complaint against.....	§ 1732-1735
New sub-district, petition for.....	3948
New trial. See NEW TRIAL.	
Non-residents, appointment of trustees of, etc.....	6320, <i>et seq.</i>
Notice of filing accounts, to publish. See NOTICE.....	6402
how to give notice not otherwise provided.	6406
Oaths, may administer.....	526
Office, where kept, how furnished.....	523
Omitted entries and records, how supplied.	530, 2
fees for, how paid.....	531
proceedings against judge on default....	532
One-mile assessment pike, appointment of appraisers of damages for material taken for.....	4783
appeal from assessment.....	4784
Pardon, duties of judge on violation of conditional.....	532, —
Partnership assets, on death of partner.	§ 3167-3170
Pension or bounty cases, no costs in.....	548
Pike cases, duties of in.....	§ 4783, 4, 4834, 4855-6
Plans, etc., of court-house or jail to be approved by.....	535, —
Powers, same as common pleas.....	537
Prisoner in jail, application for his discharge.....	7165, <i>et seq.</i>
Proceedings in aid of execution, jurisdiction.....	5472, <i>et seq.</i>
Process, etc., to issue.....	539
Prosecuting attorney's bond may be approved by.....	1269
Public buildings, to approve plans, etc.,	535, —

Probate court and judge—Continued.

Questions of fact, may determine.....	26400
or may order tried by jury.....	6400
or referred	6400
Railroad drain, duty as to	3343
Receiver may be appointed by, when. Code	
Civil Procedure.....	5587
Records kept by—see RECORD	528
duties as to lost or destroyed records.....	528b
omitted, how supplied	530
fees therefor, paid how.....	531
proceedings against judge in default.....	532
judge to make sworn statement of serv-	
ices therefor.....	532
Reference of cause by, when.....	526n
Report of fees to county commissioners in	
Hamilton county	1342
Road appeals—see APPEAL. 4627, 4688, 4697, 9, 4859n	
abandonment of roads.....	4914
Rooms for, etc.....	523
Rules of practice, to make and submit to	
supreme court.....	536
of common pleas to govern when applica-	
ble.....	537
Salary of, of Hamilton and Cuyahoga coun-	
ties.....	535, §§ 1345, 8035-248 R. S.
School examiners appointed by	4069
site for, plat to be filed with probate	
judge.....	3990
Seal of	536, —
Sheriffs, etc., to attend	540
liability for neglect.	541
fees	1234
Statistics of births and deaths, record of, to	
keep	6395
Stay of execution of judgment of. C. C. P. 6718	
Stenographer, to appoint.....	475a, 476 R. S.
Subpoena for witnesses issued by. C. C. P. 5246	
Sureties of, application for discharge.....	5837
Tax, collateral inheritance, duty as to..	522, —
Tax, direct inheritance, duty as to....	517, —
Tax matters, powers and duties when bank	
fails to make return.....	2769

Probate court and judge—Continued.

on refusal to appear and answer before board of equalization.....	2804, 2805
before auditor	2783
Telegraph lines, duty as to.....	3459 <i>et seq.</i>
Terms. C. C. P.....	5365
Terms of court in criminal jurisdiction....	6468
Tobacco inspector to qualify.....	4334
warehouseman's bond required by.....	4336
to be filed in	4336
Toll road voted to be purchased by county, duty as to appointment of appraisers.	
R. S.....	3499
Transcript on appeal—see TRANSCRIPT.....	6409
on error. C. C. P.....	6717
Treasury, appointment of examiners of county by.....	1129
Trust funds, to direct investment of.....	6413
Trustees, duties as to—see TRUSTEES ...	6320-6334
Two-mile assessment pike, appeal to.....	4834
appointment of appraisers of material taken for.....	4655
appeal when pike in more than one county.....	4850
Unknown depositors and deposits, duties as to.....	509, 7850-1
Unknown and non-resident parties, funds of.	6327-1
U.S. survey, to ascertain damages caused by.	1198
Vacation or modification of judgment by. C. C. P.....	5365
Vacation or modification of judgment of. C. C. P.....	6708
Wills, duties as to—see WILLS.	
Witness illegally imprisoned may be discharged by. C. C. P.....	5255
Administration of estates:	
see ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.	
Accounts, may require filing of.....	6178
to be filed in.....	6183
may allow on oath of one of two or more executors, etc.	6176
may refer to commissioner.....	6186
may open, when.....	6187

Probate court and judge--Continued.

- may examine executor, etc., under oath
 - as to 6408
 - may give further time to file exceptions to. 6402
 - notice of filing and hearing to be given by. 6402
- Administrator *de bonis non*, may appoint ... 6018
- Appraisement of land, may order, included
 - in inventory of personalty..... 6025
- Assets, may extend time for collecting..... 6063-6
- proceedings against persons suspected of
 - concealing, etc..... 6053-9
 - judgment a lien on real estate 6057
- Bond of executor or administrator, to require..... 5996, 6006
 - may authorize suit on 6212
 - may require executor, etc., to execute
 - bond of indemnity to surety, when.. 6208
- Claim of executor against estate presented
 - for allowance..... 6100
 - notice required to be given..... 6100
 - requisition to reject claim against estate,
 - when filed in. 6098
 - notice to be issued on..... 6098
 - not due in four years, may order executor, etc., to retain funds to pay..... 6115
 - or bond to be taken for..... 6115
 - decision of court not conclusive against executor, etc..... 6116
- Compensation of executor, etc., to allow... 6188
- Compounding of debts due estate, may approve of 6073
- Damages for wrongful death, to apportion
 - funds on settlement of..... 6135
 - for public improvements, assessment of.
 - R. S. 2317, *et seq.*
- Desperate claims, application for disposition of, made to..... 6077
 - proceedings on..... 6078, 9
- Distribution, petition to enforce, filed in... 6195
 - to issue citation against executor, etc.... 6195
 - service on non-resident..... 6196
 - hearing and judgment..... 6197
 - all necessary parties brought in..... 6198

Probate court and judge—Continued.

may send case to common pleas.....	6199
Foreign executors, etc., power of court over.	6130
Insolvent estate, to appoint commissioners.	6224
or allow executor, etc., to act as.....	6236
report of commissioners to be made to. . .	6226
to make provision for contingent debts of estate.....	6227
appeal from, if commissioners reject claim	6230, 1
order of distribution made by on return of list of debts.....	6244
may compel rendition of account.....	6252
to fix compensation of commissioners....	6253
Inventory of personal property to be re- turned to	6023
proceedings on exceptions to.....	6024
Investment of moneys belonging to heirs, etc., unclaimed. See INVESTMENT....	6191
may order payment of invested funds. . .	6192
responsible for safe keeping of.....	6193
Legatee may be required by to give bond before distribution.....	6128
Letters testamentary to grant, when and how.....	5994, 5
of administration, when executor re- nounces.....	6000
on death of executor.....	6003
in what order.....	6006
Notice of appointment of executor, etc., how evidence of, perfected in.....	6089
Removal of executor, etc., by.....	6017
Resignation of executor, etc., may receive..	6015
Sale bill to be returned to.	6087
Sale of lands, jurisdiction as to	6137
proceedings for.....	6137-6142
may determine equities and priorities....	6145
sale, how ordered.....	6147
order to contain, what.....	6148
to appoint appraisers.....	6155-6
to order assignment of dower.....	6155
may set aside appraisement.	6160
may fix amount for which to be sold:....	6160

Probate court and judge—Continued.

and manner and place of sale.....	§ 6160
may order deed.....	6162
and secure dower when specially assigned.	6164
Sale of personal property though will directs otherwise.....	6074
may order same sold at private sale....	6076
Surety may apply to for release from bond.	6204
Vouchers, may allow what expenditures, without.....	6184
When probate judge is interested, etc., effect.....	535

Appeals to. See APPEAL.

Accounts, settlement of, of executor, guardian, etc.	6407
Administration of estates....	6407
Completion of real contracts.....	6407
Ditch, county.....	4463
township.	4533
Drift, removal of.	4575
Guardians and trustees.....	6407
Insolvent estates.....	6407
Roads, state and county, etc.....	4688
state.	4627
township.	4697
for damages.....	§ 4627, 4699
Sale of real estate by executors, etc.	6407
Two-mile assessment pike.....	§ 4834, 4859
Widow, allowance to	6407

Appropriation of property by private corporations:

Abandonment of property, duty on.....	6434
Costs, may apportion.	6452
Fees of, in proceedings for.....	6451
New trial, may grant.	6436
Petition to be filed in	6416
to issue summons on.....	6418
proceedings on, how conducted....	§ 6419-6432
Proceedings in to condemn road-bed of unfinished railroad.....	§ 6445-6447
To appoint attorney for absent, etc., parties.	6441
When interested, what proceedings had....	6440

Probate court and judge—Continued.

Appropriation of property by municipal corporations.....§ 2282, et seq.

Assignment for creditors:

Accounts, to examine.....	6356
to publish notice of filing and hearing...	6356
Assignee to appear before.....	6335
Bond of assignee, to be approved by.....	6336
new bond may be required.....	6339
of trustee.....	6340
Claims, to order disallowance of.....	6353
Compensation of assignee, etc., to fix.....	6357
Deed of assignment to be filed in.....	6336
Dividends, to declare.....	6356
Examination of assignor or assignee, may require.....	6349
Fees allowed to.....	6358
Former assignment, proceedings by in case of.....	6345
Fraud, to make and enforce orders to prevent.....	6349
Fraudulent assignment, etc., proceedings, when set aside.....	6344
Homestead, may order set off.....	6348
Incumbrances on real estate, to order payment of.....	6351
Removal of assignee, if no bond given....	6336
Report of assignee to be filed in.....	6352
report and settlement to be made to....	6356
Resignation of assignee, may accept.....	6337
Sale of property, to fix terms of.....	6350c
Trustee, to appoint, when.....	6337
creditors may petition for election of....	6338
to give notice of meeting for.....	6338
to appoint person elected.....	6338
for property fraudulently conveyed....	6344

Assignments to avoid arrest:

Certificate granted by, effect.....	6379
Commissioner of insolvents to be appointed.	6369
to make returns to... ..	6371
May require applicant to give bond.....	6366
Petition of applicant to be filed in.....	6372
Proceedings if no creditor appear.....	6372

Probate judge and court—Continued.

if creditors resist	§ 6373
final hearing	6376
costs, how awarded	6377

Guardians:

Appointment of	6254
Bond of, to approve	§ 6259, 6260
exceptions to	6261
Lease of lands, may order	6296
application for	6297
proceedings	6298, 9
Removal of guardian by	§ 6272, 6-8
Resident guardian may be required to settle	6276-8
and give way to foreign guardian	6277
Resignation of guardian, may accept	6274
Sale of land, to require service of notice of petition for	6282
to appoint appraisers	6283
to require bond before sale	6285
to issue order of sale for	6286
to confirm sale and order deed	6287
Statement required of applicant	6259
Sureties released on bond of guardian by ..	6273

Guardian of drunkards:

Appointment of, by	6317
To terminate guardianship, when	6319

Guardian of lunatics:

Appointed how	6302
Improvement of real estate, proceedings for	§ 6316-1-4
Lease of lands of, how authorized	§ 6308-12
Sale of lands of, how authorized	6306
proceedings to authorize foreign guardian to sell lands, etc	6315
To terminate guardianship, when	6316
Wife may be appointed, when	6303

Marriage licenses:

To be issued by, how and to whom	6386
record of, how made	6387
To issue from what county	6389
fee may be charged for	6390
oath, to be administered by	6390

Probate judge and court—Continued.

penalty for wrongfully issuing.....	6390
certificate to be returned to.....	6391
<i>Statistics of births and deaths:</i>	
Record of, to be kept by.....	6395
Report of, to be made to, when and by whom.....	6396
To furnish blanks for	6397
To transmit abstract to Secretary of State..	6398
<i>Trustees of non-residents, lunatics, etc.:</i>	
See TRUSTEES.	
Accounts to be rendered to probate court, when.....	6328
Appointment of	6320
Bond, to be approved by	6322
Citations and notices, to issue.....	6329
Compensation of, allowed by.....	6333
Lease or sale of lands	6323
May authorize trustee to pay over money, etc., to foreign guardian, when.....	6325
Resignation, when court may accept or re- move	6334
To determine questions of settlement of, etc.....	6330
appeal from determination.....	6331
force and effect of determination.....	6332
Proceedings in aid of execution—	
Arrest, when order of, may issue, and pro- ceedings thereon.....	5474
Ascertainable interest in the property, pro- ceeding when another has.....	5496
Attendance of parties and witnesses en- forced, how.....	5479
Bond, debtor may be required to give, when in default, may be committed to jail.....	5474
Common pleas court, jurisdiction of..	5472, 5474
Compensation of, clerks, sheriff, etc	5489
probate judge.....	5488
Continuance of proceedings.....	5478
Costs	5489
Debtor of judgment debtor may be exam- ined.....	5475
effect of order for such examination.....	5475

Proceedings in aid of execution—Continued.

notice may be given to any party.....	2 5475
order to be signed by judge and served as summons	5487
order may be issued before issue and re- turn of execution, when	5475
Debtor may pay execution against his cred- itor	5482
sheriff's receipt a discharge for amount paid	5482
Disobedience of order for, how punished...	5481
Earnings of debtor, when and what can not be applied on execution.....	5483
Forms.....	22 5472-5489nn
Fraud, fact that examination may lead to conviction of, not to excuse from ex- amination.....	5476
Judge may order property to be applied on execution.....	5483
when and what personal earnings of debtor can not be applied.....	5483
Jurisdiction of common pleas and probate courts	22 5472, 5474
Oath, examination to be under.....	5480
Probate court, jurisdiction of.....	22 5472, 5474
Probate judge, compensation of.....	5488
Proceedings when another has an ascertain- able interest in the property.....	5486
receiver may be ordered to sell debtor's interest.....	5486
sale conducted in the same manner as sales on execution	5486
Receiver may be appointed, and transfers, etc., prohibited.....	5484
liability of sheriff on bond when ap- pointed receiver	5485
may be ordered to sell debtor's interest in the property.....	5486
oath and undertaking by.....	5485
Reference may be ordered.....	5477
examination before referee to be certi- fied	5480
must be under oath.....	5480

Proceedings in aid of execution—Continued.

Return of execution, examination after....	5472
examination before.....	5473
Transfers of property may be prohibited...	5484
Warrant for arrest, may issue, when.....	5474
by whom to be issued and where to be executed	5474
copy of warrant and testimony to be de- livered to debtor.....	5474
debtor must be examined under oath....	5474

Proceeds—

Arising from sale of land by executor, etc., how applied.....	6165
--	------

Profits—See ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES.

Assignment of dower in.....	6155
-----------------------------	------

Promissory note—See NOTES.**Proof—**

Appropriation proceedings by private cor- poration, burden of proof.....	6420
Of claim against decedent's estate.....	6062
insolvent debtor's	6354
Of publication of notice of appointment of executor, etc.....	6089
To obtain service on non-resident by publi- cation.....	6143a
Of mailing notice to non-resident.	6143a

Prosecuting attorney—

Asylum, to attend to suits on behalf of....	718
compensation.....	718
Longview asylum.....	746
compensation.....	746
Bail for costs, may require prosecuting wit- ness to give.....	6471
Bond of, probate court may approve of....	1269
Criminal procedure, duties of in.....	6455-7, 6471
Escheated personal property, to collect....	4163
Pardon, forfeited, duty as to.....	522
Municipal officers, to prosecute for malfeas- ance, when.....	1733
Property found on dead person, to enforce provisions in reference to.....	1227
To file information against probate judge or clerk practicing law.....	534

Prosecuting attorney—Continued.

- To issue execution and pay over money on judgment against persons concealing assets of estate, etc., when..... 6059
- compensation..... 6059
- To sue bank, etc., violating law as to unclaimed deposits..... 7650-9

Provisions—

- Allowance of to widow and children for support, etc..... 6040

Public buildings—

- Approval of plans of by probate judge, etc. p. 535

Publication—See NOTICE.

- Accounts in probate court, of notice of filing..... 6402
- Appropriation proceedings by private corporations..... 6419
- service on non-resident or unknown person by 6419
- in proceedings to appropriate unfinished railroad bed..... 6445
- Newspaper, what notices to be published in. 6406n
- Proof of..... 6089n
- Service by, in what cases. C. C. P..... 5048
- affidavit to obtain..... 6143n
- Of report of examiner of county treasury.. 1129

Public use—

- See APPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.... 2232, 6414

Purchasers—

- Appraisers, executors or administrators can not be, at sale of land by executors, etc. 6161n
- Title of, to lands fraudulently conveyed.... 6139
- to lands derived from heir without knowledge of will..... 5967

Railroad—See APPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.

- Proceedings to compel to drain land..... 3842-6
- Unfinished road-bed of, may be condemned. 6445
- proceedings in such case 6446
- in what courts proceedings may be commenced. 6447

Railroad drain—See DITCH..... 3342

Real actions—

Executor, etc., by, to complete contract for sale of land.....	§ 5800
conveyance under, who to execute and its effect.....	5801
parties.....	5800
service, when petition filed in probate court.....	5800
Form of petition by executor.....	5800n
Guardian to bring, to complete real contract of ward.....	6313
Heirs of deceased purchaser may enforce specific performance.....	5802
Jurisdiction of probate court.....	525

Real contracts—

Assignee of insolvent debtor may complete, when.....	6350
Executors, etc., action to complete.....	5800
Guardian of insane person may complete, when.....	6313

Real estate—

Appraisement of, of decedent's estate.....	6155
of insolvent debtor's... ..	6350c
of ward's.....	6283
Contracts for sale of, actions to complete..	5800
Descent of.....	4158, <i>et seq.</i>
Dower in.....	4188, <i>et seq.</i>
Improvement of real estate by guardian of imbecile, etc.....	6313-1-4
Investment in, by guardian.....	6269
Lease of, by guardian.....	§§ 6295, 6308
Liens on, adjusted.....	6145, 6351
Mortgage of real estate by guardian.....	6301a-c
Sale of, by assignee of insolvent debtor....	6350, 1
by executor, etc.....	6136, <i>et seq.</i>
by guardian.....	6280, <i>et seq.</i>
by county auditor, of escheated lands.	4183, <i>et seq.</i>

Re-appraisement— Of real estate, when to be ordered.....	§§ 6154, 6160, 6350s
form.....	6162n

Receipts—See VOUCHERS.

Receipts—Continued.

Executor, etc., required to produce for debts and legacies, etc., paid and filed with account	26183
what items may be allowed without.	6184

Receiver—

Probate judge may appoint, when. C. C. P..	5587
--	------

Recognizance—

See CRIMINAL PROCEDURE	6467, 9
Proceedings to discharge prisoner on.....	7169
deposit of and discharge of prisoner. . . .	7170
When arrested, debtor must give, for his appearance.	6367

Record—

Account, final, of administrator or executor must be recorded.	6190
Adoption, of child	3139
of heir	4182
Births and deaths, record of..... §§ 6395, 6399	
abstract of sent to secretary of state.	6398
evidence and open to inspection.....	6399
Commissioner of insolvents must keep.....	6369
Complete need not be made, when.. C. C. P.	5337
Lost or destroyed, restoration of.....	528a, b, c
probate judge to make rules and appoint commissioner to take testimony.....	528b
costs of restoring, how paid	528c
will, or probate of will of..... §§ 5949-5952	
Levee proceedings, record of.....	4605
Marriage records.....	528
of ministers authorized to solemnize. 6387, 6388	
Naturalization, record of	528
Probate court, records of. . . . §§ 528, 528a, b, c, 7650-3	
omitted by predecessor must be made by probate judge..... §§ 530, 531	
Road appeals, of proceedings in.....	4707
Unknown depositors and deposits, record of open to inspection.....	7650-3
Wills, record of.....	528
copy of, when evidence.....	5931
effect of executed in another state and admitted to record here,.....	5937
nuncupative will.....	5992

Record—Continued.

- recorded in each county in which land is
situated..... 5832
restoration of record of destroyed will 5849-5952

Referees—

- Doubtful claim against estate may be re-
ferred by executor, etc., to..... 6003
by whom approved..... 6003
proceedings when claim is less than one
hundred dollars..... 6004
when claim exceeds one hundred dollars. 6005
proceedings, powers and compensation of. 6006
costs, how awarded. 6006
Claim disallowed by administrator, etc., of
insolvent estate may be submitted to. 6240
costs awarded by..... 6242
judgment on award..... 6243

Reference—

- Of administrator's account..... 6186
Of questions arising in actions in probate
court..... 6400
Of doubtful claims against estate 6093
Probate court can only make by consent... 526a
Proceedings in aid of execution, reference
in..... 5472, 5477

Registry—

- Of births and deaths to be kept by physi-
cians, clergymen, sextons, etc..... 6306

Rejection—

- Of claims against estate by executor, etc... 6007
at instance of heir or creditor..... 6008
by assignee of insolvent debtor..... 6352
at instance of assignor or creditor..... 6353

Release—

- Effect of, of debt in will against executor,
etc..... 6068
Effect of assignment providing for..... 6335
Of ward's tax title 6294
Of sureties on administrator's, etc., bond... 6204
assignee's..... 6339
guardian's..... 6273

Remainder—

- Construction of devise for life, remainder to heirs in fee 5968
- of life estates and remainders in shares of stock 5967ⁿ
- Contingent remainder 5913ⁿ
- Tenant for life, or in dower, guilty of waste, liable to remainderman 4177, 4194

Removal—See ADMINISTRATORS AND EXECUTORS, REVOCATION, ETC.

- Administrator or executor 6017
- failure to return inventory 6049
- Guardian 6272, 6, 7
- Assignee or trustee 6336-9, 6345
- Patient from insane asylum 709
- Trustee of non-resident minor, idiot, etc. . . 6334
- of unknown and non-resident owners 6327-2

Rents—

- Assignment of dower in 6157
- Disposition of, of escheated land in Cincinnati 4186
- Improvements may be made by tenant of ward as part of 6300
- Statement of value of, of ward's real estate in application for appointment as guardian 6259
- by guardian in inventory 6269
- in petition for sale of ward's real estate. 6281
- in application to make long lease 6297
- of real estate of idiot, etc. 6311

Repair of levees 4607**Replevin—**

- Effect of assignment after action in 6335ⁿ
- Liability of sureties on bond in 6335ⁿ

Report—

- Appraiser's, of decedent's real estate 6157
- of ward's real estate 6285
- of material in pike cases 4783
- Assessors, physicians, clergymen, etc., of births and deaths to probate judge.. 6396
- Assignee or trustee, of claims presented for allowance 6352
- of payment of dividends, when 6356

Report—Continued

Births and deaths to probate court.....	6396
Commissioner of insolvent estate.....	6226
of insolvent debtor.....	6371
in application for joint subdistrict.....	3941
in railroad ditch case.....	3343
Examiner of county treasury.....	1129
Executor's, etc., sale of real estate.....	6162
when no sale is effected.....	6162
Freeholder's, as to lease of ward's real estate.....	6298
of idiot, etc., real estate.....	6311
Guardian, of sale of real estate.....	6287
Jury in levee improvement case.....	4603
Probate judge, of fees to county auditor.....	545, 1334
Referee, of doubtful claims against estate..	6096
Viewers or reviewers in road appeals.....	4693
levee improvement case.....	4591

Representatives—Legal—see **HEIRS, ETC.**Personal—see **ADMINISTRATORS AND EXECUTORS.****Requisition—**

May be filed on executor, etc., to reject claim against estate.....	6098
on assignee or trustee of insolvent estate.	6353

Reservations—

In deed of assignment, effect.....	6335a
------------------------------------	-------

Residence—

Appointment of testamentary guardian without reference to.....	6267
--	------

Residuary legatee—See **LEGATEE.****Resignation—**

Of administrator or executor.....	6015
not to affect liability previously incurred.	6018
Of assignee or trustee for creditors.....	6337
must file and settle accounts.....	6341
Of commissioner of insolvents.....	6360
Of guardian.....	6274
Of trustee of non-resident minor, idiot, etc.	6330, 6334

Restoration of records—

Probate court, of.	528a, b, c
application of party interested in.....	528a

Restoration of records—Continued.

citation to party to appear.....	§528a
commissioner to be appointed by judge..	528b
costs, how paid.....	528c
motion of court, on.....	528a
reference to special master commissioner.	528b
rules and regulations.....	528b
testimony, judge to make rules as to.....	528b
Will, new record or probate when record destroyed.....	§§ 5949-5952
copy of will, authenticated, may alone be admitted to probate.....	5951
copy of will and probate admitted to rec- ord.....	5949
notice.....	5952
original will may be again admitted to probate.....	5950

Return—See REPORT, VERDICT.

Appropriation of property, return of sum- mons in.....	6418
Assignee, return of sale by.....	6350e
Assignments, return of inventory and ap- praisements in.....	6347
Guardians, return of inventories and ac- counts by, enforced.....	6275
Sale of land to pay decedent's debts, return of.....	6162
return of process in action for.....	6143
Will, return of process to enforce production of.....	§§ 5922, 5923

Reversal—

Of proceedings in road appeals.....	4691
in condemnation cases.....	6414n

Review—

Of settlement of executor, etc....	6187
of guardian.....	6289
of trustee.....	6332
When may be ordered in road appeals.....	4694

Reviewers.—See VIEWERS.**Revivor—**

Of action.....	C. C. P. §§ 5146-5161
Of judgment.....	C. C. P. § 5366 <i>et seq.</i>

Revocation—

Of letters testamentary or of administration.

See ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES, *Revocation*, etc. .6017, 6019, 6022, 6049, 6087, 6252

Of will. See WILL..... §§ 5953-5962

Roads.—See APPEAL.County..... § 4688 *et seq.*Improved..... 4859*n*

One-mile assessment pike..... 4783, 4

State..... § 4627 *et seq.*, § 4688 *et seq.*

Township..... 4697

Turnpike..... 4761

Toll..... R. S. 3499

Two-mile assessment pike..... §§ 4834, 4854 *et seq.*When and how county commissioners may
condemn material for..... §§ 8035-304 *et seq.***Rules—**Of common pleas to govern when appli-
cable..... 537Of practice, probate judges to make and
submit to Supreme court..... 536Of Hamilton county probate court in rela-
tion to restoring lost records..... 528*b***Rule days—**

For Pleading..... C. C. P. 5097

Safe deposit companies—May act as executor, guardian, etc..... 540, 3821*c***Salary—**

Of probate judge of Hamilton county..... 1345

Of commissioner for restoring lost or de-
stroyed records..... 528*b***Sale—**Assignee, by, of insolvent debtor's property.
§§ 6347, 6350, 6350*a-g*, 6407Executor or administrator, by, of decedent's
personal property..... § 6074 *et seq.*
private, not to be confirmed until affidavit
filed..... 6412real estate. See ADMINISTRATION OF Es-
TATES, *Sale*..... § 6136 *et seq.*notice of in German or Bohemian news-
papers..... 6159*a*Guardian, by, of ward's real and personal
property..... 6280

Sale—Continued.

- of idiot or insane person, etc. See GUARDIANS, *Sale* § 6306
- of non-resident minor, idiot, etc. 6223
- of ward's coal or fire clay 6306
- sale or adjustment of dower 6307
- County auditor, by, of escheated lands. § 4183 *et seq.*
- Work in construction of levee 4610
- of railroad ditch 3345
- Property found, of, on deceased person. 1227

Sale bill—

- Of decedent's personal property. See ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES, *Sale Bill* ... 6086

Schedule—

- Allowance to widow or children to be stated in separate 6042
- Assignee or trustee of insolvent to file schedule of debts or liabilities 6347
- Commissioners of insolvents to make. 6361
- Exempted property of insolvent, separate schedule to be made of. 6361
- Insolvent debtor, schedule of debts to be filed: what to contain. 6347

School—

- Appropriation of property for sites. 2232
- of school lands by railroad company. 6439
- Attendance. 529, —
- appeal from refusal to excuse. 529, —
- juvenile disorderly persons, proceedings against. 530, —
- proceedings in case of truancy 530, —
- report of truant officer to probate judge. 531, —
- when probate judge may commit to state institution. 531, —
- Decedent's personal property escheated to state applied to support of. 4163
- Examiners of, appointed by probate judge. 4069
- qualifications. 4069
- Joint sub-districts, how established. See JOINT SUB-DISTRICTS. 3930
- Site for school house, estimate for. 3941a
- plat to be filed with probate judge. 3990
- Widow and children entitled to books. 6038

- Appropriation of property**—*Continued*
 effect of failure to make election
 may be returned as to part.....
- By private corporations:*
 Abandonment by corporation.....
 when presumed.....
 judgment against corporation.....
 when action may be brought for
 expenses.....
 Amendments, may be allowed.....
 Appropriations can only be made.....
 Attorney appointed for absent party
 fees in such cases.....
 fees in case of abandonment.....
 Common pleas has jurisdiction, when.....
 Compensation, how assessed when
 are partly on land sought to be.....
 Conflicting claims not to be passed up
 but to be adjudicated in common
 such proceedings a civil action.....
 to be determined by court or jury, when.....
 Costs and fees, how taxed, etc.....
 when costs may be apportioned.....
 on new trial granted.....
 of more than three witnesses on
 point.....
 on abandonment.....
 in proceedings to condemn unfinished
 road-bed of railroad.....
 judgment for expenses against corporation.....
 Cost bill expense of view to be taxed.....
 Directors' individual liability on judgment
 against corporation.....
 Evidence, none to be given before jury
 on premises.....
 witnesses may be examined after retirement
 of jury.....
 burden of proof on corporation.....
 Fees.....
 Insane person, appropriation of property
 application by guardian for authority to
 convey.....



Seal—

Of probate court..... 536, —

Securities—

In what, executors, trustees, etc., may invest..... § 6413

guardians..... §§ 6269, 6413

For claim against insolvent debtor to be stated in affidavit of claimant..... 6354

examination of claimant as to..... 6354

Security for costs—

On complaint against municipal officer..... 1732

In proceeding to establish joint sub-district. 3935

When plaintiff must give..... C. C. P. 5340 *et seq.*

Semile dementia—

Disqualifies person from making will..... 5014*n*

Separate trial—

In condemnation suits..... 6422

Service.—See NOTICE, SUMMONS.

Appropriation proceedings, in. §§ 6418, 6445, 6449

By publication..... C. C. P. 5048

affidavit to obtain..... 6143*n*

Lands, in action by executor, etc., to sell.. 6143

Non-resident executor, on, in action for failure to pay heir, etc., after order of distribution..... 6196

Set off—Code of Civil Procedure..... 5075

Affidavit of claim against insolvent estate, must show..... 6354

Assignment for creditors..... 6335*n*

Settlement of accounts.—See ACCOUNTS, ADMINISTRATORS, EXECUTORS, ETC.**Sextons—**

To keep registry of deaths, etc..... 6396

Sheep—

Widow and children entitled to..... 6038

Shelly's Case..... 5968*n***Sheriff—**

Duties of..... 549

Amercement of..... 541

Fees of..... 1234

Jury in probate court, to summon..... 6418

Sheriff—Continued.

Will, to serve process to enforce production
of.....§ 5922
liability for neglect..... 5923

Sickness, last—

Expenses of, a preferred claim..... 6090

Signature—

Of person making will, at each end thereof. 5916n
how made..... 5916n

Sister—

Inherits property, when.....§ 4158 *et seq.*

Solicitor—

To prosecute claim against municipal officer. 1733

**Special administrator.— See ADMINISTRATION
OF ESTATES.****Specific performance.—See APPEAL..... 6407**

Of contracts of decedent..... 5800

Of contracts of idiot, etc..... 6313

Spinning wheel—

Widow entitled to 6038

State of Ohio—

Escheat of property to.....§§ 4161, 3, 4183 *et seq.*

State road appeal.—See APPEAL.....§§ 4627, 4688 *et seq.***Statement—**

Made to court by executor, etc., in partition
sales 6173

Of ward's estate on application for appointment as guardian 6259

Of money in county treasury to be furnished
by auditor to examiners, etc..... 1129

Statutes—

Relating to insolvent debtors..... 6344n

Stay of execution—

Code of Civil Procedure..... 6718

Stealing will—

Punishment for.....R. S. 6859

Stenographers—

Probate judge to appoint in certain cities.R. S. 476

Stock—

How sold by executor, etc 6080

May be paid over in kind, when..... 6189

Of life estates and remainders in shares of.. 5967n

Reissue of lost, etc., certificates..... 3254-1

Salt—

See ACTION, LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Summons—

- Appropriation proceedings by private corporation, in..... §§ 6418, 6439, 6449
- in proceedings to appropriate unfinished road-bed of railroad..... § 6445
- Contempt, probate court to issue in proceedings for, when..... 543
- Service and return of in action for sale of land by executor, etc..... 6143
- waiver of service..... 6143
- guardian *ad litem* can not waive..... 6144
- Service by publication. C. C. P..... 5048
- Manner of service and return generally.. 5042 *Id.*
- how served on corporations..... 5044 *Id.*
- on infants..... 5047 *Id.*
- Who may serve..... 5041 *Id.*
- What equivalent to service..... 5043 *Id.*
- When returnable..... 5039 *Id.*

Superintendent—See ASYLUM.**Superior court—**

- Jurisdiction of, to compel filing of account, or delivery of property to successor in action on assignee's or trustee's bond..... 6341a
- to compel foreign executor, etc., to account..... 6131
- in action on administration bond..... 6215
- in proceedings by creditors against heirs, etc., after settlement, etc..... 6217
- in proceedings to condemn unfinished road-bed of railroad..... 6447

Support—

- Lease of ward's land for..... §§ 6296, 6309
- Sale of ward's land for..... 6296, 6306

Sureties—**Administration of estates:**

- May require executor, etc., wasting estate to give indemnifying bond..... 6208
- foreign executor..... 6132
- to render an account..... 6208

Sureties—Continued.

Executors, etc., of, may require creditors to sue. C. C. P.	§ 5833, 4
Of legatee requiring legacy to be paid within four years.....	6128
On appeal of executor, etc., claim against estate.....	6101
On notes at administration sale.....	6082
Parties in action to enforce distribution....	6201
on administration bond.....	6209
what defense may make.....	§ 6201, 6213
Payment of claim of, of deceased insolvent debtor.....	6227
Qualifications of, of executors, etc.....	5999
Release of, of executors, etc.....	§ 6190, 6204
death of surety operates as.....	6204
notice to executor, etc., required.....	6204
not released until executor, etc., gives bond.....	6204
extent of liability of.....	§ 6204, 6206
costs paid by surety unless.....	6204
Rights of certain not affected.....	6103
When insufficient, new bond may be required.....	6205
<i>Appeal bond</i>	6408
<i>Assignment for creditors:</i>	
May require assignee or trustee to give new bond.....	6339
discharged from liability on new bond given.....	6339
Jointly liable with assignor, may present and prove claim against estate.....	6354
<i>Guardians, etc.:</i>	
Exceptions to, sufficiency of.....	6281
Additional may be required.....	6281
Release of, how obtained.....	6273
notice of application.....	6273
extent of liability.....	6273
Liability of, of wife, guardian of insane husband.....	6303
<i>Probate judge:</i>	
Release of sureties of.....	§ 5837, 5838

Survey—

Of ward's land into town lots ordered, when. § 6283

Surveyor—

To attend viewers in state and county road
appeals..... 4692

Surplus proceeds—

Of sale of real estate by executor, etc., con-
sidered and disposed of as real estate. 6171

Disposition of, of estate of non-resident de-
cedent in business here..... 6013

Surviving executor—

Powers of..... 5980

Surviving partner—

Rights and duties of..... 3167 *et seq.*

Surviving trustee—

May execute trust..... 5985

Taxes—

Boards of equalization, power of probate
court to compel appearance and tes-
timony before..... §§ 2804, 2805

Bank, proceedings when it fails to make re-
turn..... 2769

Collateral inheritance tax—see **INHERITANCE
TAX.**

Direct inheritance tax—see **INHERITANCE
TAX.**

Estate of decedent, taxes a preferred claim
against..... 6090

Execution for, no exemption or stay. R. S. 2859

Executor or administrator must pay, when.
6019a, R. S. 2845

Executor to list personalty..... R. S. 2734

liable for real tax, when..... R. S. 2845

liable to devisee for neglect to list or pay. 2849

lien for taxes advanced, etc..... 2851

False return, proceedings on refusal to ap-
pear and answer before auditor..... 2783

Guardian liable for tax, when..... 2845

liability to ward for neglect to list or pay. 2848

lien for taxes advanced, etc..... 2851

Tax title—

Release of ward's by guardian..... 6294

effect of tender to release..... 6294

Telegraph, etc., companies—

- Appropriation of property by..... §§ 3459-3461
- Public grounds, streets, etc..... 3461
- proceedings in probate court to appropriate..... 3461
- Railroad companies' land, appropriation of. 3459

Tenant—

- Life, guilty of waste forfeits estate..... 4177
- In dower, guilty of waste forfeits dower.... 4194

Term—

- Of office of probate judge..... 1, —

Terms of probate court—

- For civil business..... C. C. P. 5365
- criminal business..... 6468

Terms of sale—

- Of personal property of decedent..... 6076
- of insolvent debtor..... 6350c
- Of real estate of decedent..... §§ 6160, 6161
- of ward..... 6286
- of insolvent debtor..... 6350c

Testament—see WILL.

- Forging, altering, or counterfeiting, how punished..... R. S. 7091
- Stealing, destroying, or secreting, how punished..... R. S. 6859
- allegation of property or value unnecessary..... R. S. 7224

Testamentary guardian—

- Appointment of by father..... 6266
- when mother may appoint..... 6266
- Bond of..... 6268
- when not required..... 6268
- Entitled to preference..... 6267
- Who can not be..... 6256

Testamentary trustee.—See TRUSTEE..... §§ 5981-5990**Testimony.—See EVIDENCE.**

- Of witnesses to will..... 5926
- to be reduced to writing and filed in court. 5926
- Depositions on trial in probate court..... 6404

Time—

- Administrators, etc., of, to publish notice of appointment..... 6088
- file inventory..... §§ 5996, 6006, 6047

Time—Continued.

collect assets.....	§ 6062-6
file accounts.....	§§ 5996, 6006, 6175, 6175a
make sales of personal property.....	6076
real estate.....	6159
Assignee or trustee to file assignment and give bond.....	6335
publish notice of appointment.....	6346
file inventory.....	6347
file report of claims.....	6352
file schedule of debts.....	6347
file accounts.....	6356
make sales.....	§ 6350 <i>et seq.</i>
report payment of dividends.....	6356
Creditors to present claims against insolvent estate.....	6352
of decedent.....	§§ 6226, 6239
to bring actions. See LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.....	
Election of probate judge.....	534, —
Filing appeal bond.....	6408
Guardian, to file inventory.....	6269
file accounts.....	6269
Trustee of non-resident, idiot, etc., to file accounts.....	6268
Widow or widower, to make election under will :.....	5963
Time of commencing actions.—See LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.	

Title—

Of <i>bona fide</i> purchaser to land not defeated by production of will, when.....	5967
to land fraudulently conveyed, protected when.....	6139
Of heirs, etc., in lands set-off to widow may be sold.....	6148
Questions as to on assignee's sale, how ad- justed.....	6351
Abstract of, to be furnished by applicant for appointment as guardian, when.....	6259
Release of ward's tax, by guardian.....	6294
Tobacco.—See INSPECTOR,	

Tobacco—Continued.

Probate court to grant license to warehousemen.....	4334
fees for issuing.....	4337
To require bond of warehouseman.....	4336
bond to be filed in probate court.....	4336

Toll road—

Voted to be purchased by county, duty of probate judge as to appointment of appraisers	R. S. 3499
--	------------

Tombstone—

Court may allow for	6185
executor, etc., not bound to procure	6185

Torrens Law—

92 v. 220. Unconstitutional, 38 Bull. 26.	
---	--

Town lots—

Land of ward may be ordered laid out in,	6283, 6286
--	------------

Township ditch appeal.—See APPEAL.....4533 *et seq.***Township road appeal.—See APPEAL.....**4697 *et seq.***Transcript—**

Appeal on, generally, when to be filed.....	6409
to be filed in probate court.....	6410
Appropriation cases, in	2257
Concealing or embezzling assets, proceedings against persons suspected of....	6058
Distribution, in proceedings to enforce order of.....	6199
Ditch case, county, who to furnish.....	4463
to be sent to auditor.....	4470
township, to be sent to township clerk...	4542
Drift, removal of.....	4576
Road cases.....	4690
to be sent to township clerk.....	4707
When probate judge interested in cause ...	535

Transfer—

Fraudulent, to hinder, etc., creditors..	6344, 6363
--	------------

Treasurer—

Personal property escheated to state paid to.....	4163
Unknown deposits, must receive from banks.	7650-5

Treasury—

Examiner or accountant appointed by probate judge, when	1129
duties and certificate of	1129

Treasury—Continued.

duty of probate judge on return of certificate.....	1129
fees of examiners.....	1129
appointed by state auditor, when.....	1129
duties, fees, etc.....	1129
Probate judge's compensation in criminal cases to be paid out of.....	6470
Unknown deposits, penalties as to, paid into.	7650-8

Trial—

Appropriation of property by municipal corporations.....	2240
by private corporations.....	6429
Complaint against municipal officer.....	1735
against county auditor.....	1031
Ditch appeal, county.....	4468
township.....	4537
Drift appeal.....	4580
Election of probate judge, contest of.....	3000
of justice of the peace.....	575
Levee improvement case.....	4602
Road appeals.....	4703

Trust—

Assignments preferring creditors, trust arising under, how administered	6343
Fraudulently conveyed property.....	6344
Generally.....	§ 6328-6334
Non-resident minors, lunatics, etc., how administered.....	§ 6320-6327
Religious institution, when valid, when made in will in favor of.....	5915
Testamentary, administered how	§ 5981-5990
When probate judge may appoint person to execute.....	5986
When mortgaged premises held by executor, etc., in.....	6071

Trustees—**Generally:**

Accounts of, in probate court.....	6467
Appeal may be taken from order settling... biennially, must render.....	6407
citations issued for, how.....	6329
examination as to, in probate court.....	6403

Trustees—Continued.

probate court to pass on.....	6330
appeal from determination.....	6331
settlement of, how opened.....	6332
settlement, mistakes in, how corrected...	6332
Application to court for direction.....	6202
Assets, when liable to refund to executor or administrator.....	6189
Resignation or removal of in probate court.	6334
Securities, trustees may invest in what....	6413

Insolvent debtor's estate :

Action against may be brought in common pleas for failure to deliver property..	6340
may bring action in common pleas or pro- bate court to settle questions of liens.	6351
Appointed when property fraudulently as- signed.....	6344
notice of.....	6346
Appraisement, to make	6347
Assets, to convert.....	6350
Bond, must give.....	6336, 6340
action may be brought on, of, when.....	6341
effect of failure to give, within ten days after appointment	6340
Business, may be authorized to carry on, of insolvent debtor.....	6350a
Claims to be presented to	6352
report to be filed on.	6352
Debts, to file schedule of.....	6347
Elect, creditors may	6338
Incumbrances, to pay, on order of court...	6351
Inventory, to return.....	6347
Removed, may be.....	6339
settlement on removal.....	6341
Resign, may.....	6337
settlement on resignation	6341
Rights of	6340
Successor of, probate judge to appoint.	6337
Title to be conveyed to	6342

Testamentary :

Appointment.....	5981
Bond.....	5981

Trustees—Continued.

when not required.....	5981
when required notwithstanding provisions of will.....	5981
when new bond required.....	5981
as to trusts heretofore created.....	5982
removal on failure to give.....	5983
separate or joint may be taken.....	5984
Contest of will, powers and duties of trustees during.....	6019a
Death, removal or incapacity, effect..	5985, 5986
Foreign court appointing, to give bond, etc.	5989
Foreign will creating, to execute trust.....	5988
trustee to give bond.....	5988
when bond not required... ..	5988
when probate court may appoint.....	5990
to give bond.....	5990
Surviving trustee may execute trust.....	5985

Non-residents or unknown parties:

Appointment.....	6327-1
Bond.....	6327-2
Compensation.....	6327-2
Duties.....	6327-2
Effect of payment to.....	6327-3
Removal.....	6327-2

Non-resident, minors, lunatics, etc.:

Appointed, when and how.....	6320-6321
Bond of, its conditions, etc.....	6322
Duties of.....	6322
Foreign guardian may collect money from..	6326
Powers of, money, may loan in certain cases.....	6327
money of beneficiary, when and to whom to pay.....	6325
real estate, may lease or sell.....	6323
Term of office.....	6324

Turnpike—

Abandonment of.....	4914 et seq.
Assessment for levee.....	4609
Condemnation of property for.....	4761

Turnpike and plankroad co's—

Duties of probate judge when commissioner is a stockholder.....	R. S. 3478
---	------------

Two-mile assessment pike—

Appeal to probate court from assessment of damages for construction, etc.....	4834
Appointment of appraisers of material for construction by probate judge.....	4854
duties of appraisers.....	4855
affirmance of award.....	4856
appeal to common pleas.....	4857
when pike is in more than one county...	4858
appeal in such case.....	4859

Unclaimed bank deposits—See BANK.

Annual report to to be made to probate judge of.....	509, 7650-1
--	-------------

Unclaimed costs—

Clerk of common pleas and probate judge to make list of, when.....	1339
Probate judge to post list in office.....	1339
how disposed of.....	1340

Unclaimed money—

Belonging to heirs, legatees, etc., how invested.....	6191
how obtained.....	6192

Undertaking—See BOND.**United States—**

Debts against estate of decedent entitled to preference under laws of.....	6090
Guardian may invest in bonds of.....	6269

United States surveys—

Right of surveyor to enter upon land, etc..	1198
Damages caused thereby.....	1199
tender of.....	1200
Costs and fees.....	1201

Unknown heirs, devisees, etc.—

How service made upon.....	C. C. P. 5053
----------------------------	---------------

Unknown person—

Disposition of property found on deceased.	1227
rights of administrator, etc.....	1228

Vagrant children—

May be sent to asylum or home.....	3140a
------------------------------------	-------

Venue—

Appropriation, proceedings in by municipal corporation.....	2238
by private corporation.....	6421

Venue—Continued.

Criminal procedure.....	6466
Ditch appeal, county.....	4465
Drift appeals.....	4577
Road appeals.....	4700
Township appeals.....	4537

Venue—

Of action against executors, guardians, etc. Code of Civil Procedure.....	5031
--	------

Verdict—

Appropriation proceedings in by municipal corporation.....	2245
by private corporation.....	6432
Contest of election of justice.....	575
Ditch appeal, county.....	4469
Drift, removal of.....	4580
Levee improvement case.....	4602
Road appeals.....	4703
Township appeal.....	4539

View by jury—

Of premises in appropriations by municipalities.....	2212
by private corporations.....	6428, 9
ditch appeal, county.....	4468
township.....	4538
drift appeal.....	4580
levee improvement case.....	4602
road appeals.....	4703

Viewers—

In levee improvement case.....	4590
road appeals.....	4691
order to viewers.....	4692
report of.....	4693
when adverse to establishment, etc..	4694
review, when ordered.....	4694
report of.....	4694
when adverse, etc.....	4694

Villages—

Appropriation of property by.....	2232, 3
-----------------------------------	---------

Vouchers—

To be taken by executor, etc., for all debts, and legacies paid and filed with ac- count.....	6183
---	------

Vouchers—Continued.

what items allowed without.....	6184
orders of court as to desperate claims sufficient.....	6077
of investment of money, etc., belonging to heirs unclaimed.....	6191
Guardian's account of expenditures verified by.....	6269
signed by lunatic, etc., and allowed as credit to guardian, void.....	6304
Probate judge or clerk can not make record of, unless, etc.....	534

Wages—

Of laborers a preferred claim against estate of decedent.....	6090
Of insolvent debtor.....	6355

Warehouse—

Probate court to qualify appointee of, to act as inspector and weigher of tobacco at.....	4334
and grant license to proprietor of.....	4334
to require bond of proprietor.....	4336
bond to be filed in probate court	4336

Warrant—

Arrest of girl leading vicious or criminal life.....	769, 774
to convey to Girls' Industrial Home.....	770
Arrest of insane person.....	703
to convey to asylum	705
remove patient from asylum	709
of judgment debtor in proceedings in aid of execution.....	5474

Waste—

Executor or administrator guilty of, required to indemnify sureties.....	6208
foreign executor, etc., to secure distributees and indemnify sureties.....	6132
when liable for, to creditors of estate....	6107
measure of liability.....	6107
Tenant for life, guilty of, forfeits estate....	4177
liable in damages to remainderman, etc.	4177
tenant in dower forfeits dower, etc.....	4194
liable to remainderman	4194

- Wearing apparel—**
 Widow entitled to, when § 6038, 9
- Widow—**
 Allowance for year's support..... 6040
 money to be set off if necessary..... 6041
 appraisers to certify amount..... 6041
 to be stated in separate schedule..... 6042
 how probate court may increase or diminish 6043
 preferred claim against estate..... 6090
 bond to pay may be given to prevent sale of land 6146
 Appeal may be taken from order of court increasing or decreasing allowance of. 6407
 Appraisement, notice of to be served on... 6032
 entitled to be present at making..... 6034
 articles to be included in, but not appraised when deceased leaves a widow. §§ 6038, 6039
 articles included in but not appraised, belong to minor child when 6039
 property at, widow make take..... 6074
 Concealing assets, etc., rights against persons 6053
 Contribution to pay claims against estate. § 6218 *et seq.*
 Damages for death by wrongful act..... 6135
 Descent of property to. See DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION..... § 4158 *et seq.*
 Distribution by executor, etc., may enforce. 6195
 Dower of. See DOWER..... 4188
 appraisers to set off in action for sale of land..... 6155
 specially assigned a charge on land.... 6164
 adjusted on petition for sale of equitable interest in land..... 6166
 action for..... C. C. P. 5708
 assignment of, by heir..... § 5707 *Id.*
 by commissioners § 5712 *et seq. Id.*
 assignment of in action by executor, etc., to sell lands to pay debts..... §§ 6155, 6164
 election to be endowed out of proceeds of sale..... 5719

Widow—Continued.

evicted from jointure to be endowed.....	‡4191
forfeited by waste.....	4194
guardian of insane, etc., widow, may sell dower of, how.....	6307
Election to take under will or dower.....	5963
citation to issue for	5963
must be made in one year.....	5963
except in case of proceedings to contest will	5963
can not take both unless, etc.....	5963
construction of will, may file petition ask- ing before election.....	5963
when entitled to make election after such proceedings.....	5963
must be made, how.....	5964
entered on journal.....	5964
duty of court to explain to her, her rights.	5964
when unable to appear or non-resident, probate court to issue commission to take	5965
failing to make election to retain dower, etc.....	5964
taking under will bars dower.....	5964
does not bar right to remain in mansion house or to year's support.....	5964
Entitled to administer husband's estate....	6005
when cited or notified for that purpose..	6005
Exemption from execution. Code Civil Procedure.....	‡‡ 5430, 5435, 5441
Homestead assigned in action for sale of land	6155
Liability of as distributee after settlement of estate	‡‡ 6217-6223
May sue on administration bond for share of estate.....	6211
Notice to of probate of will.....	5917
of taking of appraisement.....	6032
of granting letters of administration.....	6005
Party in action on administration bond....	6215
for sale of land.....	6142
Personal property entitled to on distribu- tion.....	4176

Widow—Continued.

- included in inventory but not appraised. §§ 6038, 6039
- when living with and providing for
 - minor child.... 6039
 - when not..... 6039
- set off by appraisers for year's support... 6040-3
- may take at appraisement..... 6074
- Sale of lands to pay debts, allowance, etc., 6136
- party to action for..... 6142
- dower..... §§ 6155, 6166

Widow and children—

- Allowance for year's support..... 6040-3
- see WIDOW.
- Damages for death by wrongful act..... 6135
- Descent of property to..... 4158 *et seq.*
- see DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION.
- Homestead assigned in action for sale of land. 6155
- Personal property of decedent, entitled to . 6038, 9

Widower—

- Curtsey of, abolished..... 4176n
- vested rights as to..... 4176n
- Dower of..... 4188
- see DOWER. WIDOW.
- Election to take under will or dower..... 5963
- see WIDOW.
- Personal property, amount entitled to on distribution..... 4176

Wife—see HUSBAND AND WIFE.

- Contingent dower of, of insolvent debtor.. 6350f
- see DOWER.
- of idiot, etc..... 6306
- Damages for death by wrongful act..... 6135
- Descent of property to..... 4168 *et seq.*
- see DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION.
- Dower of barred by dwelling in adultery... 4192
- expectancy of, how disposed of in action by guardian of lunatic, etc., to sell real estate..... 6306
- Of idiot, etc., may be his guardian..... 6303
- Party to proceedings to sell real estate of insolvent debtor..... §§ 6350-6351

Wills—

Acknowledgment of.....	§ 5916
Administration granted, effect of finding will after.....	6019
Admission to probate.....	5929
probated, to be recorded and filed.....	5930
can not pass real or personal estate with-out.....	5942
admitted to record in each county where land situated.....	5932
Advancement taken into account, when....	5962
After acquired property passes.....	5969
Aliens, effect of probate of will.....	5940
Alterations.....	5953 ⁿ
conveyance, etc., altering, etc., when not a revocation.....	5956
when provisions inconsistent with terms of will.....	5957
how punished. R. S.....	7091
Appeal from refusal to probate.....	§§ 5934, 5935
not of foreign will.....	5934 ⁿ
how perfected and proceedings in common pleas.....	5935
in proceedings to supply destroyed record of will.....	5952
Appointment, power of.....	5967 ⁿ
Assets marshaled in conformity with.....	6152
Attestation of.....	5916 ⁿ
witnesses must be competent.....	5916 ⁿ
Bequest defined.....	5913 ⁿ
void in certain cases.....	5915
Bond directed not to be given by.....	§§ 5996, 5981, 6268
may be required notwithstanding.....	§§ 5996, 5981, 6268
Certified copy of, evidence.....	5931
when record of will destroyed.....	§§ 5949, 5951
of foreign will admitted to record here.....	§§ 5937, 5939
Charge on property not a revocation.....	5955
devisee takes subject to.....	5955
how paid.....	5967 ⁿ
Charitable bequest void unless, etc.....	5915

Wills—Continued.

Child absent, reported dead or born after will made to have portion of estate.	5961, 5976
contribution for and by.....	5961, 5976
advancements to be taken into account..	5962
Citation to widow or widower to make election under.....	5963
Codicil, term will includes.....	5913
how made.....	5916
form.....	5916n
revocation of will by.....	5963n
construction of.....	5967n
Commission to take testimony of witness to.	5928
Concealment of.....	5921-4
liability.....	5924
punishment..	R. S. 6859
Conditions in.....	211, 5967n
Construction and operation.....	5967
action to obtain.....	6202
after acquired property.....	5969
assets, how marshaled by claimants under will.....	5975
charges.....	212, 5967n
claim, appointing debtor executor does not discharge.....	6069
codicil and will.....	5967n
conditions.....	211, 5967n
contribution when devised property taken to pay debts.....	5973-9
devise for life, remainder to heirs in fee..	5968
devise or bequest not to lapse by death of devisee, etc.....	5971
devise of lands, etc., construed to convey all interest of deviser, unless, etc.....	5970
devise in, how affected by debts of testator.....	5972
discretion of executor, etc.....	212, 5967n
election.....	212, 5967n
entire will construed as a whole.....	209, 5967n
estate directed to be sold, death of executor, etc.....	5960
evidence.....	211, 5967n

Wills—Continued.

executors, when one of two or more qual- ifies or survives, his powers	25980
fee passes without word "heirs"	5970n
foreign, effect of setting aside.	5967
contest of not allowed in this state.	5967
record, must be offered for, when.	5967
rights of persons under disability as to.	5967
intention governs.	5967n
intestacy never presumed.	210, 5967n
life estates.	5967n
limitations.	212, 5967n
power of appointment.	212, 5967n
precatory words.	211, 5967n
purchaser without knowledge of foreign will protected.	6967
repugnancy.	210, 5967n
residuary clause.	211, 5967n
sale of lands under authority of will, who may make.	5980
term "will,"	5913
when whole estate passes by devise.	5970
when real estate undevisee to be applied to pay debts instead of personally.	5972
words, construed.	210, 5967n
Contest of.	C. C. P. §§ 5838-5866
duty of probate judge on notice of.	5936
what papers to be sent to common pleas and what returned to probate court.	5936
of spoliated, lost or destroyed will.	5948
of supplied record of will.	5952
no contest of foreign.	5967
powers of executors, etc., during.	6019a
uncontested binding after two years.	5933
Contribution, when devised or bequeathed property taken to pay debts.	5973-9
child born after execution of will, portion of, liable to.	5976
Devisees, etc., liable to, when portion of one taken.	5973
unless exempted by will.	5974
enforced, how.	§§ 5978, 5979

Wills—Continued.

nothing in sections 5973 and 5974 pertaining to, to impair liability of whole estate for debts.....	5975
solvent legatees to contribute for insolvent, when.....	5977
witness to a will, portion of, liable when..	5978
Copies of record of probate of to be admitted in other counties.....	5987
effect of same.....	5937
Copy of will and record of probate of, evidence.....	5931
Copy of destroyed record of will. See CERTIFIED COPY, <i>Supra</i>	5949
of foreign will admitted to record.....	5939
Deaf, dumb and blind may make.....	5914n
Debts against executor discharged in will, how construed.....	6068
naming person executor not to discharge debt.....	6069
Definition.....	5913
Deposited with probate judge.....	5917
fee for.....	5917
certificate given for.....	5917
how enclosed.....	5918
indorsement on wrapper.....	5918
delivered to whom during life time of testator.....	5919
after his death... ..	5919
when to be opened and how.....	5920
notice thereof.....	5920
Discretion of executor, trustee, etc....	212, 5967n
Destroyed may be admitted to record.....	5944
notice of application for record.....	5945
testimony, what and how taken.....	5946
record of.....	5947
proceedings, when destroyed after probate but before record of.....	5947
effect of will so established, etc.....	5948
proceedings, when record of will destroyed.....	5949
original will may again be admitted to probate.....	5950

Wills—Continued.

or authenticated copy of will may be admitted to record.....	§ 5951
notice of record, etc., to be published..	5952
contest of supplied record.....	5952
appeal in case of contest.....	5952
saving of rights of persons under disabilities.....	5952
when destroyed by fire, riot, or civil commotion.....	528a
probate judge to make rules as to testimony and appoint commissioner to take.....	528b
costs, how paid.....	528c
punishment for destruction.....	R. S. 6859
revocation by destruction.....	5953
second, destroyed, first not revived	5960
Devisee, effect of witness being.....	5925
when share of saved to him.....	5925
contribution of heirs and devisees in such case.....	5925
devise not to lapse by death of..	5971
contribution, when devised property taken to pay debts.....	§ 5973 <i>et seq.</i>
effect of withholding will from probate for three years.	5943
Discovery of, revokes letters of administration.....	6019
Drunkenness, effect on testamentary capacity.....	5914n
Eccentricities of character insufficient to invalidate.....	5914n
Election.	5967n
Election of widow or widower to take under.....	5963
citation to issue for....	5963
construction of, may ask before election.	5963
entitled to make election when, after such proceedings.....	5963
dower, effect if widow or widower elects to take.....	5964
dower, when widow or widower entitled to in addition to provision under will.	5963

Wills—Continued.

effect of on claim for year's support.....	5964
insane or imbecile, how made.....	5966
journal to be entered on.....	5964
made must be, how.....	5964
mansion house, widow or widower may remain in after election.....	5964
non-resident or unable to appear, how election made in such case.....	5965
probate judge, duties of as to.....	5964
may appoint person to take, when....	5965
probate judge to make, when and how...	5966
time within which must be made.....	5963
Entailed estates pass to issue of first donee.	4200
Evidence, certified copy of.....	5931
parol, not admitted to alter, etc.....	211, 5967 ⁿ
when and for what purposes admitted..	5967 ⁿ
Executed in other states of the union, when admitted to record in this.....	5937
Execution of.....	5916
Executor. See ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATES, ETC.	
named in, entitled to administration....	5995
administration during minority of execu- tor.....	6001
discharge of debt in, against executor, how construed.....	6068
naming person executor not to discharge debt.....	6069
when estate directed to be sold by.....	5980
surviving may sell.....	5980
no order required.....	6167
powers of during contest of.....	6019 ^a
Filed in office of probate judge.....	5930
Foreign will made in other states, how ad- mitted to record here.....	5937
made out of the United States.....	5938
proceedings to admit to record.....	5939
motion to admit continued for two months.....	5939
notice of filing application.....	5939
admission and effect of admission to record.....	5940
of will of alien.....	5940

Wills—Continued.

power of executors, etc., under.....	§ 5941
record of will of alien.....	5940
has same validity as original.....	5940
trust created by, how executed...§§	5987-5990
rights of purchaser without knowledge of.	5967
not defeated by production of.....	5967
unless offered for record within four years, etc.....	5967
saving of rights of infants, etc.....	5967
no contest of in this state.....	5967
set aside where made, how far invalid here.	5967
trustees named in to give bond, etc.....	5988
when not required to give.....	5988
probate court may appoint ..	5990
Forging, altering, counterfeiting, etc., how punished	R. S. 7091
Form of.....	5916n
of journal entries. See Forms.....	
of codicil.....	5916n
of notice of probate.....	5917n
of waiver of notice.....	5917n
of examination of witnesses to.....	5926n
of nuncupative	5991n
Guardians may be appointed by.....	6266
How made.....	5916
Infants can not make.....	5914n
Insane persons can not make.....	5914n
Intention of testator governs.....	5967n
Joint wills.....	5914n
Legatee, effect of witness being.....	5925
effect of death.....	5971
Letters testamentary, etc., to issue, when...	5995
to foreign executor.....	5941
Life estates in....	5967n
Limitations in	5967n
of contest of.....	5933
Lost, admitted to probate, how. See <i>Des-</i> <i>troved, etc., Supra</i>§§	5944-5948
lost record of, how restored	528a, b.
Marriage of woman does not revoke	5958
married woman may make.....	5914n
Monomania, effect of, to make.....	5914n

Wills--Continued.

- Neglect to probate in three years, forfeits devise, when 5943
- New record of, how made, when destroyed. 5949-5952
- appeal from order of probate court establishing 5952
- contest of will proceedings to establish new record not to extend time for ... 5951
- copy of will alone may be admitted to probate 5951
- copy of will and probate may be admitted to record 5949
- effect of new record 5951
- interested parties may oppose 5952
- made how 5949-5951
- original will may be again probated 5950
- probate judge to give notice that copy of will has been admitted to record 5952
- saving of rights of persons under disability 5952
- Notice of probate 5917
- of application to admit foreign will to record 5939
- to admit lost or destroyed, etc., will to record 5945
- of new record when record of will destroyed 5952
- of appeal on refusal to probate 5934
- Nuncupative, how made and proved .. 5991
- form 5991a
- must be admitted to probate within six months 5992
- expenses and fees 5993
- how expenses reimbursed 5993
- Opened, when deposited with probate judge, how 5920
- Operation, etc. 5967-5980
- Precatory words 211, 5967a
- Precedents, of little aid in construction 5967a
- Probate of 5931
- place of probate 5929a
- binding if uncontested within two years. 5933

WILLS—Continued.

refusal of, appeal may be had to in com-	
mon pleas on.....	5934
void without.....	5942
Probate judge witness to a will, proceedings.	535
Production, who may enforce.....	5921
citation, warrant or attachment may issue.	5921
into what counties process may issue.....	5922
liability of officer serving process.....	5923
of person refusing to produce.....	5924
Proved in probate court.....	524
in common pleas, when.....	524
by examination of witnesses.....	5926
when witnesses unknown, incompetent,	
etc.....	5927
when court may issue commission to	
take their testimony.....	5928
Purchasers without knowledge of foreign,	
protected.....	5967
Record of.....	5930
in each county where real estate is.....	5932
destroyed, how supplied. See De-	
stroyed, Etc., <i>Supra</i>	5940-5952
foreign, how admitted to.....	5937-5940
Refusal to admit to probate, appeal from...	5934, 5
Repugnancy, rules as to.....	5967 ⁿ
Residuary clause.....	5967 ⁿ
Restoration of record of.....	528 ^a , 5940-5952
Revivor, destruction of second will not to	
operate as, of first.....	5960
Revocation, how effected.....	5953
alterations.....	5953 ⁿ
birth of child.....	5959
bond to convey property, etc., not.....	5954
cancelling.....	5953
charge on property not.....	5955
conveyance altering, but not divesting es-	
tate.....	5956
when provisions inconsistent with	
terms of will.....	5957
expressly revoked, how.....	5953
implied, when.....	5953
intention, necessary.....	5953

WILLS—Continued.

marriage of woman does not revoke.....	5958
new will or codicil.....	5953
of subsequent, not to revive former, un- less, etc.....	5960
presumption of.....	5953n
tearing.....	5953
Sale of personal property, may require none be made.....	6074
court may order notwithstanding.....	6074
of real property directed by.....	5980
powers of executors under.....	5980
no order required.....	6167
Secreting, how punished. R. S.....	6859
Senile dementia disqualifies.....	5914n
Service by publication in actions to estab- lish or set aside, when. C. C. P.....	5048
Set aside where made, how far invalid here.	5967
Signed, how and where.....	5916
Spoliated, how admitted to probate, etc.	5944-5948
court to find and establish consents of, when.....	5947
effect of establishing.....	5948
lost after probate, but before record, may be recorded, when.....	5947
notice of application to admit to probate, how given.....	5945
served, who must be, on application to admit to probate.....	5945
testimony of absent witnesses ordered ta- ken.....	5946
testimony of witnesses reduced to writing.	5946
witnesses, what, to be examined.....	5946
Stealing, how punished. R. S.....	6859
allegation of property or value not neces- sary. R. S.....	7224
Surviving executor's powers under.....	5980
Testimony of devisee, when competent....	5925
Testimony of witnesses to will. §§ 5926-5930,	5946
to be reduced to writing, filed and re- corded..... §§ 5926, 5930,	5946
Trust, when probate judge may appoint person to execute.....	5966

WILLS—Continued.

Trustees appointed by to give bond.....	5981
when not required to give bond.....	5981
see TRUSTEES.	
Uncontested probate binding after two years.	5933
Undue influence.....	5914 ⁿ
Verbal, how made, proved, and when to be probated.....	5991, 5992
see NUNCUPATIVE, <i>supra</i> .	
What instruments held to be a will.....	5916 ⁿ
what not.	5916 ⁿ
Who may make	5914
Witnesses to, how many required	5916
must be competent	5916
effect of, being devisees or legatees.....	5925
examined in open court.....	5926
testimony reduced to writing and filed.	5926
and recorded	5930
when unknown, incompetent or testi- mony cannot be had, how will proved	5927
when court may issue commission to take their testimony.....	5927
of will lost, spoliated or destroyed.....	5946
examination of... ..	5946
testimony reduced to writing and filed in court.....	5946
when residing out of jurisdiction, infirm or unable to attend court.	5946

Witness—

Certificate of medical inquest of lunacy.	704
Devise or bequest when void.....	5925
Fees of in Probate Court.	5405
In contest of election of justice.	5405
Insolvent debtor in proceedings to discharge	6376
To consent of guardian or parent to mar- riage of ward.....	6390
Will, commission may issue to take testi- mony of, when. See WILLS <i>supra</i>	5928
devise to, when void.. ..	5925
examination of, to prove	5926
lost or spoliated will, witnesses as to....	5946
number of, necessary to execution of....	5916

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Woman—See MARRIAGE, WIDOW.

Words—See DEFINITION.

Construction of in will.....§ 5867a

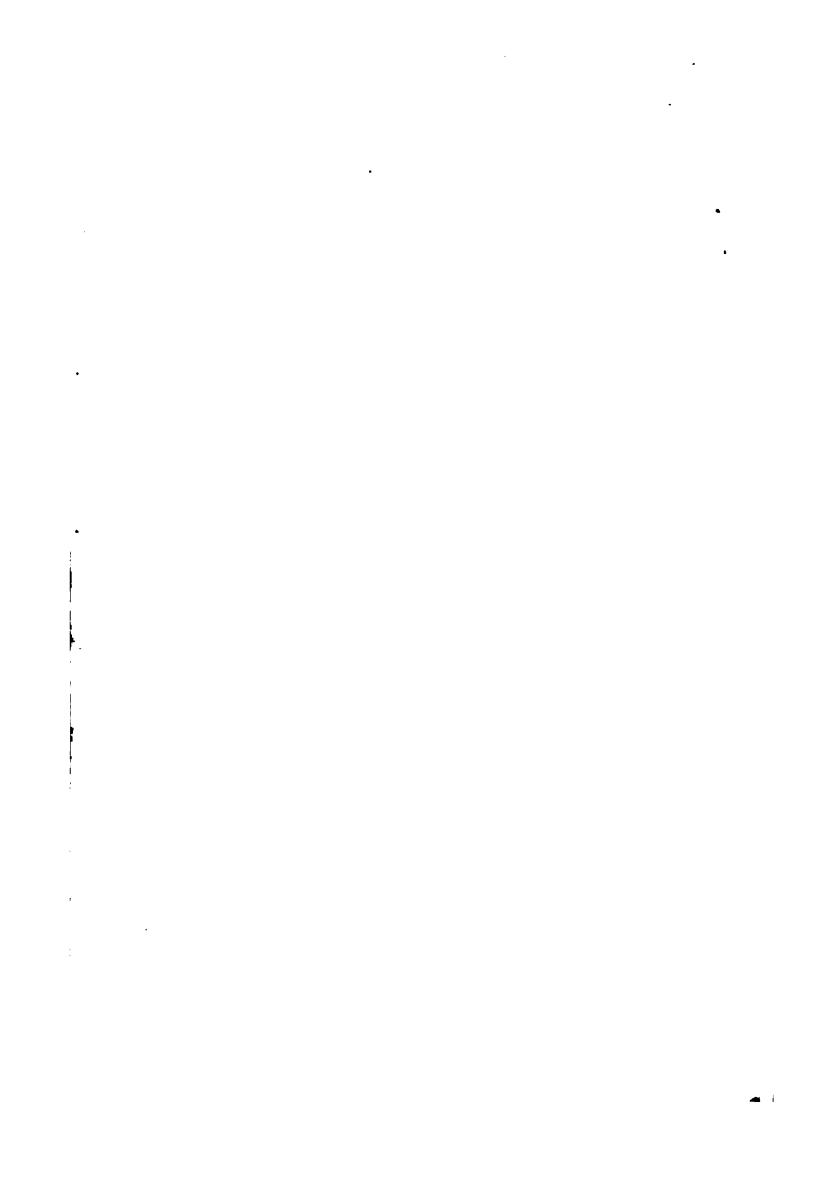
"Inventory," includes appraisement..... 6023

Wrongful act—

Action for death by.....§ 6134 et seq.

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